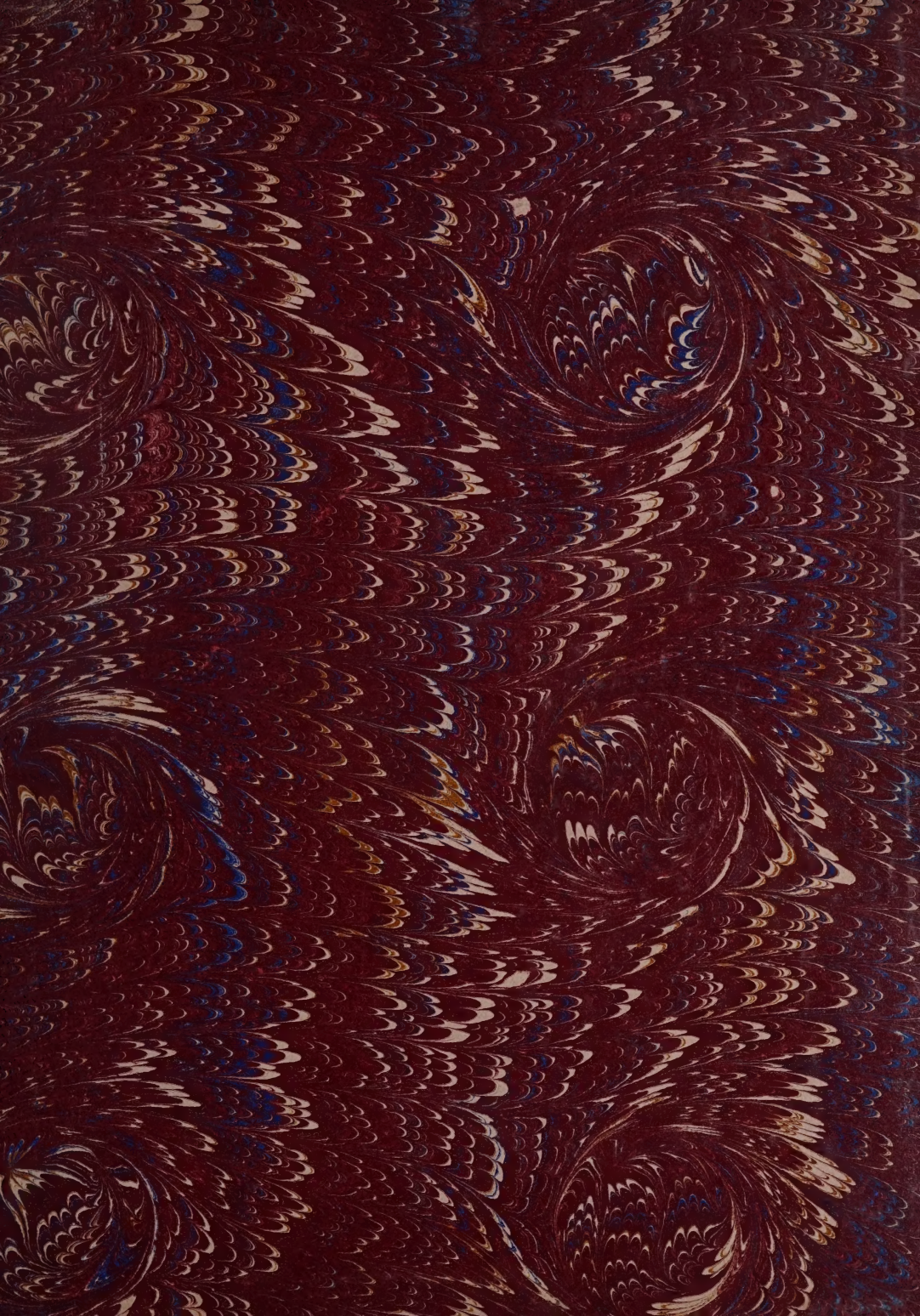








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THE
CYCLOPÆDIA

OF

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES.

COMPRISING

The Men and Women

OF THE

UNITED STATES

WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE GROWTH OF
THE NATION.

EDITED BY

JOHN HOWARD BROWN,

MANAGING EDITOR OF "LAMB'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF THE UNITED STATES,"
"THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY," ETC., ETC.

"Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication a duty."
Madame de Staël.

VOLUME VI.

NEWTON—SEARS

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FULL PAGE PORTRAITS.

		PAGE
JOHN SINGER SARGENT	<i>Artist</i>	<i>Frontispiece</i>
OLIVER HAZARD PERRY	<i>Naval Officer</i>	<i>Facing 223</i>
FRANKLIN PIERCE	<i>President</i>	258
JAMES KNOX POLK	<i>President</i>	288
THEODORE ROOSEVELT	<i>President</i>	542
JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN	<i>Educator</i>	643

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHIES.

N.

NEWTON, John Brockenbrough, coadjutor bishop of Virginia and 174th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at his father's home "Linden," in Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 7, 1839; son of Willoughby and Mary (Brockenbrough) Newton; grandson of Willoughby and Sally Bland (Poythress) Newton and of Judge William Brockenbrough of the Virginia court of appeals, and his wife, Judith White, daughter of Rev. John White and granddaughter of Carter Braxton, the signer. On his father's side he was descended from Col. Richard Bland of Revolutionary fame, who was the son of Theodorick Bland, one of the earliest settlers in Virginia. His earliest Newton ancestor in America, John Newton, came to Virginia in 1670, and settled in Westmoreland county. He was a student at the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, and was graduated at the Medical College of Virginia, M.D., in 1860. He served as assistant and full surgeon in the Confederate States army, 1861-65, and after the close of the war practised his profession in Westmoreland county until 1870, when he determined to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. That his family might not suffer, he continued to practise medicine while studying the prescribed course at his home in Westmoreland, taking the regular examinations with the class at the Virginia Theological seminary. He was ordained deacon, June 25, 1871, and priest, June 29, 1872, by Bishop Whittle. He was rector of St. John's and St. Paul's churches, South Farnham parish, Tappahannock, Essex county, Va., 1871-76; of St. Luke's church, Norfolk, Va., 1876-84, and of Monumental church, Richmond, Va., 1884-94. He was a delegate to the General convention at Chicago in 1886, at New York in 1889, at Baltimore in 1892, and present as a member of the House of Bishops at Minneapolis in 1895. He was elected

coadjutor bishop of Virginia, Jan. 31, 1894, and was consecrated in Monumental church, Richmond, Va., May 16, 1894, by Bishops Whittle, Dudley, Peterkin, Randolph, Jackson and Capers. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Lee university and by the University of the South, in 1896. He died in Richmond, Va., May 28, 1897.

NEWTON, John Thomas, naval officer, was born in Alexandria, Va., May 20, 1793. He was appointed to the U.S. navy as a midshipman Jan. 16, 1809, and served as acting lieutenant of the *Hornet* in the engagement with the *Peacock*, Feb. 24, 1813. He was promoted lieutenant, July 24, 1813, and first lieutenant of the *Hornet* during her action with the *Penguin*, March 23, 1815. He was promoted commander, March 3, 1837; captain, Feb. 9, 1837, and commanded the steamers *Fulton* and *Missouri*, and the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., 1848-52. He was flag-officer of the home squadron, 1852-55, which gave him the title of commodore, and commanded the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1855-57. He died in Washington, D.C., July 28, 1857.

NEWTON, Richard, clergyman, was born in Liverpool, England, July 25, 1813; son of Richard and Elizabeth (Cluett) Newton. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1823, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. 1836, A.M. 1839, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1839. He was married July 31, 1834, to Lydia, daughter of Lawrence Greatorex of Philadelphia, Pa. He was ordered deacon in 1839, was rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, Pa., 1839; was ordained priest in 1840, and was rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, 1840-62; of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, 1862-81, and of the Church of the Covenant, Philadelphia, 1881-87. He traveled in Europe, 1869-70. He was a

trustee of the University of Philadelphia, 1869-87, and received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college in 1851. He contributed extensively to juvenile literature and many of his sermons prepared for children have been translated into French, German, Arabic and other languages. He is the author of: *Rills from the Fountain of Life* (1856); *The King's Highway* (1858); *Bible Jewels* (1867); *Nature's Wonders* (1872); *The King in His Beauty* (1875); *Bible Promises* (1876); *Natural History of the Bible* (1877); *Covenant Names and Privileges* (1880); *Leaves from the Tree of Life*; *Giants and How to Fight Them*; *The Heath in the Wilderness*; *Travels in Bible Lands*; *Heroes of the Early Church*; *Heroes of the Reformation*; *The Life of Christ for the Young*; *Bible Animals*. He died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1887.

NEWTON, Richard Heber, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 31, 1840; son of the Rev. Richard and Lydia (Gretorex) Newton. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, 1857-62; was ordained deacon in 1863; was assistant to his father at St. Paul's,



R Heber Newton

Philadelphia, 1862-63; assistant at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, 1863-64, and deacon in charge of Trinity church, at Sharon Springs, N.Y., 1864-66. He was married, April 14, 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Charles S. Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa. He was ordained priest in 1866, was rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, 1866-69,

and of All Souls' church, New York city, 1869-1902. He became special preacher at Leland Stanford university, Cal., in 1902, but resigned in May, 1903, discouraged in his efforts to harmonize different creeds. He was charged with heresy as early as 1883 and again in 1891, when he demanded a regular trial from his bishop, which was not granted. He was active in philanthropic and reform movements and became known as a Christian socialist. In 1890 he attempted with Father Ducey a municipal reform in New York city, being largely instrumental in organizing the People's Municipal league. His parish bought the building of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Madison avenue and 66th street, in 1890. He served as vice-president of the Liberal Congress of Religions and director of the New York State

Conference of Religions, also president of the International Metaphysical league. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college in 1881. He is the author of: *Children's Church*, a hymn-book (1872); *The Morals of Trade* (1876); *Womanhood* (1879); *Studies of Jesus* (1881); *The Right and Wrong Uses of the Bible* (1883); *The Book of the Beginnings, a Study of Genesis* (1884); *Philistinism* (1885); *Social Studies* (1886); *Church and Creed* (1891); *Christian Science* (1898), and magazine articles, reviews, sermons and addresses.

NEWTON, Robert Crittenden, soldier, was born in Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1840; son of Thomas W. and Eliza (Allen) Newton; grandson of Col. John Allen, who was killed while leading his regiment at the battle of River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, and a descendant of Jared Newton, an Englishman, who immigrated to Westmoreland county, Pa., in the 17th century. Thomas W. Newton was cashier of the Real Estate bank, clerk of Pulaski county, member of the state legislature in both houses, U.S. marshal and representative in the 29th congress. Robert C. Newton was educated in the Western Military institute, Tyree Springs, Tenn., in the literary department of the University of Nashville, and studied mathematics and languages under a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practised in Little Rock. He entered the Confederate army as a private in 1861, was promoted lieutenant and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, and took part in the battles of Woodsonville, Shiloh, Corinth, Prairie Grove, Helena, Little Rock, Jenkins's Ferry and minor engagements. He was regularly promoted, becoming colonel of the 5th Arkansas cavalry, and was acting brigadier-general in command of the Arkansas state troops at the close of the war. He was a commissioner from Arkansas to the authorities at Washington in 1866, to secure representation for the state in congress; was appointed major-general of the state troops by Governor Baxter in 1873, and filled that position during the Brooks-Baxter controversy in 1874. Commodore Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., was his uncle, and his mother's sister, Ann Maria Allen, married Henry Crittenden and was the mother of Gov. Thomas S. Crittenden (q.v.) of Missouri, and by a second marriage became the mother of Governor Eli Houston Murray (q.v.) of Utah. General Newton died at Little Rock, Ark., June 2, 1887.

NEWTON, Thomas, representative, was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1769; son of Thomas and Martha (Tucker) Newton; grandson of Thomas and Amy (Hutchins) Newton, and of Robert Tucker, and a great grandson of George and Aphie (Wilson) Newton. George Newton was mayor of the borough of Norfolk, Va., in 1786

and 1742. Thomas received a good education, studied law and settled in practice in Norfolk. He was a Republican representative in the 7th-20th and the 22d congresses, 1801-29 and 1831-33. He claimed election to the 21st congress, but the house by a majority of thirteen gave the seat to George Loyall who had contested it. He retired the oldest member in point of service in the house, having also served for many years as chairman of the committee on commerce and manufactures. His son, John Newton (q.v.), was the distinguished soldier and engineer. He died in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1847.

NEWTON, William Wilberforce, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 1843; son of the Rev. Richard and Lydia (Greator) Newton. He left the University of Pennsylvania with other students in 1863 to serve in Landis battery in the emergency corps for the defence of the state against Lee's invasion. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868, and at the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church, Philadelphia, in 1868. He was ordered deacon in 1868, and ordained priest, June 19, 1869, and was assistant at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, during his father's absence in Europe, 1869-70. He was married, Nov. 16, 1870, to Emily Stevenson, daughter of the Rev. James Welsh Cooke, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was rector of St. Paul's, Brookline, Mass., 1870-75; of Trinity, Newark, N. J., 1875-77; of St. Paul's, Boston, Mass., 1877-81, and in 1881 became rector of St. Stephen's, Pittsfield, Mass. He was a member of the school committee while in Brookline, Mass., and held a similar office in Pittsfield, Mass., 1887-88. He organized the American congress of churches, which met at Hartford, Conn., in 1885, and at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1886. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. He is the author of: *Little and Wise* (1877); *New Tracts for New Times* (1877); *The Wicket Gate* (1878); *Essays of To-day* (1879); *The Interpreter's House* (1879); *The Palace Beautiful* (1880); *Great Heart* (1881); *The Voice of St. John* (1881); *Troublesome Children* (1880); *Priest and Man* (1883); *Summer Sermons* (1885); *Toyland* (1885); *The Vine Out of Egypt* (1887); *Prayers of the Ages* (1887); *A Father's Blessing* (1888); *Ragnar the Sea-King* (1888); *The Life of Dr. William A. Muhlenburg, D.D.* (1890); *The Child and the Bishop* (1894); *A Run Through Russia* (1894); *Philip McGregor* (1895). His three poems in *The Voice of St. John: Paradise, Telemachus and Ragnar*, were set to music in cantata form by Prof. F. J. Liddle, organist of St. Stephen's church, Pittsfield.

NIBLACK, William Ellis, representative, was born in Dubois county, Ind., May 19, 1822; son

of John and Martha (Hargrave) Niblack. He matriculated at Indiana university in the class of 1844, but left at the close of his freshman year, studied law, was admitted to the bar and afterward settled in practice in Vincennes. He represented Martin county in the Indiana legislature in 1849 and 1853, and was a state senator, 1850-52. He was appointed circuit judge in January, 1854, and in October, 1854, was re-appointed for a term of six years, but resigned in October, 1857, having been elected to the 35th congress from the first Indiana district to fill the term of James Lockhart, who died Sept. 7, 1857. He served in the 35th, 36th and 39th-43d congresses, 1857-61, and 1865-75. He was a delegate at large from Indiana to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1876; a member from Indiana of the Democratic congressional committee, 1865-72, and a judge of the supreme court for the first district of Indiana, 1877-89, being defeated for re-election in 1888 by S. D. Coffey. He was married to Eliza A. Sherman of Cazenovia, N.Y., and of their sons, William Caldwell Niblack, a lawyer of Chicago, Ill., is the author of "Niblack on Benefit Societies and Accident Insurance;" Mason Jenks Niblack, lawyer, Vincennes, Ind., was speaker of the house of representatives in the Indiana legislature, 1889-91, and Albert Parker Niblack, lieutenant U.S.N., was inspector of naval militia, 1895-96, naval attache at Berlin, Rome and Vienna, 1896-98, served in Cuba, Manila and China waters, 1898-1901, and is the author of "Coast Indians of Alaska." Judge Niblack died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 7, 1893.

NICHOLA, Lewis, soldier, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1717, of Huguenot descent. He followed the calling of his father and grandfather, entering the British army in 1740 as an ensign, and was promoted major. He came to America in 1766 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a surveyor. He established and edited the *American Magazine* in 1769, and edited the *Transactions* of the American Philosophical society of which he was a member. He was appointed barracks-master-general of Philadelphia, in 1776, and was subsequently given command of the city guard. He was town-major, with the rank of major in the state militia, 1776-82. He planned a river defence boat and drew maps of the injuries done by the British while they occupied the city. He offered to congress the suggestion that a regiment of invalid soldiers be recruited from men disabled in the service, and used as a camp of instruction or military school. His plan was acted upon, and in 1777 he was commissioned colonel and commandant of the school of instruction. He was brevetted brigadier-general in November, 1783. He was an original member of the Pennsylvania branch,

Society of the Cincinnati. He favored a limited monarchical government, and even suggested to General Washington that he would best serve his country by assuming the title of king. For this suggestion he received a severe rebuke from Washington. He is the author of: *A Treatise of Military Exercise Calculated for the Use of Americans, in which Everything that is Supposed to be of Use to Them is Retained, and such Maneuvers as are only for Show and Parade are Omitted* (1777). He died in Alexandria, Va., Aug. 9, 1807.

NICHOLAS, John, representative, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 19, 1761; son of Robert Carter (q.v.) and Ann (Cary) Nicholas. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary and became a planter. He was an Anti-Federalist representative from Virginia in the 3d-6th congresses, 1793-1801, removed to Geneva, N.Y., in 1803, where he cultivated a farm, was judge of the court of common pleas, 1806-19, and served as state senator, 1807-09. He died in Geneva, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1819.

NICHOLAS, Robert Carter, statesman, was born in Hanover, Va., in 1715; son of Dr. George Nicholas, who immigrated to Virginia about 1700. His brother, John Nicholas, was the progenitor of the Nicholas family of the Seven Islands in the James river and was married to Martha, daughter of Col. Joshua and Mary (Micon) Fry. Robert Carter Nicholas was graduated from the College of William and Mary about 1738, and practised law in James City, Va. He was married to a daughter of Wilson Cary and had sons: George (1755-1799); Wilson Cary (q.v.); John (q.v.); and Philip Norborne (1773-1849), judge of the general court of Virginia, 1828-49. He was treasurer of the colony of Virginia, 1766-77, the member from James City in the house of burgesses until 1777, and a member of the house of delegates, 1777-79. He was opposed to the stamp act resolutions proposed by Patrick Henry, holding that the act was void because unconstitutional. He was a member of the committee of correspondence, 1773, and of the various state conventions, being president *pro tempore* of the one of July, 1775. He was appointed judge of the high court of chancery in 1779 and subsequently became judge of the court of appeals. He died in Hanover, Va., in 1780.

NICHOLAS, Robert Carter, senator, was born in Hanover, Va., in 1790; son of Col. George and Mary (Smith) Nicholas, and grandson of Judge Robert Carter (q.v.) and Ann (Cary) Nicholas. His father was born in Hanover about 1755; graduated at the College of William and Mary; was colonel, 2d Virginia regiment, in the Revolution; a member of the convention that ratified the Federal constitution; a member of the house of delegates, and in 1790 removed to

Kentucky where he was a member of the state constitutional convention, April 1, 1792, and author of the document; first attorney-general of the state, and died in 1799. Robert Carter Nicholas was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1810; was appointed captain in the 25th U.S. infantry, March 12, 1812; was promoted major and assigned to the 12th U.S. infantry, March 3, 1813; lieutenant-colonel and assigned to the 44th U.S. infantry, Aug. 20, 1814, and was transferred to the 30th U.S. infantry, Nov. 14, 1814. He served in the war of 1812 and on the Canadian frontier and was mustered out of service on the reduction of the army in June, 1815. He retired to a sugar plantation in Louisiana. He was U.S. chargé d'affaires to Naples; secretary of the state of Louisiana for several years; U.S. senator, 1836-41, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1851-57. He died in Terrebonne parish, La., Dec. 24, 1857.

NICHOLAS, Samuel Smith, jurist, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1796; son of George and Mary (Smith) Nicholas, and brother of Robert Carter Nicholas (1790-1857). He became a prominent merchant of New Orleans and subsequently removed to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in the practice of law. He was appointed judge of the court of appeals in 1831 and was later elected a representative in the state legislature. He assisted in revising the code of Kentucky and is the author of *Constitutional Law* (1857). He died in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27, 1869.

NICHOLAS, Wilson Cary, governor of Virginia, was born in Hanover, Va., in 1757; son of Robert Carter (q.v.) and Ann (Cary) Nicholas. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1774, and served throughout the Revolution as an officer in the Continental army. He commanded Washington's life guard; was a member of the Virginia convention that ratified the Federal constitution, and was a friend and supporter of Thomas Jefferson.

He was elected U.S. senator from Virginia in 1799 and resigned in 1804, to accept the collectorship of the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., where he served, 1804-07. He was a Democratic representative in the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805-09, and was governor of Virginia, 1814-17. He died in Milton, Va., Oct. 10, 1820.

NICHOLLS, Francis Tillou, governor of Louisiana, was born in Donaldsonville, La., Aug. 20, 1834; son of Thomas Clarke and Louisa H. (Drake) Nicholls, and grandson of Edward Church and Wilhelmina (Hamilton) Nicholls. His father was a member of the general assembly of Louisiana; judge of the district court and senior judge of



the court of errors and appeals, and his mother was a sister of Joseph Rodman Drake (q.v.). Francis was graduated from the U.S. Military



Francis Nichols

academy and assigned to the 2d U.S. artillery, July 1, 1855, and served in Florida and at Fort Yuma, Cal., 1855-56. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, Oct. 19, 1855; resigned his commission, Oct. 1, 1856, and removed to Louisiana, where he was married in April, 1860, to Caroline Z. Guion of Lafourche parish. He practised law at Napoleonville, 1856-61. He was commissioned captain in the 8th Louisiana volunteer regiment early in 1861, becoming lieutenant-colonel on the organization of the regiment in the C.S.A.; was promoted colonel of the 15th Louisiana regiment in 1862, and shortly after brigadier-general in command of the 2d Louisiana brigade. He led his brigade in the battle of Winchester, Va., where he lost his left arm, and at Chancellorsville, where he lost his left foot. He was superintendent of the conscript bureau, trans-Mississippi department, 1864-65, and after the close of the war returned to Louisiana and practised law, 1865-76. He was Democratic governor of Louisiana, 1877-80 and 1888-92, and after the expiration of his first term as governor, practised law in New Orleans. He was a member and president of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy in 1886, and after the expiration of his second term as governor, he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana for a term of twelve years, 1892-1904.

NICHOLS, Edward Leamington, physicist, was born in Leamington, England, Sept. 14, 1854; son of Edward Willard and Maria (Watkinson) Nichols; grandson of Rev. Noah and Mary H. (Low) Nichols of Rumney, N.H., and of Edward and Lavinia (Hudson) Watkinson of Hartford, Conn., and a descendant of David Nichols of Cohasset, Mass, and of the Watkinsons of Black Notely Hall, England. His parents, who were Americans, were at the time of his birth visiting England. He attended the Peekskill Military academy and was graduated from Cornell university, B.S., 1875. He studied at the universities of Leipzig, Berlin and Göttingen (Ph.D. 1879) and was appointed a fellow in physics at the Johns Hopkins university in 1879. He was connected with Thomas A. Edison at Menlo Park, N.J.,

1880-81, where he was employed principally upon problems in testing incandescent light. He was married in 1881 to Ida Preston of South Dover, N.Y. He was professor of physics and chemistry in Central university, Richmond, Ky., 1881-83; professor of physics and astronomy at the University of Kansas, 1883-87, and in 1887 became professor of physics at Cornell university. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the Kansas Academy of Science and its president, 1885-86, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the American Physical society; the Franklin Institute, and the National Academy of Sciences. He became editor of the *Physical Review* and is the author of: *The Galvanometer* (1894); *Laboratory Manual of Physics and Applied Electricity* (1894); *The Elements of Physics* (3 vols., 1895); *Outline of Physics* (1897), and numerous articles on experimental physics.

NICHOLS, Edward Tatnall, naval officer, was born in Augusta, Ga., March 1, 1823. He was appointed midshipman, U.S.N., in December, 1836; was promoted passed midshipman in 1842, and lieutenant in March, 1850. He served in the Mediterranean squadron, 1853-56; in the Home squadron, 1858-60; commanded the U. S. steamer *Winona* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, participating in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and receiving the surrender of Fort St. Philip, April 28, 1862. He also directed the *Winona* in both passages of the Vicksburg batteries and in the engagement with the Confederate ram *Arkansas*. He was promoted commander in July, 1862, commanded the U.S.S. *Alabama* of the West India squadron in 1863, and the *Mendota* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1864-65. He successfully engaged a Confederate battery at Four Mile creek, James river, Va., June 16, 1864; was detailed on special duty in New York, 1866-68, and was chief-of-staff of the Asiatic squadron in 1870. He was promoted captain in 1866; commodore in 1872; rear-admiral in 1878, and was retired in March, 1885. He made his home at Pomfret, Conn., where he died, Oct. 12, 1886.

NICHOLS, Ernest Reuben, educator, was born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 11, 1858; son of Andrew Frisbie and Jane Elizabeth (Crampton) Nichols, and grandson of Reuben and Jerusha (Frisbie) Nichols, and of Rufus and Naomi (Chidzie) Crampton. He attended the public schools of Clayton county, Iowa, and was graduated from the Iowa state normal school, B.D., 1882; from the State University of Iowa, B.S., 1887, A.M., 1890, and was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, 1894-95. He taught school for two years; was principal of the high school at

Charles city, Iowa, 1882-83, superintendent of the Nashua, Iowa, public schools, 1883-87; assistant professor of mathematics of the State University of Iowa, 1887-90; professor of physics at the Kansas State Agricultural college, 1890-99, and was elected president of the college in 1899. He was married, Dec. 20, 1888, to Marguerite Rae Nichols.

NICHOLS, Francis, soldier, was born in Crieve Hill, Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1737. He immigrated to America in 1769 with his brother William (1754-1804), who became captain and quartermaster in the American army. They settled in Cumberland county, Pa., and Francis enlisted in the patriot army in June, 1775; was promoted 2d lieutenant, and took part in the battle of Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, where he was taken prisoner. He was released in August, 1776, and his sword was returned to him in the presence of all the American officers. He rose in the army to the grade of brigadier-general. At the close of the war he was elected first U.S. marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. He died in Pottstown, Pa., Feb. 13, 1812.

NICHOLS, George, educationist, was born in Northfield, Vt., April 17, 1827; son of James and Annis Aiken (Dole) Nichols, and grandson of Eleazer Nichols, a member of the body guard of Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, and a soldier during the entire Revolution. George assisted his father, a carpenter, when not attending the district school. He attended the Orange county grammar school, 1840; taught in the Northfield district school, 1841-42; studied privately, taught and attended Newbury, Vt., seminary, 1842-48, and was graduated with high honors from the Vermont Medical college, Woodstock, in 1851, declining the position of demonstrator of anatomy there. He was state librarian, 1848-53, and entered upon the practice of medicine, combining with it the drug business, in 1854. In 1862-65 he served as surgeon of the 15th Vermont volunteers and had charge of the field hospitals of the 1st corps at Gettysburg. He was secretary of state of Vermont, 1865-84; president of the state constitutional convention of 1870; a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872; a member of the Republican national committee, 1872-84, and secretary and chairman of the state committee, 1872-84. He was an officer in several railroad companies and director and president of the Northfield national bank, 1875-1900. He was elected a trustee of the Northfield institution, in 1865; was a director of the Northfield graded and high school for twelve years; a trustee of the Vermont Episcopal institute at Burlington, and for several years a member of the executive board. He took an active

interest in the removal of Norwich university to Northfield, in 1866, and in that year was elected a trustee and treasurer of the institution. He was vice-president and acting president of the university, 1885-95, and contributed liberally toward the construction of the first university building, also rendering much subsequent aid. He was married in 1852 to Ellen Maria, daughter of Abijah Blake of Vergennes, Vt., and their two children died in infancy. Norwich university conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1881.

NICHOLS, Herbert, psychologist and author, was born in Walpole, N.H., Feb. 7, 1852; son of Amos and Lydia (Nichols) Nichols; grandson of Capt. Thomas and Tirzah (Lamson) Nichols, and a descendant of Lieut. John Nichols, who served in the Revolutionary war; also of John Nicol, the first ancestor in America, who landed in Boston about 1750, and of Alexandre (Lincon) Nicol, a Huguenot refugee. He was graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic institute, B.S., 1871, and took a special course in architecture and engineering. He was a civil engineer in the main office of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1874-84; studied in Germany and France, 1887-88; was instructor in psychology at Harvard university, 1891-93, and a lecturer at Johns Hopkins university in 1896. He was married, Oct. 1, 1900, to Jenny L., daughter of Franklin Ward, of North Orange, Mass. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Clark university in 1891. He was elected a member of the American Psychological association, 1891; of the American Society of Naturalists in 1892, and of the New York Philosophical club in 1900. He is the author of: *The Psychology of Time* (1891); *Our Notions of Number and Space* (1894); *A Treatise on Cosmology* (1902), and many monographs including: *The Origin of Pleasure and Pain*; *How We Came to Have Minds*; *The Feelings*; *The Motor Power of Ideas*, and *Psychology of Education*.

NICHOLS, Matthias H., representative, was born in Sharpstown, N.J., Oct. 3, 1824. He learned the printers' trade and removed to Ohio in 1842, where he was a printer. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and settled in practice in Lima, Allen county, Ohio. He served as prosecuting attorney of Allen county and was a Republican representative from the fourth district in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853-59. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1862.

NICHOLS, Othniel Foster, civil engineer, was born in Newport, R.I., July 29, 1845; son of Thomas Pitman and Lydia (Foster) Nichols; grandson of William Stoddard and Eliza (Pitman) Nichols, and of Othniel and Eunice (Browning) Foster, and a descendant of Sergt. Thomas Nichols, who emigrated from Wales to Newport,

R.I., in 1660, and of John Foster of Salem, Mass., who settled in Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y.; was apprenticed to a machinist in 1863, and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, C.E., 1868. He was employed on the laying out of Prospect park, Brooklyn, N.Y.; on the first elevated railway in New York city, and was a teacher of mathematics at the Cooper institute, N.Y. He was assistant engineer in the office of Cooper & Hewitt, 1870-71, and was engaged in constructing the tunnel divisions of the Lima and Oroza and of the Chimbote railroad, Peru, 1871-76. He was married, Nov. 21, 1876, to Jennie Swasey, daughter of Judge Samuel Sterne of Newport, R.I. He was in Brazil as resident engineer of an English railway enterprise, 1878-79, and was employed by Cooper & Hewitt in the New Jersey Steel and Iron company at Trenton, 1879-81, and by the Peter Cooper glue factory in Brooklyn, in 1882. He was resident engineer of the Henderson bridge over the Ohio river, 1882-86, and chief engineer of the Westerly, R.I. water works, 1886. He was principal assistant engineer of the Suburban Rapid Transit company in New York, 1887-88; city and chief engineer of the Brooklyn elevated railroad company, 1888-92, and was elected general manager and chief engineer of the latter, 1892. He was chosen principal assistant engineer of the new East River bridge in February, 1896. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers; a fellow of the American Geographical society, and a trustee of the Engineers' club of New York city.

NICHOLS, William Augustus, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1818; grandson of Gen. Francis Nichols (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1838, and assigned to the 2d artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 7, 1838, 1st lieutenant, June 1, 1844, and engaged in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21-23, 1846. He was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico; served as aide-de-camp to General Quitman, Aug. 19 to Oct. 6, 1846; as adjutant of 2d artillery, 1846-47, and at the same time as acting assistant adjutant-general of the 5th military department. He was acting assistant adjutant-general of Garland's brigade, Worth's division, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz; the battle of Cerro Gordo; the skirmish of Amazoque; the capture of San Antonio, and battle of Churubusco. He was brevetted major, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino Del Rey, and took part in the storming of Chapultepec and in the assault

and capture of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted captain of staff and assistant adjutant-general, July 29, 1852, and served in the 4th military department; in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., and in the departments of Texas and New Mexico. He was brevetted major of the staff, March 7, 1861, and was captured by the Texas secessionist and paroled. He served as adjutant-general of the Department of the East and of the Department of New York; was mustering and disbursing officer in New York city, 1861-62, and assistant in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, D.C., 1862-66. He was promoted colonel of staff, June 1, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general, Sept. 24, 1864, and major-general, March 13, 1865, for "meritorious and faithful services during the rebellion." He was adjutant-general of the military division of the Missouri and chief of staff to Lieut.-Gen. W. S. Sherman, 1868-69. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 8, 1869.

NICHOLS, William Ford, second bishop of California and 154th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Lloyd, N.Y., June 9, 1849; son of Charles Hubert and Margaret Emilia (Grant) Nichols; grandson of Josiah Morse and Delilah (Duncombe) Nichols and of Sweton and Hannah (Whiteley) Grant, and a descendant of Francis Nichols, an original settler and proprietor of Stratford, Connecticut, 1639. He was graduated from Trinity college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and from Berkeley divinity school in 1873. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Williams of Connecticut in 1873 and to the priesthood, in 1874, and was private secretary to Bishop Williams, 1871-76. He was married, May 18, 1876, to Clara, daughter of Edward Augustus and Mary (Gillespie) Quintard. He was assistant at Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., 1873-75, rector of St. James, West Hartford, Conn., and Grace church, Newington, Conn., 1875-77; rector of Christ church, Hartford, 1877-87, and of St. James, Philadelphia, Pa., 1887-90. He was a delegate to the Seabury centenary at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1884, and in behalf of the clergy and laity of Connecticut presented a paten and chalice to the Scottish church. He was professor of church history at the Berkeley divinity school, 1885-87, and was assistant secretary of the House



of Bishops in 1886. He declined the election as bishop coadjutor of Ohio in 1888; was a deputy to the General convention from the diocese of Pennsylvania in 1889; was elected bishop coadjutor of California with full charge in 1890, and was consecrated in St. James' church, Philadelphia, June 24, 1890, by Bishops Williams (Connecticut), Quintard, Neely, Littlejohn, Whitaker, Niles, Adams, Scarborough, Whitehead and H. C. Potter. Upon the death of Bishop Kip, April 6, 1893, he became the second bishop of the diocese. He founded and became dean of the Church Divinity School of the Pacific at San Mateo, Cal. On the organization of the domestic missionary district of Honolulu, Bishop Nichols was sent by the presiding bishop to act in his behalf in assuming jurisdiction and receiving the transfer of property from the Anglican bishop of the diocese of Honolulu, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D.D. On April 1, 1902, so commissioned by the presiding bishop, he assumed such jurisdiction and was relieved of the charge by Bishop Restarick after the consecration of the latter, July 2, 1902. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon and Trinity in 1888. He is the author of: *On the Trial of Your Faith* (1895).

NICHOLS, William Ripley, chemist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 30, 1847; son of Charles Carter and Betsey Foster Morton (Ripley) Nichols; grandson of Col. Israel and Esther (Gowing) Nichols, and of William Putnam and Elizabeth Foster (Morton) Ripley, and a descendant of George Morton, who came over in the brig *Ann*, 1624, and of Elder Brewster, of the *Mayflower*. He attended the Roxbury Latin school; studied abroad, 1863-65; was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1869, was instructor and assistant professor of chemistry there, 1869-73, and professor of general chemistry, 1872-86. He was an authority on chemistry as applied to sanitation; was a member of the German Chemical society; the London Society of Chemical Industry; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the New York Academy of Science, and various other scientific associations and societies of art and industry, and was vice-president of the section of chemistry of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885. He compiled a record of the *Publication of the Officers, Students and Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology* and with the co-operation of the authors prepared an abridgment of Eliot and Storer's *Manual of Chemistry*; and by similar help revised Eliot and Storer's *Compendious Manual of Qualitative Analysis* (1872). He is the author of: *Water Supply mainly from a Chemical and Sanitary Standpoint* (1883) with Lewis M. Morton; *Experi-*

ments in General Chemistry (1884), and a *Dictionary of Chemical Synonyms*. He died in Hamburg, Germany, July 14, 1886.

NICHOLSON, Alfred Osborn Pope, senator, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1801. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1827; studied medicine, but relinquished it for law; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised at Columbia, Tenn. He edited the *Western Mercury* at Columbia, 1832-35; was a representative in the state legislature 1833-39; succeeded Felix Grundy, deceased, as U.S. senator by appointment, serving in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1841-43; was editor of the *Nashville Union*, 1844-46; chancellor of the middle division of the state, 1845-51; president of the Bank of Tennessee, 1846-47; member of the Nashville convention of 1850; of the Democratic national convention of 1852, and in 1853 refused a cabinet position. He was printer of the U.S. house of representatives, 1853-55, and of the U.S. senate, 1855-57. He was a member of the Democratic national convention, 1852, and edited the *Washington Union*, 1853-56. He was elected to the U.S. senate for a full term in 1857 and served until March 3, 1861. He was at Columbia, Tenn., during the war, and was twice arrested and imprisoned by the Federal authorities. He was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state of Tennessee in 1870, and was chief justice of the supreme court of Tennessee, 1870-76. He is the author of: *Compilation of Laws of Tennessee*; *Nicholson Letter* (1848). He died at Columbia, Tenn., March 23, 1876.

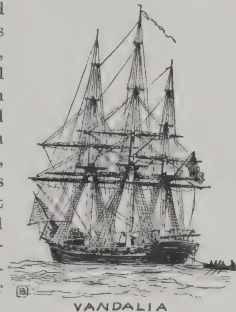
NICHOLSON, Eliza Jane, journalist, was born on a plantation on Pearl river, Miss., March 11, 1849; daughter of Capt. John W. Poitevant. Her father was of French Huguenot descent and her maternal ancestors were from South Carolina. She early contributed poems and stories to the New York and New Orleans papers, under the pen name "Pearl Rivers." She became literary editor of the New Orleans *Picayune* in 1874 and was the pioneer woman journalist of the south. She was married to Col. A. H. Holbrook, the proprietor of the *Picayune*, and became conversant with all the details of journalism, and upon his death in 1876 assumed entire charge of his affairs, paid off a debt of \$80,000 erected a large publishing house and owned the entire land building and plant. She was married secondly in 1878 to George Nicholson, the business manager of the *Picayune*, who had been her chief adviser after her husband's death, and she retained entire editorial control of the *Picayune*, while Mr. Nicholson became financial manager. Her poems were published as *Lyrics by Pearl Rivers*. Mr. Nicholson died in New Orleans, La., in February, 1896, and Mrs. Nicholson, Feb. 15, 1896.

NICHOLSON, Isaac Lea, fifth bishop of Milwaukee and 159th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 18, 1844; son of John Johns and Jane (Ricketts) Nicholson; grandson of Christopher and Mary (Johns) Nicholson, and a descendant of an English ancestry, from Appleby, England. He received his academic training at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville, Md., but ill health at this time prevented a college course. He engaged in commercial pursuits, including a partnership in his father's banking house. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, completing his studies at the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., in 1871. He received deacon's orders in Grace church, Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1871, and was ordained priest, Sept. 22, 1872. He served as curate at St. Thomas's church, Hanover, N.H., 1871-72; at St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md., 1872-75; rector of the Church of the Ascension, Westminster, Md., 1875-79, and of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, 1879-91. He declined the episcopate of Indiana in 1883; was elected to and accepted the bishopric of Milwaukee as successor to the Rt. Rev. Cyrus Frederick Knight, who died, June 8, 1891, and he was consecrated at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1891, by Bishops McLaren, Whittaker, Adams, Scarborough, Whitehead, Rulison, Paret, Worthington, Talbot, A. Leonard and Grafton. He received the degree of D.D. from Nashotah in 1890.

NICHOLSON, James, naval officer, was born in Chestertown, Md., in 1737. His father emigrated from Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland; held a grant of land in Virginia, and was an officer under the crown. James shipped as a sailor when a boy and was rapidly promoted, serving as an officer on the fleet that captured Havana in 1762. He resided in New York city, 1763-71, and was married to Frances Witter. In 1775 he enlisted in the Maryland navy, on board the *Defiance*, and after recapturing a number of American trading crafts taken by the British, was appointed commander of the sloop *Virginia*, 28 guns, in June, 1776. Upon the dismissal of Commodore Esek Hopkins (q.v.), Captain Nicholson, as senior captain, succeeded him as commander-in-chief of the continental navy and held the position until its dissolution. The *Virginia* was prevented from escaping from Baltimore by the blockade maintained by the British, and Captain Nicholson, with his crew, joined General Washington's army at Trenton and took part in the battle at that place. He returned to his ship and in attempting to run the blockade she grounded on a bar and was captured, Captain Nicholson and most of his crew escaping to land. He was subjected to a court of inquiry by congress and acquitted of blame. He next

commanded the frigate *Trumbull*, 38 guns, and on June 2, 1780, captured the British frigate *Watt*, and in August, 1781, fell in with the *Iris* and the *General Monk* off the capes of Delaware. Of the 120 men on board the *Trumbull*, many were English sailors who had shipped in order to capture the vessel, and they on the first discharge of a broadside fled into the hold of the vessel, followed by the landsmen, who comprised part of the crew. This left but fifty men to fight the two British frigates and after a desperate conflict, during which eighteen of the Americans were killed, Captain Nicholson was obliged to strike his colors. He was held a prisoner until near the close of the war. He returned to New York city, where he made his home, and was U.S. commissioner of loans, 1801-04. His brothers Samuel (q.v.) and John were both officers in the Continental navy, and his daughter Hannah married Albert Gallatin in 1798. He died in New York city, Sept. 2, 1804.

NICHOLSON, James William Augustus, naval officer, was born in Dedham, Mass., March 10, 1821; son of Nathaniel Dowse Nicholson, U.S.N., and grandson of Samuel Nicholson U.S.N. (q.v.). His father served in the war of 1812. James entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, Feb. 10, 1838; was promoted passed midshipman in 1844, and served as acting master in the war with Mexico, 1841-48. He was promoted lieutenant in 1852 and served on the sloop *Vandalia*, on the expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry, 1853-55, and in the Chinese rebellion. He cruised along the coast of Africa in suppressing the slave trade, 1857-60, and in 1861 was on board the *Pocahontas* and went to the relief of Fort Sumter, but arrived after the surrender, April 13, 1861. He commanded the *Isaac Smith* in the Port Royal expedition and took part in the battle of Port Royal, S.C., Nov. 7, 1861, where he was commended by Admiral Dupont for his coolness and gallantry. He served in Florida in the capture of Jacksonville, Fernandina and St. Augustine, and was assigned to the command of St. Augustine. He repulsed a Confederate flotilla on the Savannah river in February, 1862, was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, and served as ordnance officer on the New York station, 1862-63. He commanded the *Shamrock* in the South Atlantic blockading



squadron, 1863-64, and the monitor *Manhattan*, under Admiral Farragut, in the battle of Mobile Bay, where he engaged the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, Aug. 5, 1864. He bombarded Fort Powell for twelve days and after a siege of six weeks captured Fort Morgan. He commanded the U.S. steamer *Mohican* of the Pacific squadron, 1865-66; was promoted captain in July, 1866; commanded the U.S. flag-ship *Lancaster*, of the Brazil squadron, 1871-72, and was promoted commodore in 1873. He was commandant of the U.S. navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1876-80; was appointed to the command of the European station, Sept. 1, 1881, and was commissioned rear-admiral, Oct. 1, 1881. He was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the British fleet, July 11, 1882, and on July 14th he landed 100 marines to protect the U.S. consulate, thus incidentally affording protection to many other refugees, and a gold medal was presented him by the king of Sweden in recognition of his services. He was retired, March 10, 1883. He died in New York city, Oct. 28, 1887.

NICHOLSON, John Anthony, representative, was born in Laurel, Del., Nov. 17, 1827; son of Jacob Cannon and Susan Fauntleroy (Quarles) Nicholson; grandson of Francis West and Lucy Dangerfield (Smith) Quarles, and a descendant of Moore Fauntleroy of Naylor's Hole, who came to Virginia in 1643, and of Col. William Dangerfield, and Merriwether Smith, both of Virginia. He attended an academy in Nelson county, Va., matriculated at Dickinson college in the class of 1847, but left in 1845 to study law in Dover, Del., with Martin W. Bates. He began practice in 1850, having married Angelica K. Reed of Dover in 1848. He was appointed superintendent of the free schools for Kent county, Del., in 1851, and was made brigadier-general of Kent county militia in 1861. He was a member of the Democratic national committee, 1864-68, a representative in the 39th and 40th congresses from the state-at-large, 1865-69, and opposed the impeachment measures. In 1902 he resided in Kent county, Del.

NICHOLSON, John B., naval officer, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1783. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 4, 1800; was promoted lieutenant, May 20, 1812, and was 4th lieutenant on the frigate *United States*, when that vessel captured the British frigate *Macedonian*, near the Island of Madeira, Oct. 25, 1812. He was 1st lieutenant of the *Peacock*, under Captain Warrington, in the engagement with the brig *Epervier*, April 29, 1814, and was given command of the captured *Epervier*, taking her safely into port. He commanded the brig *Flambeau*, under Commodore Decatur, on the declaration of war with the Barbary powers, Feb. 23, 1815. He was promoted commander, March

5, 1817; captain, April 24, 1828, and was subsequently commissioned a commodore. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1846.

NICHOLSON, John Reed, chancellor, was born in Dover, Del., May 19, 1849; son of John Anthony (q.v.) and Angelica Killen (Reed) Nicholson, and a descendant of William Killen, the first chancellor of the state. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1870, and from Columbia, LL.B., 1873. In 1870 he accompanied Prof. Ithiel C. Marsh (q.v.) on a paleontological expedition through the Rocky Mountains and the great plains. He practised law in New York, 1873-76, and in Dover, Del., after 1876. He was married, June 3, 1884, to Isabella Hayes Hager of Lancaster, Pa. He was attorney-general of Delaware, 1892-95; and became chancellor of the state, Nov. 23, 1895. He was a member of the board of electors for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900.

NICHOLSON, Joseph Hopper, representative, was born in Maryland in 1770. He was admitted to the bar and practised in his native state, where he was the Anti-Federalist leader and a representative in the legislature. In 1792 he introduced a bill to remove from the statutes of the state the property qualification for voters. He was a representative from Maryland in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th congresses, 1799-1806. He resigned, March 1, 1806, to accept the chief judgeship of the sixth judicial district to which he had been appointed in 1805, and he was succeeded by Edward Lloyd (q.v.). He subsequently became judge of the court of appeals of Maryland. He died in Anne Arundel county, Md., March 4, 1871.

NICHOLSON, Samuel, naval officer, was born in Maryland in 1743. His father was proprietor of Nicholson Manor, Virginia, and his brothers James (q.v.) and John were officers in the Continental navy. Samuel served under John Paul Jones, as a lieutenant on the *Bon Homme Richard*.



BATTLE OF THE BON HOMME RICHARD AND SERAPIS.

ard; was promoted captain, Sept. 17, 1779, and engaged in the celebrated sea fight with the *Serapis*, Sept. 23, 1779. He commanded the frigate *Deane*, 32 guns, in 1782, and cruised with great

success, capturing three British sloops of war of heavier metal. Upon the reorganization of the navy in 1794 he retained his commission and was given command of the frigate *Constitution*, having superintended her construction. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 29, 1813.

NICHOLSON, Somerville, naval officer, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1822; son of Major A. A. and Helen Bache (Lispensard) Nicholson. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 21, 1839; was promoted passed midshipman, July 2, 1845; master, Sept. 9, 1853; lieutenant, May 5, 1854; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Jan. 2, 1863; captain, June 10, 1870, and commodore, Jan. 22, 1880. He commanded the steam gunboat *Marblehead* and the steamer *State of Georgia*, and was engaged in blockading service during the civil war, 1861-65. After seventeen years' sea service and twelve years' shore duty, on his own application under the act of Aug. 3, 1861, he was retired, April 7, 1881. He made his home in Washington, D.C.

NICHOLSON, William Carmichael, naval officer, was born in Maryland in 1800; son of Capt. John Nicholson, an officer in the Continental navy during the Revolutionary war, and nephew of James and Samuel Nicholson (q.v.). He was commissioned a midshipman in the U.S. navy, July 18, 1812, and served on the *President*, under Decatur, during the action off Long Island in 1815, where he was taken a prisoner to England and confined until the close of the war. He was promoted lieutenant in March, 1821, and served on the frigate *United States*, Pacific squadron, 1827-34. In 1834 he was assigned to duty at the naval station. He was commissioned commander, Sept. 8, 1841, and commanded the sloop *Preble* in the Mediterranean squadron, 1843-45. He was on duty at the naval rendezvous at Boston, Mass., 1845-46; served on the receiving ship in New York, 1847-48, and commanded the navy yard at Memphis, Tenn., 1852-53. He was promoted captain, Aug. 22, 1855; was fleet captain of the Pacific squadron in 1855; commanded the steam

frigate *Mississippi* in the East India squadron, 1858-61; was in command of the United States marine asylum in Philadelphia, and commanded the steam frigate *Roanoke*

when the civil war began. He served on special duty, 1861-66, and was commissioned commodore, July 16, 1862. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1872.

NICHOLSON, William Rufus, R.E. bishop, was born in Green county, Miss., Jan. 8, 1822; son of Isaac Rogelle and America (Gilmer) Nicholson. He was graduated from La Grange college, Ala., in 1840; was ordained deacon and priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, and served as rector of Grace church, New Orleans, La.; St. John's, Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Paul's, Boston, Mass., and Trinity, Newark, N.J. He joined the Reformed Episcopal movement in 1874 and was rector of the Second R.E. (St. Paul's) church in Philadelphia, 1874-76. He was elected and consecrated bishop in 1876 and also assumed the duties of dean of the Reformed Episcopal Theological seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1857. He was twice married; first, on Nov. 27, 1845, to Jane, daughter of Dr. Franklin Shaw of Mobile, Ala., and secondly on Oct. 18, 1866, to Katharine Stanley, daughter of Charles Hamilton Parker of Boston, Mass. He is the author of: *The Blessedness of Heaven* (1874); *Reasons why I am a Reformed Episcopalian* (1875); *The Real Presence in the Bread and Wine of the Lord's Supper* (1877); *The Call to the Ministry* (1877), and *The Bearing of Prophecy on Inspiration* (1888). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1901.

NICKLIN, Philip Holbrook, bookseller, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1786. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; studied law, and engaged in business as a bookseller in Baltimore, Md., 1809-14, and in Philadelphia, 1814-39. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1827-42; visited England in 1833, and on his return in 1834 made a report before the board of trustees on the educational advantages offered by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He wrote articles on conchology for *Silliman's Journal*; letters descriptive of the Virginia mineral springs and of a journey through Pennsylvania; articles on the rights of authors to literary property and papers, and on the tariff as affecting the trade in books. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 2, 1842.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832; son of Jacob and Helena Nicolay. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1838, who settled first in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then successively in Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. He received a limited education and was employed as a clerk in a retail store in Whitehall, Ill., 1846-47; in the printing office of the Pittsfield, Ill., *Free Press*, 1848-56, becoming successively, publisher, editor and proprietor. He was clerk of the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill., 1856-60; private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, 1860-65;



U.S.S. MISSISSIPPI.

U.S. consul to Paris, 1865-59, and marshal of the U.S. supreme court, 1872-87. He was a founder of the Literary society and the Columbia Historical society of Washington, and a life member of the American Historical society. He was married in June, 1865, to Therenia Bates of Pittsfield, Ill. She died in November, 1885. In collaboration with John Hay, he is the author of: *Abraham Lincoln, a history* (10 vols, 1890), which first appeared in the *Century*, 1886-90, and in 1901 was condensed by Mr. Nicolay, and *Abraham Lincoln's Complete Works* (2 vols., 1894). He also wrote *The Outbreak of the Rebellion* (1881), being the first volume of a series entitled: "Campaigns of the Civil War"; the article on President Lincoln in the English edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and many articles in the leading magazines and periodicals. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1901.

NICOLL, James Craig, painter, was born in New York city, Nov. 22, 1846; son of John W. and Elizabeth Phillips (Craig) Nicoll, and grandson of John and Anne (Williams) Nicoll of Newburgh, N.Y., and of James Jefferson and Harriet R. (Phillips) Craig of Craigsville, N.Y. His first ancestor in America was John Nicoll of Haddieweel, Scotland, who arrived in New York in 1711. He attended Quackenbos school, New York, and studied painting with Maurice F. H. de Haas. He exhibited in 1868 at the National Academy of Design; was elected an associate member in 1880, and an academician in 1885. He was secretary of the Etching club for several years; was elected president of the Artists' Fund society in 1887; was one of the founders of the American Water-color society and its secretary for several years, and secretary of the National Academy. He received medals at the Paris exposition; the American Prize Fund; the New Orleans exposition of 1885, and at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901. He was secretary of the International Jury of Award on Painting at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago. Among his water colors are: *On the Gulf of St. Lawrence*; *Foggy Morning, Grand Menan* (1876); *Moonlight, Cape Ann* (1877); *Outlet of Lake Oswegana* (1878); *Moonlight at Nahant* (1881); *A Creek* (1884), and *Stormy Days at Block Island* (1886). His paintings in oil include: *Bass Rocks near Gloucester, Mass.* (1879); *Shower at Block Island* (1880); *On the Rocks near Portland* (1881); *Harbor View* (1882); *Marblehead Rock* (1883); *Sunlight on the Sea* (1884); *Summer Morning* (1885); *Fog and Sunshine* (1886); *An August Evening* (1886); *Night* (1900).

NICUM, John, educator and clergyman, was born in Winnenden, Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 6, 1851. He attended the Latin school at Winnenden, was graduated from Muhlenberg

college, Allentown, Pa., in 1873, and from the Lutheran Theological seminary at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He was pastor at Frackville, Pa., 1876-78; at Frankfort, Philadelphia, Pa., 1878-80; at Syracuse, N.Y., 1880-87, and in 1887 was elected pastor of St. John's Lutheran church at Rochester, N.Y. In addition to his services as pastor he accepted the presidency of the Wagner Memorial Lutheran college at first temporarily in 1894, but which soon after became permanent and included the professorship of mental and moral science and Hebrew. He served as president of the fourth conference of the New York Ministerium, 1884-89, secretary of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran church in North America, 1886-97, and president of the general council's board of German home missions, 1888-97. He received the degree of D.D. from Muhlenberg college in 1893. He is the author of: *Gleichniss-Reden Jesu* (1884); *Laws of the State of New York Relating to Churches* (1884); *Reformations Album* (1885); *The Doctrinal Development of the New York Ministerium* (1887); the German edition of Wolf's "The Lutherans in America" (1892); *History of the New York Ministerium* (1888); *Abwehr* (1892); *Confessional History of the Lutheran Church in the United States* (1892).

NIEHAUS, Charles Henry, sculptor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1855; son of John Conrad and Sophia W. (Block) Niehaus, natives of Hanover, Germany, who came to the United States in childhood and settled in Cincinnati. Charles Henry Niehaus successfully engaged in wood engraving, casting and cutting marble, to which latter trade he was apprenticed. He studied art at the McMicken school of design at night and won the first prize in drawing and modeling. He studied at the Royal academy, Munich, 1877-80, where he was awarded a first prize diploma and medal in recognition of his group, "Fleeting Time," the first prize ever given to an American by a German academy. He traveled in Italy, France and England, 1880-81, and in 1881 executed a bust of Lord D'Israeli at Manchester, England. He established a studio in Villa Strohl-Fern, Rome, Italy, where he executed "The Scraper" and "The Puglist," the former winning a fellowship in the Società della Artistica Internazionale di Roma, five medals and a special medal, Chicago, 1893. In 1885 he established his studio in New York city, where he was made a member of the council of the National Sculpture society, a member of the Architectural League of America, of the Municipal Art society, of the National Arts club, of the Society for the Preservation of Historic and Science Places, of the Ohio society and of the Players' club. He executed statues of Garfield

and William Allen, placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C., 1884; colossal statues of Gibbon, typifying history, and Moses, representing religion, for the Congressional library at Washington (1896); statues of Hooker and Davenport, and interpretative doors and tympanums for the capitol at Hartford, Conn. (1895); statue of Vice-President Tompkins for the senate chamber, Washington; statue of Governor Morton of Indiana for Statuary Hall, Washington (1900); the memorial Hahnemann monument at Washington, with a seated figure of Samuel Hahnemann and four illustrative panels (1900); the equestrian statues of Robert E. Lee and of William T. Sherman; the Astor bronze doors for Trinity church (1894); a statue of Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania (1897); heroic statues of Abraham Lincoln and Admiral Farragut for Hackley Square, Muskegon, Mich. (1900); an immense pediment, "The Triumph of the Law," for the Appellate Court House in New York city (1900); two colossal groups representing mineral wealth, being "The Story of Light" and "The Story of Gold," Pan-American exposition (1901); the monument to General Forrest in Memphis, Tenn., from a design accepted June 6, 1901; a bust of President McKinley finished June, 1901, and an heroic seated figure of Lincoln for the Buffalo Historical society (1901).

NIEMEYER, John Henry, artist, was born in Bremen, Germany, June 25, 1839. About 1845 his parents settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received his primary education. From 1866 to 1870 he studied painting in Paris at the École des Beaux Arts under Léon Gérôme, and drawing under Adolphe Yvon and subsequently under Louis Jacquesson de la Chevreuse and Sebastian Cornu. He became a painter of portraits and landscapes. In 1871 he was appointed professor of drawing in the Yale School of the Fine Arts. In 1869 he exhibited in the Paris Salon, the historical picture of "Gutenberg Inventing Movable Types" and a full-length life-size portrait. His landscapes are principally of New England scenery. He also produced *The Young Orator* (1873); *The Braid* (1874); *Where?* (1875). He painted a portrait of Theodore D. Woolsey for the Woolsey Auditorium of Yale university and portraits of Professor T. R. Lounsbury, LL.D.; the Rev. T. T. Munger, D.D., and others. He modeled in bas-relief a portrait of William M. Hunt, the artist, in 1883-84, and after reading Rossetti's "Lilith," modeled *Lilith Tempting Eve*.

NIGHTINGALE, Augustus Frederick, educationist, was born in Quincy, Mass., Nov. 11, 1843; son of Thomas J. and Alice (Brackett) Nightingale; grandson of Samuel B. and Mehitabel (Brackett) Nightingale, and of Joseph G. and Charlotte (Newcomb) Brackett, and a descendant of

John Nightingale, who settled in Hull, Mass., 1634 or 1654. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and was professor of ancient languages at Upper Iowa university, Fayette, Iowa, 1867-68; acting president of Northwestern Female college, Evanston, Ill., 1868-71; professor of ancient languages and teacher of elocution in Simpson Centenary college, Indianola, Iowa, 1871-72; superintendent of public instruction in Omaha, Neb., 1872-74; principal of Lake View high school, Ravenswood, Ill., 1874-90; assistant superintendent of public instruction in Chicago, Ill., 1890-92; superintendent of the public high schools of Chicago, 1892-1901, and in March, 1902, was elected president of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois. He was married, Aug. 24, 1866, to Fanny Orena, daughter of the Rev. C. H. Chase. He was elected president of the Nebraska State Teachers' association in 1873; president of the Nebraska State Sabbath School association in 1873; of the Illinois State Teachers' association in 1887; of the secondary department of the National Educational association in 1888, and president of the North Central association of colleges and secondary schools in 1898. He was a member of the National Educational association and chairman of the national committee on college entrance requirements, 1895-1899. He received from Wesleyan university the degree of Ph.D. in 1891 and of LL.D. in 1901. He is editor of *Twentieth Century Text Books* (100 vols., 1899 et seq.), and the author of: *A Hand Book of Requirements for Admission to the Colleges of the United States* (1879); and with George Howland of *Two Educational Essays* (1881), besides many reports and educational papers.

NILES, Hezekiah, editor, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 10, 1777. He was early apprenticed to a printer, and in 1808 removed to Baltimore, Md., where he edited a daily paper, 1804-14. He founded and edited *Niles' Register*, a weekly journal published in Baltimore, 1811-36, in which he advocated protection of American industries. The first 32 volumes (1812-27) were reprinted, and the *Register* was continued by his son, Miller Ogden Niles, and others, 1837-49. He is the author of: *Principles and Acts of the Revolution* (1823), and of a series of humorous essays, entitled *Quill Driving*. The towns of Niles in Michigan and Ohio were named in his honor. He died in Wilmington, Del., April 2, 1839.

NILES, John Milton, senator, was born in Windsor, Conn., Aug. 20, 1787; son of Moses and Naomi (Marshall) Niles, and grandson of Benjamin and Lucy (Sill) Niles. His father was a native of Groton, Conn., and removed to Windsor prior to the Revolutionary war. John attended school at Windsor, studied law with John

Sargent and was admitted to the bar in 1817. In January, 1817, he established and was manager of the *Hartford Times*, and obtained for that paper a large circulation. He was an associate judge of the county court, 1821-29; was a representative in the general assembly in 1826, and was defeated for the state senate in 1827. He supported General Jackson for president, and upon his inauguration, in 1829, President Jackson appointed Maj. H. B. Norton, editor of the *Times*, postmaster of Hartford, in recognition of the service rendered by the paper during the campaign. Against this appointment Niles protested vigorously, and the President dismissed Norton and appointed Niles his successor. On the death of Nathan Smith, U.S. senator from Connecticut, Dec. 6, 1836, Niles was elected to complete the term expiring March 3, 1839. In 1840 President Van Buren appointed him postmaster-general in his cabinet, as successor to Amos Kendall, who resigned, May 9, 1840, and Niles held the office until the close of Van Buren's administration, March 3, 1841. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1839 and 1840, and was again U.S. senator, 1843-49. He was twice married, first June 7, 1824, to Sarah, daughter of William Robinson, and widow of Lewis Howe. She died, Nov. 23, 1842, and he was married secondly, Nov. 26, 1845, to Jane H. Pratt of Columbia county, N.Y., who died in September, 1850. He made several bequests, including \$70,000 in trust to the city of Hartford, the income therefrom to be devoted to the worthy poor, and his large library to the Connecticut Historical society. He is the author of: *The Independent Whig* (1816); *Gazetteer of Connecticut and Rhode Island* (1819); *History of the Revolution in Mexico and South America, with a View of Texas* (1829); *The Civil Officer* (1840); *Loss of the Brig Commerce upon the West Coast of Africa* (1842). He died in Hartford, Conn., May 31, 1856.

NILES, Nathaniel, representative, was born in South Kingston, R.I., April 3, 1741; son of Samuel Niles; grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Ann (Coddington) Niles of Braintree, Mass., and great-grandson of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles of Block Island. He matriculated at Harvard college and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1766, A.M., 1769. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy, and also studied law and medicine in New York city, where he taught school. He preached in Norwich and Torrington, Conn.; resided in Norwich, where he invented a process for making wire from bar iron, and added to the wire mill, which was run by water, a woolen cord manufactory. He served as a soldier throughout the Revolution, and subsequently removed to Vermont, where he purchased a large tract of land, founded the town

of West Fairlee and held religious services in his own house for nearly forty years. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature; speaker and agent to congress in 1784; judge of the supreme court, 1784-88; a member of the council of censors in 1785, 1787 and 1789, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1791. He was a representative from Vermont in the 2d and 3d congresses, 1791-95; was a representative in the state legislature, 1800-02 and 1812-14; a member of the governor's council, 1803-08; a presidential elector, 1805 and 1813, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1814. He led in formulating the demand of the state for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the importation of slaves; was opposed to the bank bill schemes of 1800, but in 1806 voted for the establishment of a state bank. He was twice married: first to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Lathrop of West Springfield, Mass., and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of William Watson of Plymouth, Mass., and of his sons, Nathaniel was U.S. consul at Sardinia, acting plenipotentiary to Austria and secretary of legation at the court of St. James under U.S. Minister Cass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1772, and by Dartmouth in 1791. He was trustee of Dartmouth college, 1793-1820. He is the author of: *Four Discourses on Secret Prayer* (1773); *Two Discourses on Sin and Forgiveness* (1773); *Two Discourses upon Liberty; The Perfection of God* (1777), and *The Fountain of Good* (1777). He also wrote an ode entitled *The American Hero*, which was inspired by the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, was set to music by the Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, and became the war song of the New England soldiers. He died at West Fairlee, Vt., Oct. 31, 1828.

NILES, Samuel, clergyman, was born on Block Island, R.I., May 1, 1674; son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1699, A.M., 1709, and was a preacher on Block Island, 1699-1701; at Kingstown, 1702-10, and was ordained pastor of the Second church, Braintree, Mass., in 1711. He was twice married; first, in 1716, to a daughter of Peter Thatcher of Milton, Mass., and secondly, in 1732, to Ann Coddington. He returned to Block Island in his latter years and became pastor of a church in Charleston, composed chiefly of the Niantic Indians. He is the author of: *A Brief and Sorrowful Account of the Churches in New England* (1745); *A Vindication of Diverse Important Doctrines of Scripture* (1752); *Scripture Doctrines of Original Sin* (1757); *History of the French and Indian Wars* (1760), and a diary kept by him for sixty years, which forms an interesting history of Braintree. He died in Braintree, Mass., May 1, 1762.

NILES, William Harmon, geologist, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 18, 1838; son of the Rev. Asa and Mary Ann (Marcy) Niles, and grandson of Peter Niles. He attended the schools of Worthington, Mass., where in 1855 he began teaching. He prepared for his science education at Wilbraham, Mass., where he was with his uncle, Oliver Marcy, LL.D., of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., under whose encouragement in 1862 he entered the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, and was graduated, S.B., in 1866. For a year he was a student at the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, and graduated Ph.B. in 1867. He was married in 1869 to Helen M. Plympton of Cambridge, Mass. He was the state lecturer in natural science at the Massachusetts State Teachers' institutes, 1867-77. He delivered public lectures upon geological and geographical subjects, 1867-90, giving a number of full courses at the Lowell Institute, Boston, and at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. He was appointed professor of physical geology and geography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871. He was also made professor of geology at the Boston university in 1875; stated lecturer at Wellesley college, 1882-87, and professor of geology at Wellesley, 1888. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the Wesleyan university in 1870. He was president of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1892-97; was three times president of the Appalachian Mountain club; president of the New England Meteorological society, and was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the Geological Society of America, a member of the National Geographic society and corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences. In 1902 he was professor and head of the department of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Wellesley college, and professor of geology in Boston university.

NILES, William Woodruff, second bishop of New Hampshire and 96th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Hatley, Lower Canada (now Quebec), May 24, 1832; son of Daniel Swit and Delia (Woodruff) Niles. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; was a tutor there, 1857-58, and was graduated from the Berkeley Divinity school in 1861. He was ordered deacon, May 23, 1861; ordained priest, May 14, 1862, and was in charge of St. Philip's church, Wiscasset, Maine, 1861-64. He was married, June 5, 1862, to Bertha Olmsted of Hartford, Conn.; was professor of Latin language and literature at Trinity college, 1864-70, editing the *Churchman*, 1866-67, and serving as rector of St. John's, Warehouse Point, Conn., 1868-70. He was elected second bishop of

New Hampshire, as successor to Bishop Chase who died, Jan. 18, 1870, and was consecrated, Sept. 21, 1870, at St. Paul's church, Concord, N.H., by Bishops Smith, Williams, Neely, Bissell, Doane and Williams of Quebec. At the time of his consecration he was a British subject, and he became an American citizen in December, 1873. Trinity conferred on him the honorary degrees of S.T.D. in 1870 and LL.D. in 1896; Dartmouth that of D.D. in 1879, and Bishops college, P.Q., that of D.C.L. in 1898. He was made president of the corporation of St. Paul's school, of Holderness school and of St. Mary's school, Concord, N.H., a visitor of Trinity from 1870, and a trustee from 1877. He was also a member of the board of managers of domestic and foreign missions; of the commission for revising the prayer-book and of that to revise the marginal readings in the Bible. He is the author of many essays, sermons and addresses.

NINDE, William Xavier, M.E. bishop, was born in Cortlandville, N.Y., June 21, 1832; son of the Rev. William Ward Ninde, a well known Methodist preacher. He was prepared for college at Rome academy, graduated from the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1855, A.M. 1858; was a teacher in Rome academy, N.Y., 1855-56; joined the Black River conference in 1856, and was stationed successively at Fulton, Theresa, Adams and Rome, N.Y., 1856-60; was transferred to the Cincinnati conference in 1861, and ministered at Mission chapel, Union chapel and Christian chapel; traveled in Europe and Asia, 1868-69; was transferred to the Detroit conference in 1870, and was pastor of the Central church, Detroit, Mich., 1870-72. He was professor of practical theology at Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., 1873-76; was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1876; was pastor of Central church, Detroit, 1876-79; president of Garrett Biblical institute, 1879-81; a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference held in London in 1881, and was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, May 15, 1884. He was president of the Methodist conference in China, Japan and Korea, returning to the United States in the spring of 1895, having visited and ministered to the missions in the Orient for several years. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by



Wesleyan university in 1874, and that of LL.D. by Northwestern university in 1892. He died in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3, 1901.

NISBET, Charles, educator. was born in Had-dington, Scotland, Jan. 21, 1736; son of William and Alison Nesbit. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1754, having sustained the entire expense of his collegiate course by teaching. He studied theology in the Divinity Hall of Edinburgh, 1754-60, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh, Sept. 24, 1760. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Montrose, Scotland, and during the Revolutionary war sympathized with the colonists, which caused dissatisfaction in his parish. He was married in June, 1766, to Ann, daughter of Thomas Sweedie of Quarter, Scotland. In 1783, upon the establishment of Dickinson college, Car-



lisle, Pa., he was chosen its first president. He arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1785, and took charge of the college, July 5, 1785. He resigned the office, Oct. 18, 1785, on account of a severe illness which had

afflicted himself and his family. Recovering, however, he was re-elected, May 10, 1786, and immediately resumed his duties. The financial state of Dickinson college, which had been but slenderly endowed, became greatly impaired and the attendance grew less and less. The plans of the president were not supported by the trustees of the college, and his salary was cut down from \$1200 to \$800. Even that sum was not paid in full and at the time of his decease the arrears amounted to four or five years' salary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1783, to which institution he bequeathed his valuable library. He died in Carlisle, Pa., Jan. 18, 1804.

NISBET, Eugenius Aristides, jurist, was born near Union Point, Greene county, Ga., Dec. 7, 1803; son of Dr. James and Penelope (Cooper) Nisbet. His father was a member of the constitutional convention of 1798 and a representative in the state legislature, having moved to Georgia from Iredell, N.C., about 1791. His parents settled in Athens, Ga., and he attended Powellton academy, Hancock county, Ga., 1815-17, and South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., 1817-18, and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1821, with the first honor. He studied law in the office of Judge Augustin S. Clayton, Athens, 1821-22, and under Judge Gould, Litchfield, Conn., 1822-23. He was admitted to the bar of Greene county by special act of the legislature in 1823, and practised in Madison, Ga., where he was a representative in the state assembly for

three years; state senator for one term, and a Whig representative in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43, resigning his seat in congress to meet obligations of \$30,000, as surety for a relative. He moved from Madison to Macon, Ga., in 1837. He resumed his law practice in Macon, and upon the organization of the supreme court in 1845 was appointed one of its judges and served, 1845-53. He supported Harrison in 1840; Clay in 1844, and Bell and Everett in 1860. He was a member of the state secession convention of 1861 and of the Confederate provisional congress. In the secession convention he was chairman of the committee of eighteen which reported the ordinance of secession, and was the author of that ordinance. He practised law in Macon with a brother and son, 1865-71. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1864-71, and received from there the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1868. He was married in 1824 to Amanda M. F. Battle of Powellton, Ga., and they had twelve children. Mrs. Nisbet died in 1865. Judge Nisbet was the author of the first fourteen volumes of *Georgia Reports*, and his decisions are frequently quoted as authority on the law, both in the United States and England. He died in Macon, Ga., March 18, 1871.

NITSCHMANN, David, Moravian bishop, was born in Zauchtenthal, Moravia, Dec. 27, 1696. His parents were members of the church of the Ancient Brethren, and David, in May, 1724, fled from persecution to Herrnhut, Saxony, became an evangelist and was consecrated first bishop of the renewed Moravian church at Berlin, March 13, 1735, by Bishop Jablousky, with the concurrence of Bishop Sitkovius of Poland. He led a colony of Moravians to Savannah, Ga., in 1735, and on Feb. 28, 1736, ordained Augustus G. Spangenberg and Anthony Seifferth, presbyters of the church, probably the first ordinations by a Protestant bishop in the United States; John Wesley, who was his fellow voyager to America, being present. In 1740 he again visited America and in 1741 purchased a tract of land on the Lehigh river in Pennsylvania, where he formed a small colony from the abandoned settlement in Georgia, which he named Bethelhem. He returned to Saxony in 1744, but extended his labors to New York and North Carolina, and during his lifetime visited the chief countries of northern Europe and the West Indies, making probably fifty sea voyages. In 1755 he returned to Pennsylvania. He resided in Weissport, Pa., 1755-56, at Lititz, Pa., 1756-61, and at Bethelhem, 1761-72. He died in Bethelhem, Pa., Oct. 8, 1772.

NITSCHMANN, John, Moravian bishop, was born in Schoenau, Moravia, in 1703. He was a descendant of the Ancient Brethren's church, and in 1724, through religious persecutions, he

relinquished his possessions in Moravia and with a number of followers immigrated to Herrnhut, Saxony, where he engaged in evangelical work and in 1741 was consecrated to the episcopacy. He immigrated to America in 1749, to fill the place of Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg, as presiding bishop, who had established a Moravian colony at Savannah, Ga. He remained in America until 1751, when he returned to Europe. He died in Zeist, Holland, May 6, 1772.

NIXON, John, soldier, was born in Framingham, Mass., March 1, 1727; son of Christopher and Mary (Sever) Nixon, and grandson of Joseph Sever. Christopher Nixon came to Framingham early in 1724, and John joined the troops under Sir William Pepperrell in 1745, in the expedition against Cape Breton and in the capture of Louisbourg. He served in the Colonial army, 1745-75, except 1752-55, when he was at his home in Framingham. He was a lieutenant in Capt. E. Newell's company in the expedition to Crown Point, 1755-56; was commissioned captain in 1756, took part in the defence of Fort William Henry, Lake George, 1756; commanded a company in Col. T. Ruggles's regiment at Half Moon, 1758, and was captain in command of 108 men, 1761-62. He led a company of minute men at the battle of Lexington and commanded a regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was seriously wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general in the Continental army, Aug. 9, 1776; commanded the forces stationed at Governor's Island in New York harbor, and in the battle of Stillwater, commanded the 1st Massachusetts regiment, in the army of Gen. Horatio Gates. He resigned his commission in the Continental army, Sept. 12, 1780, owing to ill health occasioned by his wounds. He was married, first, Feb. 7, 1754, to Thankful, daughter of Joseph Berry, and secondly, Feb. 5, 1778, to Hannah (Drury) Gleason, widow of Capt. Micajah Gleason and daughter of Josiah Drury. She died, Sept. 26, 1831. General Nixon died in Middlebury, Vt., March 24, 1815.

NIXON, John, patriot financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1733; son of Richard and Sarah (Bowles) Nixon. Richard Nixon came with his parents from Wexford, Ireland, to Philadelphia, when quite young, and married Sarah Bowles, Jan. 7, 1728, and in 1738 built Nixon's wharf on the Delaware river. He was a member of the city council, 1742-56, and was chosen captain of the dock-yard company upon the organization of the "Associators" during the French and Spanish war. John Nixon inherited his father's property; succeeded to his business in 1756; was chosen lieutenant of the dockyard company, and in 1765 was among those who signed the Non-Importation

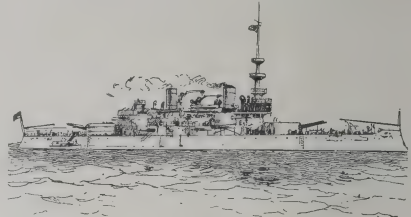
Agreement, thus establishing himself among the leaders of the patriot cause in Philadelphia. He was appointed a warden of the port in 1766 and one of the signers of the Penn paper money in 1767. He was a member of the first committee of correspondence; was a deputy to the provincial conventions, 1774-75; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 3d battalion of the "Associators," known as "Silk stockings"; became a member of the committee of safety on its reorganization, Oct. 20, 1775, and frequently presided at its meetings, being chairman of the committee on accounts. He commanded the defences of the Delaware at Fort Island in May, 1776, and was put in command of the city guard of Philadelphia. He read to the assembled people the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776, and during July, 1776, his battalion saw service at Amboy, N.J. He succeeded John Cadwalader as colonel of the "Associators" and joined Washington's army at Trenton, taking part in the battle of Princeton. He was a member of the Continental navy board in 1776; in December, 1778, was made one of a committee of three to settle and adjust the accounts of the committee and council of safety, and in August, 1778, was one of the auditors of public accounts. He was an original subscriber to the Pennsylvania bank in June, 1780, to the amount of £5000, and, with George Clymer became the custodian of the funds subscribed. They were known as directors and handed the currency over to Tench Francis, the factor, to purchase provisions for the army. He was also a founder in 1781 of the Bank of North America, a director, 1784-1808, and its second president, 1792-1808, succeeding Thomas Willing, who resigned Jan. 9, 1792, to become president of the Bank of the United States. He married in October, 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Jane (Currie) Davis. His son Henry, who died, Aug. 18, 1840, married Maria, daughter of Robert Morris, and was the fourth president of the Bank of North America, 1822-40. John Nixon was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1789-91. His wife died Aug. 31, 1795, and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1808.



NIXON, John Thompson, jurist, was born in Fairton, N.J., Aug. 31, 1820; son of Jeremiah S. Nixon, who removed with his family to Bridgeton soon after his son's birth. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was a tutor at the college a short time and in the family of Judge Pennybacker at Staunton, Va., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1845. He had made arrangements to form a partnership with Judge Isaac S. Pennybacker, but upon the latter's death, Jan. 12, 1847, returned to Bridgeton, N.J., where he practised law with Judge Charles E. Elmer, one of the justices of the state supreme court, recently retired. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1848-49, and speaker of the house in 1850. He was married in 1851 to Mary H., daughter of Lucius Q. C. Elmer (q.v.), justice of the state supreme court, 1852-59. He was a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859-63, serving on the committee on commerce, and failing to secure a desired appointment as judge of the U.S. district court from President Lincoln in 1863. President Grant in 1870 appointed him as successor to Judge Richard S. Field, deceased, to whom President Lincoln had given the office in 1863. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1864-89. In 1875 he was one of the four residuary legatees chosen by John Cleve Green (q.v.) to distribute his estate, exceeding \$7,000,000, for charitable and benevolent objects. He was active in the old-school assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1869, held for the purpose of re-uniting its two branches; was a member of the committee of the general assembly to revise the form of government, and the book of discipline; was a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian council at Edinburgh, in 1877, and a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1883-89. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1877. He is the author of three revised editions of *Elmer's Digest of the Laws of New Jersey* (1838), known as *Nixon's Digest* (1858, 1861 and 1863), and of *Forms of Proceeding under the Laws of New Jersey*, an outgrowth of *Elmer's Book of Forms*. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 28, 1889.

NIXON, Lewis, shipbuilder, was born in Leesburg, Va., April 7, 1861; son of Joel Lewis and Mary Jane (Turner) Nixon; grandson of Joel and Hannah (Milburn) Nixon, and of George and Mary Pane (Beattie) Turner, and a descendant of John Nixon, who came to New Jersey from Inniskillern, Ireland, about 1710. He attended the common schools of Leesburg, and was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1878. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy at Annapolis in 1882, standing first in his class,

and was sent by the navy department to the Royal Navy college, Greenwich, England, in 1882. He was transferred to the construction corps of the U.S. navy in 1884, and in 1890 designed the battleships *Oregon*, *Indiana* and *Massachusetts*. He resigned from the navy in 1891; served as superintending constructor at the Cramp ship-



THE OREGON.

yard, Philadelphia, 1891-95, and established the Crescent shipyard at Elizabeth, N.J., in 1895, where among other vessels he constructed the sub-marine torpedo boat *Holland*, the monitor *Florida*, the torpedo boat *O'Brien* and the cruiser *Chattanooga*. He was married, Jan. 29, 1891, to Sally Lewis, daughter of Col. Lafayette B. and Margaret (Robertson) Wood of Washington, D.C. He was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck president of the East River Bridge commission in January, 1898, and was appointed consulting naval architect of the Cramp Shipbuilding company; president of the International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite company; of the U.S. Long Distance Automobile Co.; the Carbon Axle Co.; the New East River Bridge commission; a trustee of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders; a director of the Idaho Exploration and Mining Co.; a delegate from New York to the Democratic national convention of 1900, and vice-president of the Democratic Club of New York. On Dec. 17, 1901, he was appointed one of twelve prominent citizens to represent capital on the board of arbitration of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, convened in New York city, Dec. 16, 1901, and on Jan. 11, 1902, succeeded Richard Croker (q.v.) as leader of the Tammany Hall organization in New York city, which position he resigned, May 14, 1902. He is the author of: *Military Value of the Shipyard* (1897), and *Commercial Value of the Shipyard* (1897), both of which appeared in the *North American Review*.

NIXON, Oliver Woodson, editor, was born in Guilford county, N.C., Oct. 25, 1825; son of Samuel and Rhoda (Hubbard) Nixon; grandson of Barnabas and Sarah (Hunnicutt) Nixon, and a descendant of Phineas and Mary Nixon. His grandfather, Barnabas Nixon, was a prominent mover in the antislavery question in Virginia

and was among the first in the state to free his slaves. His father removed to Indiana, where Oliver attended the common schools. He was graduated from Farmers college, Ohio, A.B., in 1848, and from Jefferson Medical college, M.D., in 1854. He was married in 1854 to Louise Elstun of Mt. Carmel, Ohio. During the civil war he was surgeon of the 39th Ohio volunteers, medical director of the Army of the Mississippi and a member of Gen. John Pope's staff. He was treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio, for two terms; was one of the organizers of the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle* in 1870, and with his brother, William Penn Nixon, consolidated it with the Cincinnati *Times*. In 1878 he joined his brother in the purchase of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, disposed of it to a stock company and became literary editor and president of the corporation of the *Inter-Ocean*. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Whitman college, Walla Walla, Wash., in 1897. He is the author of: *How Marcus Whitman Saved Oregon* (1895).

NIXON, William Penn, editor, was born at Fountain City, Ind., March 19, 1833; son of Samuel and Rhoda (Hubbard) Butler Nixon, and grandson of Barnaby Nixon, a Quaker preacher, and a resident of Virginia. His great grandmother on his mother's side was a Cherokee Indian. He was graduated from Farmers college, Ohio, in 1853; taught school in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853-55, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., 1859. He practised law in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1859-68; was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1864-67; president of the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Co., 1866-71, and in 1868, in connection with his brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, established the *Daily Chronicle*, of which he was commercial editor and subsequently publisher and general manager. Upon the consolidation of the paper with the *Daily Times*, in 1872, he sold his interest and became business manager of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, serving until 1875, and as general-manager and editor-in-chief, 1875-97. In 1897 he sold his controlling interest in the *Inter-Ocean*, but retained his connection with the company of which he was secretary and treasurer. He was appointed a commissioner of Lincoln park in 1896, and its president in 1897; was president of the associated press for several years; was a delegate at large for the state of Illinois to the Republican national convention of 1896, and was appointed collector of U.S. customs of Chicago in December, 1897. He was twice married, first in September, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Hezekiah and Ruth (Ferris) Stites. She died in 1862, and he was married secondly, June 15, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sarah E. Duffield of Chicago, Ill.

NOAH, Mordecai Manuel, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1785; son of Manuel and Zipporah (Phillips) Noah, and grandson of Jonas and Rebecca Mendes (Machado) Phillips. His mother died when he was a child, and he was left in care of his maternal grandfather, who apprenticed him to a trade. He studied law in Charleston, S.C., and engaged in political journalism and dramatic writing. He declined the U.S. consulship at Riga, Russia, in 1811; was U.S. consul-general at Tunis, with a special mission to Algiers, 1813-19, and during his term of service opposed the further payment of tribute for the security of our merchant marine, and also liberated a number of Americans held as slaves. He was recalled in 1819 by the government, who considered his being a Jew a drawback to the success of his mission, and he engaged in journalism in New York city, where he aided James Gordon Bennett in establishing the New York *Herald*, and founded and edited in rapid succession the *National Advocate*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Evening Star*, the *Union*, and *Noah's Times and Weekly Messenger*, the latter becoming eminently successful. He was appointed sheriff of New York in 1821; served as surveyor of the port of New York, 1829-33, and as associate judge of the court of sessions in New York in 1841. He was also an officer of the New York militia, attaining the rank of major, and was president of the Hebrew Benevolent society, New York city, in 1842. He originated the plan of a permanent city of refuge for the Jews on Grand Island in the Niagara river, in 1820, which proved unsuccessful. He was married to Rebecca Jackson of New York city. His plays include: *The Fortress of Sorrento*; *Paul and Alexis*, or the *Orphans of the Rhine*; *She Would Be a Soldier*, or the *Plains of Chippewa*; *Oh Yes!* or the *New Constitution*; *Marion*, or the *Hero of Lake George*; *The Grecian Captive*; *Yusef Caramalli*, or the *Siege of Tripoli*, and *The Grand Canal*. He is the author of: *Travels in England, France, Spain and the Barbary States* (1819); *Gleanings from a Gathered Harvest*, newspaper essays (1845); *Restoration of the Jews*, address (1845), and a translation of the *Book of Joshua* (1840). He died in New York city, May 22, 1851.

NOBLE, Annette Lucile, author, was born in Albion, N.Y., July 12, 1844; daughter of Dr. William and Amelia Stiles (Denio) Noble; granddaughter of Elnathan and Mary (Weston) Noble, and of John and Harriet (Stiles) Denio. Harriet Stiles was a granddaughter of Ezra Stiles (q.v.). Annette Lucile Noble was graduated at Phipps Union seminary, Albion, N.Y., in 1863, and engaged in literary work, traveling extensively in Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and other foreign countries. Her stories have been translated

into several foreign languages and had a large circulation in Holland. She is the author of: *Eleanor Willoughby* (1870); *St. Augustine's Ladder* (1872); *Judge Branard's Infantry* (1873); *Under Shelter* (1876); *Out of the Way* (1877); *The Queen House in Rugby Court* (1878); *Silas Gower's Daughter* (1878); *Uncle Jack's Executors* (1880); *Eunice Lathrop, Spinster* (1881); *How Billy went up in the World* (1883); *Miss Janet's Old House* (1884); *The Professor's Dilemma* (1885); *The Crazy Angel* (1888), and many stories for the young.

NOBLE, Frederick Alphonso, minister, was born in Baldwin, Maine, March 17, 1832; son of James and Jane (Cram) Noble; grandson of George and Sarah (Spencer) Noble, and of Joseph and Abigail (Pugsley) Cram, and a descendant of Christopher Noble, a soldier in the Revolution, whose ancestors came to America from England at a date not established. He was graduated from Yale in 1853; attended Andover Theological seminary, Mass., 1858-60, and Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861, and was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Minnesota, July 16, 1862. He was pastor of the House of Hope church, St. Paul, Minn., 1862-68; the Third church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1868-75; Center church, New Haven, Conn., 1875-79, and Union Park church, Chicago, Ill., 1879-1901. He resigned his pastorate in 1901, and gave his time to literary work. He was twice married: first, Sept. 15, 1861, to Lucy Augusta Perry of Dummerston, Vt., who died, June 7, 1895, and secondly, July 1, 1897, to Leila Moss Crandon of Evanston, Ill. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Western Reserve college in 1872, and that of LL.D. by Oberlin college in 1899. He was elected president of the American Missionary association in 1898; first president of the New West Education commission in 1882, and was a delegate to the missionary conference held at London, England, in 1888; to the International council of the Congregational churches, London, in 1891, and to the second council held at Boston, Mass., in September, 1899, of which last he was first vice-president. He is the author of: *Divine Life in Man* (1896); *Discourses on Philippians* (1897); *Our Redemption* (1898); *Typical New Testament Conversion* (1901); *The Pilgrims* (1902), and many pamphlets on civil, educational and religious subjects. He was a resident of Phillips, Franklin county, Maine, in 1902.

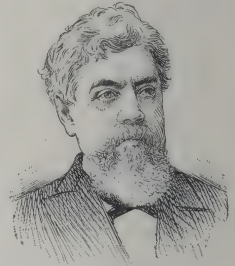
NOBLE, James, senator, was born near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., Dec. 16, 1785; son of Thomas and Betty Clair (Sedgwick) Noble. His parents removed to Campbell county, Ky., in 1795, and he studied law under Richard Southgate of Newport, Ky., and was admitted to the bar in Lawrenceburg, Ind. He was married,

April 7, 1803, to Mary Lindsey of Cincinnati, Ohio. He settled in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana Territory, in 1811; served as a member of the territorial legislature for several years, and on the admission of the state in 1816 was elected to the U.S. senate, and was re-elected in 1821 and 1827, serving until his death, which occurred in Washington, D.C., Feb. 26, 1831.

NOBLE, John Willcox, cabinet officer, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1831; son of John and Catharine (McDill) Noble, and grandson of Samuel and (Mary Patterson) Noble. He attended Miami university; was graduated at Yale, 1851; studied law at Columbus, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar there in 1853, and in St. Louis, Mo., in 1855.

He practised in Columbus, Ohio, 1853, St. Louis, Mo., 1855-1856; and in Keokuk, Iowa, 1856-1861; was city attorney of Keokuk, 1859-60, and in 1861 enlisted in the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry, being mustered 1st lieutenant and adjutant in August, 1861, and becoming major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel in this regiment. He was judge advocate of the Army of the Southwest and afterward of the department of the Missouri. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge and the siege of Vicksburg, and served under Gen. Andrew J. Smith against Forrest, and under Gen. James H. Wilson in Alabama and Georgia. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers to date, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the service in August, 1865. He was married, Feb. 6, 1864, to Elizabeth, daughter of Hatfield Halstead of Northampton, Mass. He resumed the practice of law in St. Louis, Mo., 1865; was U.S. district attorney for Missouri, 1867-70; received the thanks of President Grant before the cabinet in 1869, and declined the solicitor generalship offered by the President. He was secretary of the interior in President Harrison's cabinet, 1889-93. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Miami university in 1889 and from Yale university in 1891.

NOBLE, Louis Legrand, clergyman, poet and author, was born in New Lisbon, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1811; son of Sylvanus and Sally (Tuttle) Noble; grandson of Elnathan and Johannah (Bostwick) Noble, and of Jeremiah Tuttle, and a descendant of Thomas and Hannah (Warriner) Noble. Thomas



Noble was a native of England, and located in Boston, Mass., as early as 1653; removed to Springfield in that year, and to Westfield about 1666. Louis Legrand was graduated at Bristol college, Pa., in 1837, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1840. He was admitted to the diaconate, June 28, 1840, and to the priesthood, June 4, 1844. He was curate at St. Peter's, Albany, N.Y., in 1840, and removed to Perquimans county, N.C., the same year, where he was planters' chaplain and rector of Christ church, Elizabeth City, 1841-44. He was married, Oct. 30, 1844, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Isaac and Sally (Nygatt) Hayes of Unadilla, N.Y. He was rector of St. Luke's, Catskill, N.Y., 1845-54; of Grace church, Chicago, Ill., in 1855; of the Church of the Messiah, Glen's Falls, N.Y., and Trinity church, Fredonia, N.Y., 1856-57, and of Holy Trinity, Hudson City, N.J., 1858-72. He was professor of English literature in St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., 1872-80, and rector of St. John's church, Ionia, Mich., 1880-82. He was honored by Griswold with a place among the American poets, and is the author of: *Ne-Min, an Indian Story* (1852); *The Course of Empire, Voyage of Life and other Pictures of Thomas Cole, N.A., with Selections from his Letters and Miscellaneous Writings, Illustrative of his Life, Character and Genius* (1853); *The Lady Angeline, a Lay of the Appalachians*; *The Hours and Other Poems* (1857); *A Voyage to the Arctic Seas in Search of Icebergs with Church the Artist* (1861). He died in Ionia, Mich., Feb. 6, 1882.

NOBLE, Noah, governor of Indiana, was born near Berryville, Clarke county, Va., Jan. 15, 1794; son of Thomas and Betty Clair (Sedgwick) Noble, and brother of Senator James Noble. His parents removed to Campbell county, Ky., in 1795, and he subsequently located in Brookville, Franklin county, Indian Territory. He was married, Nov. 18, 1819, to Katharine Swearingen, a native of Berryville, Va. He was sheriff of Franklin county, 1820-24; represented



Franklin county in the Indiana legislature, 1824-26; was receiver of public moneys, Indianapolis land district, 1825-29, and governor of Indiana, 1831-37. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 7, 1844.

NOBLE, Patrick, governor of South Carolina, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., in 1787; son of Alexander and Catharine (Calhoun) Noble; grandson of John and Mary (Calhoun) Noble, and of Patrick Calhoun. John Noble, native of Donegal county, Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania about 1733, and removed thence to Augusta county, Va., where he died in 1753. His widow, with her sons, located in what became Abbeville

district, S.C. Patrick Noble was prepared for college under Dr. Moses Waddell, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1806, and studied law under George McDuffie and John C. Calhoun. He was admitted to the bar in 1809; practised in Abbeville, in partnership with John C. Calhoun, 1809-10, and alone, 1810-40. He was married, Sept. 5, 1816, to Elizabeth Bonneau, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Bonneau) Pickens of Pendleton district, S.C. He represented Abbeville district in the state assembly in 1812, 1818-24 and in 1832, and was speaker of the assembly, 1818-24 and 1832. He was president of the state senate, 1836-38, and the States' Rights governor of South Carolina, 1838-40. He died in Abbeville district, S.C., April 7, 1840.

NOELL, John W., representative, was born in Bedford county, Va., Feb. 22, 1816. He received a limited education, and in 1833 removed with his parents to Perry county, Mo. He engaged in milling and store-keeping, and in the study of law, and became a noted lawyer especially in criminal courts of the state. He was clerk of the circuit court for Perry county, 1841-50; a member of the state senate, 1850-54; a Democratic representative from the 3rd Missouri district in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859-63, and was re-elected to the 38th congress in 1862, but died before that congress convened. In the 40th congress his son, Capt. Thomas E. Noell, of the 19th U.S. infantry, represented the district, was re-elected to the 41st congress, but died, Oct. 3, 1867, before taking his seat. John W. Noell died in Washington, D.C., March 14, 1863.

NORCROSS, Amasa, representative, was born in Rindge, N.H., Jan. 26, 1824; son of Capt. Daniel and Polly (Jones) Norcross; grandson of Jeremiah and Lucy (Chaplin) Norcross and of Asa and Mary (Martin) Jones, and a descendant of Jeremiah Norcross, who emigrated from England and settled in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1642. Amasa attended the public schools and Appleton academy, New Ipswich, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He settled in practice in Fitchburg, Mass., and was married, June 1, 1852, to Augusta, daughter of Benjamin Wallis of Ashby. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1858-59 and 1862; a state senator in 1874; assessor of internal revenue for the 9th Massachusetts district, 1862, and first mayor of Fitchburg, 1873-74. He was a Republican representative from the tenth Massachusetts district in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877-83. He was a director of the Rollstone National bank; president of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance company; of the Worcester North Savings institution, and of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham. He died in Fitchburg, Mass., April 1, 1898.

NORDHOFF, Charles, author and journalist, was born in Erwitte, Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 31, 1830; son of Charles and Adelheid (Platé) Nordhoff. His father, an officer who won the Waterloo medal under Blücher, resigned from the German army and immigrated to America in 1835, in order to have his son educated under democratic institutions. Charles on the death of his father was left to the care of Dr. William Nast and Dr. J. H. Pulte (q.v.) of Cincinnati. He attended the public schools and Woodward college; worked as a printer, 1843-44; served in the U.S. navy on the old ship *Columbus*, 1844-47, and in the merchant marine and whale and mackerel fisheries, 1847-53, where he collected material for his books. He was engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia, Pa., and Indianapolis, Ind., 1853-57, was editorially connected with Harper & Bros., New York city, 1857-61, and on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, 1861-71, where his vigorous editorials in that paper and subsequently in the New York *Times* were largely influential in the appointment of the committee of seventy and the overthrow of the Tweed ring. He traveled extensively in 1871-72; visited the Sandwich Islands in 1873, and in 1874 became attached to the staff of the New York *Herald* as an editorial writer and also as the special Washington correspondent. Upon his retirement from that paper in 1891 he made his home in Coronado, Cal. He was married in 1857 to Lida, daughter of James and Martha (Fallon) Leford, and their daughter, Evelyn Hunter Nordhoff (1863-1898), was an artist and the first woman to become an expert in artistic book-binding. He edited an American edition of Kern's "Practical Landscape Gardening" (1855), and "The Tin Trumpet," and is the author of: *Man-of-War Life: a Boy's Experience in the U.S. Navy* (1855); *The Merchant Vessel* (1855); *Whaling and Fishing* (1856); *Stories from the Island World* (1857); *Secession is Rebellion: the Union Indissoluble* (1860); *The Freedmen of South Carolina: some Account of their Appearance, Character, Condition and Customs* (1863); *America for Free Working Men* (1865); *Cape Cod and All Along Shore: a Collection of Stories* (1868); *California for Health, Pleasure and Residence* (1872); *Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands* (1874); *Politics for Young Americans* (1875), which was written for his young son, and adopted as a text-book in schools and translated into Bohemian and Spanish; *The Communistic Societies of the United States* (1875), which was translated into Russian and French; *The Cotton States in the Spring and Summer of 1875* (1876). He died in San Francisco, Cal., July 14, 1901.

NORDICA, Lillian, prima donna, was born in Farmington, Maine, Dec. 12, 1859; daughter of Edwin and Amanda Elvira (Allen) Norton; granddaughter of James Instance and Sarah (Smith) Norton, and of the Rev. John and Annah (Hersey) Allen, and a descendant of Nicholas Norton of English descent, born in Weymouth, Mass., and a resident of Duke's county, Mass., as early as 1669. She removed to Boston, Mass., with her parents in 1863, was educated in the public schools and studied vocal culture under John O'Neil at the New England Conservatory of Music, graduating in 1875. She sang in choirs and concerts and with the Händel and Haydn society, and studied for a short time under Madame Maretzek in New York. She went to Europe as the soloist of Gilmore's band in 1878, and sang at the Crystal Palace, London, and at the Trocadero in Paris. She studied under San Giovanni in Milan, Italy, with the determination to become an opera singer, and in six months had a repertory including ten operas. She made her debut in Brescia, Italy, in "La Traviata" in 1879; appeared as Alice in "Roberto" at Novara, Italy, in the same year, and sang the part of Marguerite in "Faust," 1880. She appeared in the operas "Rigoletto," "Faust" and "Lucia" at Aquila, Italy; in "Mignon," "L'Africaine," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Le Prophète," "Don Giovanni" and "Les Huguenots" in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1880, and in 1881 before Ambrose Thomas and Van Corbeil, who engaged her for the grand opera in Paris. She sang the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust," in Paris in 1882; made a tour of the United States under Colonel Mapleson in 1883, and in Berlin and London in 1887, becoming a great favorite in the latter city, where she received the personal thanks of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was commanded to sing before Queen Victoria. She appeared in the Wagnerian rôle of Elsa in "Lohengrin" at Beyreuth in 1894, joined the Abbey, Schöffel and Grau Opera company, with whom she made various tours of the United States, singing Elsa in "Lohengrin" and Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde." Her repertory in 1903 consisted of over forty operas and all the standard oratorios. She was decorated by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and also received the title of royal chamber singer, a brooch of precious stones from Queen Victoria, and a tiara of diamonds from the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York city in 1896. She was married, Jan. 22, 1883, to Fred-eric Allen Gower, an aeronaut, who lost his life in 1886, in an attempt to cross the English channel. In June, 1896, she was married to Zoltan Dömè, a Hungarian. Madame Nordica was the first foreigner to sing at Beyreuth, and she

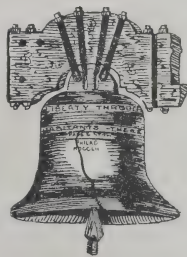
created there the rôle of Elsa. She was also chosen to open the new Prince Regent opera house in Munich, in May, 1901, and re-engaged for the following year for all the Brunhilde rôles.

NORRIS, Frank, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1870; son of Benjamin Franklin and Gertrude (Doggett) Norris; grandson of Samuel Wales Doggett. He was prepared for college in the high school of San Francisco, Cal., and attended the University of California, 1890-94, and Harvard, 1894-95. He studied art in Paris, 1887-89, and on his return to the United States settled in San Francisco, and there engaged in literary and journalistic work. He was war correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* in South Africa during the Uitlander insurrection, 1895-96; associate editor of the *San Francisco Wave*, 1896-97, and war correspondent for *McClure's Magazine* in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, 1898. He settled in New York city in 1899, and was married, Feb. 12, 1900, to Jeanette, daughter of R. M. Black of San Francisco. He is the author of: *Moran of the Lady Letty* (1898); *McTeague* (1899); *Blix* (1899); *A Man's Woman* (1900); *The Octopus, an Epic of the Wheat* (1901); *The Pit* (1903), and he was gathering material for *The Wolf*, the last of the wheat trilogy, at the time of his death, which occurred at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25, 1903.

NORRIS, Isaac, merchant, was born in London, England, July 26, 1671; son of Thomas and Mary (Moore) Norris or Norrice, who with their family removed to Port Royal, Jamaica, W.I., 1678. In 1690 he was sent by his father to Philadelphia to secure a home for the family. On returning to Port Royal, he found that the earthquake of June 7, 1692, had destroyed the lives and property of his family, and he saved from the wreck barely £100. He returned alone to Philadelphia in 1693, and engaged in merchandising. He was married, March 7, 1694, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Lloyd, natives of Shropshire, London, who were converts to the faith of George Fox. He went to England about 1706-8, when he visited his wife's relatives, and while in England he persuaded the Fords to discontinue their persecution of William Penn. On his return to Philadelphia in August, 1708, he again took an active part in governmental affairs, having already been a member of the assembly for five years, and he was a member of the governor's council, 1709, and of the assembly for nine terms, being speaker for two terms. He was not a lawyer by profession, but was appointed a justice of Philadelphia county in 1717, and served for several years. On the organization of the High Court of Chancery he was made a master to hear cases with the lieutenant-governor. He was mayor of Philadelphia in 1724, and declined the

appointment as chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, as successor to David Lloyd, deceased. He was a trustee under William Penn's will, and attorney for Hannah Penn. He died at Stanton, Pa., June 4, 1735.

NORRIS, Isaac, party leader, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1707; son of Isaac and Mary (Lloyd) Norris. He engaged in the business of merchandising, principally with Great Britain, first as clerk for his father, then in partnership until his father's death, in 1735. He was a member of the Philadelphia common council, 1727-30; alderman, 1730-34, and member of the assembly with few interruptions, 1734-64. He was married in 1739, to Sarah, daughter of James Logan. He assumed the leadership of the peace party, which became known as the Norris party. When the assembly met in October, 1739, the measures for defence against threatened invasion by the French and Spanish troops recommended by Governor Thomas, were opposed by the Norris party as representatives of the Quakers, who conscientiously refrained from bearing arms or engaging in strife. The governor objected to the demands of the Quakers for compensation for the services of their indentured servants who were serving in the army, and Norris obtained from the assembly compensation to the masters for such service. In 1742 his seat in the assembly was unsuccessfully contested by Mr. Allen, the wealthy recorder of Philadelphia; but the contest called out a bitter controversy and charges of "fraud" and "bulldozing," and a riot in the streets which the recorder took no means to suppress. He was appointed by the governor in 1745, and again in 1755, to treat with the Indians at Albany, who were the owners of the large area of lands in southwestern Pennsylvania, and he secured several million acres by purchase. He succeeded John Kinsey, deceased, as speaker of the assembly in 1751. In the same year the bell for the state house was ordered from England, and Norris directed the inscription; "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," to be placed around it, and when the bell was cracked in 1752, it was recast with the same inscription, and became the historic liberty bell that proclaimed the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776. He resigned the speakership in 1764, when he found himself powerless to prevent the passage of a petition to transfer the government of the province from the



Proprietors to the crown, and was succeeded by Benjamin Franklin, who signed the petition, but in the election of the same year, Franklin failing re-election, Norris was elected, and made speaker, but resigned Oct. 24, 1764. He was a man of liberal education, and possessed a library, 1500 volumes of which became the property of Dickinson college, by gift from John Dickinson. His daughter Mary, who inherited his estates, married John Dickinson (q.v.). He died at Fair Hill, Pa., July 13, 1766.

NORRIS, Mary Harriott, author, was born in Boonton, N.J., March 16, 1848; daughter of Charles Bryan and Mary Lyon (Kerr) Norris; granddaughter of Luther and Hannah (Stout) Norris; great-granddaughter of Capt. James Stout of the Revolutionary army, and a descendant from Richard and Penelope (Van Francis) Stout, from William Joseph Kerr, from Richard and Elizabeth (Hawley) Booth, from Thomas Trowbridge and from Maj.-Gen. Humphrey and Mary (Wales) Atherton, all immigrants. She was graduated from Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1870; founded a private school in New York city, serving as its principal, 1879-91, and was dean of women at Northwestern university, 1898-99. She is the author of: *Fräulein Mina* (1872); *Ben and Bentine Series* (1873-76); *Dorothy Delafield* (1886); *Those Good-for-Naughts*, a serial (1877); *A Damsel of the Eighteenth Century* (1889); *Phebe* (1890); *Afterward* (1893); *The Nine Blessings* (1893); *John Applegate, Surgeon* (1894); *Lakewood* (1895); *The Gray House of the Quarries* (1898); *The Grapes of Wrath* (1901). She edited *Silas Marner* in 1890; *Marnion* in 1891; *Evangeline* in 1897; *Kenilworth* in 1898, and *Quentin Durward* in 1899. She also wrote a number of short stories, letters from Europe and educational articles, as well as contributions to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and *The Christian Advocate*.

NORRIS, Moses, senator, was born in Pittsfield, N.H., Sept. 13, 1799; son of Moses and Comfort (Leavett) Norris; grandson of Moses and Susannah L. (Gordon) Norris, and of Benjamin and Esther (Towle) Leavett, and a descendant of Nicholas and Sarah (Coxe) Norris. Nicholas Norris, of English extraction, born in Ireland in 1640, came to America as a stowaway about 1654, and settled in Hampton and subsequently Exeter, N.H. Moses was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1832, and settled in practice in Barnstead, N.H. He removed to Pittsfield and from there to Manchester, N.H., in 1849, where he continued his practice. He represented Pittsfield in the New Hampshire legislature, 1837-40 and 1842, and was speaker in 1840. He was a member of the governor's council in 1841, and was state solicitor for

Merrimack county in 1843. He was a Democratic representative from New Hampshire in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47, was again a representative in the state legislature, 1847-48, and speaker in 1847. He was elected to the U.S. senate as successor to C. G. Atherton, whose term expired, March 3, 1849, and he served until his death, J. S. Wells completing the term. He was married to Abigail Brown, daughter of Atkins and Rhoda (Choate) Todd of Portsmouth, N.H. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1855.

NORRIS, William Fisher, ophthalmologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1839; son of Dr. George Washington and Mary Pleasants (Fisher) Norris; grandson of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris, and of William Wharton and Mary Pleasants (Fox) Fisher. He was a descendant of Isaac (1671-1735), the immigrant (1693), and Mary (Lloyd) Norris, and of Thomas and Mary (Jones) Lloyd. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and M. D., 1861; was resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1861-63; assistant surgeon in the U.S. army, 1863-65; was for over a year surgeon in charge of Douglas General hospital, Washington, D.C., and was brevetted captain for meritorious service during the war. He was an eye specialist in Philadelphia, 1865-73; clinical professor of the diseases of the eye in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1873-91; honorary professor of ophthalmology, 1888-91, and in 1891 became professor of ophthalmology. He was a surgeon to the Wills eye hospital, 1872-91; a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and president of its ophthalmic section in 1894; a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and its vice-president in 1877; a member of the Academy of Natural Science; of the American Philosophical society, and of the American Ophthalmological society, of which he was vice-president in 1879 and president, 1885-89. He was married, July 4, 1873, to Rosa C., daughter of Hieronymus Buchmann, and after the death of his first wife he married, June 12, 1899, Annetta Culp, daughter of George A. Earnshaw of Gettysburg, lieutenant-colonel of the 138th Pennsylvania volunteers. He is the author of various papers on intraocular tumors, hereditary atrophy of the optic nerves, association of gray degeneration of the optic nerves with abnormal patellar tendon reflexes, ivory exostoses of the orbit, administration of ether in Bright's disease of the kidneys, etc., and of: *Medical Ophthalmology* in *Pepper's System of Medicine*; *Versuch über Hornhaut Entzündung*, with Prof. S. Stricker, Vienna (1869); *A Contribution to the Anatomy of the Human Retina* (1893); *A Text-Book of Ophthalmology*, with Dr. C. A. Oliver

(1893); *A Contribution to the Anatomy of the Human Retina*, with Dr. James Wallace (1894). He also edited: *A System of Diseases of the Eye*, by American, British, French, Dutch and Spanish authors (4 vols., 1897-1900), in which he himself contributed the article on cataract.

NORTH, Caleb, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., July 15, 1753. He was a merchant in Coventry, Pa., at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. He was commissioned captain in the 4th battalion, Jan. 5, 1776, was in the Canada and northern New York campaign; was promoted major and transferred to the 10th Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777, and served under Gen. Anthony Wayne at Paoli, where he formed a rear guard, and saved the brigade from capture. He was present at the battle of Germantown; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 11th Pennsylvania, Oct. 22, 1777; served in the battle of Monmouth; was transferred to the 9th Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778, and to the 2d Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781, and took part in the southern campaign. He conducted the prisoners of Cornwallis's army from Virginia to York and Lancaster, Pa., and Tarleton's legion to Philadelphia. He was retired from the army Jan. 1, 1783. He removed from Coventry to Philadelphia, where he was made high sheriff in 1819. He was president of the Pennsylvania branch, Society of the Cincinnati, 1828-40, and the last survivor of the field-officers of the Pennsylvania line. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1840.

NORTH, Edward, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., March 9, 1820; the fourth son of Reuben and Hulda (Wilcox) North; grandson of Simeon North, of Middletown, Conn., and a descendant in the eighth generation of John North (1615-1691), who came to Boston in 1635, on the ship *Susan and Ellen*; was an original proprietor and settler of the town of Farmington, Conn. (1653), which was the first offshoot from the church of the Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bird, and had two sons, John and Samuel, who were with their father included in the eighty-four original land owners of Farmington. Edward North was prepared for college in Worthington academy, graduated at Hamilton college in 1841 and engaged in teaching, 1841-43. He was married, July 31, 1844, to Mary Frances, only daughter of S. Newton Dexter of Whitesboro, N.Y. He was professor of Latin and Greek, and of Greek language and literature in Hamilton college, 1843-1901, necrologist from 1855, a trustee from 1881, a member of the executive committee from 1891, and emeritus professor of Greek language and literature from 1901. He was an active member of the convention which organized the University Convocation in 1863, and was president of the New York

state teachers' association in 1865. He was acting president of Hamilton college from the death of President Darling, April 20, 1891, until the accession of President Stryker in 1892. He was elected to membership in the American Philological association; the American Philosophical association; the New York Historical society; the Oneida Historical society; the Hellenic Physiological Society of Constantinople, and the Albany Institute. He received the degree of A.M. from Brown in 1844, of L.H.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1869, and of LL.D. from Madison (Colgate) university in 1887. He edited "Alumniana" in the *Hamilton Monthly* from 1856.

NORTH, Elisha, physician, was born in Goshen, Conn., Jan. 8, 1768; son of Dr. Joseph and Lucy (Cowles) North; grandson of Joseph and Martha (Denny) Smith North; and a descendant of John and Hannah (Bird) North, Boston, 1635, Farmington, Conn., 1653. Elisha North's father was a self-taught physician and surgeon, and his grandfather was a farmer. He studied medicine under Lemuel Hopkins at Hartford, and Benjamin Rush at Philadelphia, Pa. He was admitted to practice and settled in Goshen, Conn., where he was married to Hannah Beach, and where his son Dr. Erasmus Darwin North (1806-1858) was born. In 1812 he removed to New London, Conn. He made a special study of vaccination; was among the first to practice it successfully in the United States, and he introduced vaccine matter in New York. He also devoted much study to diseases of the eye and established at New London the first eye infirmary in the United States, in 1817. He was very successful in his treatment of the new disease called spotted fever which was epidemic in New England, 1806-10. He is the author of: *A Treatise on a Malignant Epidemic commonly known as Spotted Fever* (1811); *Outlines of the Science of Life* (1829); and *Uncle Toby's Pilgrim's Progress in Phrenology* (1836). He died in New London, Conn., Dec. 29, 1843.

NORTH, Erasmus Darwin, microscopist, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 4, 1806; son of Dr. Elisha (q.v.) and Hannah (Beach) North. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1831, and from Yale, M.D., 1833. He was instructor in elocution at Yale, 1830-33 and 1837-54, and published a treatise on "Practical Speaking" that became recognized as authority on the subject. After his resignation from Yale he devoted himself to scientific and literary studies and made notable investigations in microscopy. Some of his scientific papers appeared in the *American Journal of Science*. He was married in 1836, to Phoebe Summerville, who died in 1841, leaving two children. He died in Westfield, Mass., June 17, 1856.

NORTH, Simeon, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., Sept. 7, 1802; son of Col. Simeon North, and a descendant of John and Hannah (Bird) North, original proprietors and settlers in Farmington, Conn., in 1653. He was graduated at Yale college, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828; attended the Yale Divinity school, 1825-28, and was a tutor at Yale, 1827-29. He was professor of ancient languages in Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., 1829-39, and was president of the college, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Joseph Penney, 1839-57, when he resigned and lived in retirement at Clinton, until his death. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1842; was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1839-84, and of Auburn Theological seminary, 1840-49. He received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve college in 1842, and that of D.D. from Wesleyan university in 1849. He was married April 21, 1835, to Frances Harriet, daughter of Professor Thomas Hubbard, M.D., of Yale. He was the century annalist of Hamilton college in 1872, and is the author of: *The American System of Collegiate Education* (1839); *Faith in the World's Conversion* (1842); *Anglo-Saxon Literature*, an address (1847); *The Weapons in Christian Warfare* (1849); *Obedience in Death* (1849), and *Half-Century Letter of Reminiscences* (1879). See *Memorial of President North* (1884). He died on his farm at Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1884.

NORTH, William, senator, was born in Fort Frederick, Pemaquid, Maine, in 1755; son of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Pitson) North; grandson of John North and of James Pitson of Boston, Mass. John North, the immigrant, was a native of West Meath, Ireland, came to America in 1730, and settled in Pemaquid, Lincoln county Maine. Capt. John North commanded Fort Frederick and Fort St. George during the French and Indian war; was the first surveyor of lands in Pemaquid, and judge of the court of common pleas from the organization of Lincoln county in 1760



until his death in 1763. William removed with his mother to Boston, Mass., where he was educated and placed with a merchant until the closing of the port in 1774. He entered the Revolutionary army in 1775. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in Knox's regiment of Continental artillery in which he served from May 9, 1776, to

Jan. 1, 1777. He was promoted captain in Col. Jackson's Additional Continental regiment May 10, 1777, and led his company at the battle of Monmouth. He was transferred to Spencer's regiment April 22, 1779, which became the 16th Massachusetts, July 23, 1780, and was aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben from May, 1779, to November, 1783. Steuben made him one of his sub-inspectors in introducing and perfecting his military system in the Continental army. He was promoted major of the 2d U.S. regiment Oct. 20, 1780; transferred to the 9th Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1, 1781; to the 4th Massachusetts regiment Jan. 1, 1783, and attended Baron Steuben in the Virginia campaign and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was brevetted major Sept. 11, 1783. He served as inspector of the army from April 15, 1784, to June 25, 1788; was promoted major of the 2d U. S. regiment Oct. 20, 1786; adjutant-general of the U.S. army, with the rank of brigadier-general, July 19, 1798, and was honorably discharged from the service June 15, 1800. He was married Oct. 14, 1787, to Mary, daughter of James Duane, of New York city. He settled in Duanesburg, N. Y.; represented his district in the New York assembly several times; served as speaker, and was appointed by Governor Jay U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sloss Hobart, May 5, 1798, serving from May 21, 1798, until the election of James Watson by the legislature in 1799. He was appointed adjutant-general of the U.S. army March 27, 1812, but declined to serve. Baron Steuben bequeathed the larger part of his property to him at his death, which he in turn divided among his military companions. He was one of the first canal commissioners of New York, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died in New York city, Jan. 3, 1836.

NORTHEN, William Jonathan, governor of Georgia, was born in Jones county, Ga., July 9, 1835; son of Capt. Peter and Louise M. (Davis) Northen; grandson of William and Margaret Northen, who settled in North Carolina, and of Abner Davis, and a descendant of John Northen, of England, who settled on the eastern shore of Virginia in 1635. He was graduated at Mercer university in 1853; taught a high school, 1854-56; was an assistant instructor in the Mount Zion high school, 1856-57, and succeeded Dr. Carlisle Beeman as principal of the school, 1857-61. He was married Dec. 19, 1860, to Mattie M., daughter of Thomas Neel, of Mt. Zion, Ga. He served in the Confederate army as a private in the company commanded by his father, 1861-65, was principal of the high school at Mt. Zion, 1865-72, and engaged in farming in Hancock county, 1874-90. He was a member of the Democratic state convention in 1867; a representative in the

state legislature from Hancock county, 1887-79 and 1880-81; a state senator, 1884-85, and served as chairman of the educational committee. He was governor of Georgia, 1890-94, and in 1894 became manager of the Georgia Immigration and Investment bureau. He was president of the Hancock County farmers' club, vice-president of the State Agricultural society for several years, and president of the same, 1886-88, and president of the Young Farmers' Club of the Southern States, 1884. He was elected a trustee of Mercer university in 1877; was president of the trustees of Washington institute for eight years, and received the degree LL.D. from Mercer university in 1892, from Richmond college, Va., in 1894, and from Baylor university, Texas, in 1900. He contributed to leading agricultural and educational journals in the south.

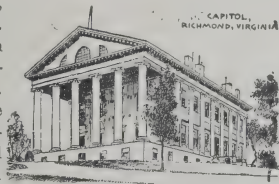
NORTHROP, Cyrus, educator, was born in Ridgefield, Conn., Sept. 30, 1834; son of Cyrus and Polly Bouton (Fancher) Northrop; grandson of Josiah and Rebecca (Olmstead) Northrop and a descendant of English ancestors. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1857, and LL.B., 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1860, settled in practice in Norwalk, Conn., and was clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1861 and of the state senate in 1862. He was married, Sept. 30, 1862, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Davenport Warren of Stamford, Conn. He was editor-in-chief of the New Haven *Daily Palladium*, 1862-63; was professor of rhetoric and English literature in Yale college, 1863-84, and served as collector of the port of New Haven. In 1884 he was elected president of the University of Minnesota. He was moderator of the Congregational National Council at Worcester in 1889, and assistant moderator of the first International Congregational Council in London, England, in 1891. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1886, and published several addresses.

NORTHROP, Henry Pinckney, R.C. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., May 5, 1842; son of Claudian Byrd and Hannah Eliza (Anderson) Northrop; grandson of Amos and Mary (Bellinger) Northrop, and a descendant of Edmund Bellinger, landgrave, surveyor-general to his Majesty's plantations in the Carolinas, and of Joseph Northrop, the English immigrant, Milford, Conn., 1639. He studied at Georgetown college, was graduated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., in 1860, and attended the theological seminary at Emmitsburg, 1860-64, and the American college at Rome, Italy, 1864-65. He was ordained priest at Rome, Italy, June 25, 1865; was assistant

at the Church of the Nativity, New York city, 1865-66; assistant pastor at St. Joseph's, Charleston, S.C., 1866-68, and missionary priest at New Berne, N.C., 1868-72. He was assistant rector of the pro-cathedral and pastor at Sullivan's island, Charleston, S.C., 1872-77, and was rector of St. Patrick's, Charleston, S.C., 1877-82. He was appointed vicar-apostolic of North Carolina and was consecrated as titular bishop of "Rosalia" at Baltimore, Md., by Archbishop Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Keane and Becker. He was transferred by papal brief to the see of Charleston, S.C., Jan. 27, 1883, as successor to Bishop Patrick N. Lynch, who died, Feb. 26, 1882, but continued the administration of the vicariate of North Carolina until July 1, 1888, when he was relieved by Bishop Leo Haid, O.S.B. He was a member of the third plenary council of Baltimore in 1884.

NORTHROP, Lucius Bellinger, soldier, was born in Charleston, S.C., Sept. 8, 1811; son of Amos and Mary (Bellinger) Northrop. He was graduated at the United States Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry, July 1, 1831. He served on frontier and scouting duty, 1831-34; was transferred to the 1st dragoons, Aug. 14, 1833, was promoted 2d lieutenant of the 1st dragoons, July 21, 1834, was stationed at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1835, and on a sick leave of absence, 1835-37. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 4, 1836, and served on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1837-39. He returned to Charleston, S.C., in 1839, attended Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia, Pa., and practised occasionally on charity patents in his native city. He was dropped from the U.S. army for that reason, Jan. 8, 1843, but when Jefferson Davis became secretary of war, he was re-appointed with his former rank and promoted captain of the 1st dragoons, July 21, 1848. He practised medicine in Charleston, S.C., 1853-61. He resigned from the U.S. army Jan. 8, 1861, was appointed commissary-general by President Davis, March 16, 1861, and was head of the commissary department at Richmond, Va., until Feb.

16, 1865, when he was succeeded by Gen. I. M. St. John. He gained the ill-will of General Beauregard after the battle of Bull Run, that officer charging him with delaying the progress of the battle by failing to supply provisions, which charge he denied. He was also charged with treating Federal prisoners inhumanely and with being responsible for the



law passed early in 1864 abolishing the office of commissary of prisons. His removal from office was unsuccessfully contested until Feb. 16, 1865, when he retired to North Carolina and engaged in farming, but was arrested by the government in July, 1865, and confined in Richmond until November of that year. He settled on a farm in Charlottesville, Va., in 1866, where he resided for many years. He is the author of: *The Confederate Commissariat at Manassas* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. I, p. 261, 1887) in which he defends himself against the charges of General Beauregard. He died in a soldier's home at Pikesville, Md., Feb. 9, 1894.

NORTHROP, Ansel Judd, lawyer and author, was born in Smithfield, Madison county, N.Y., June 30, 1833; son of Rensselaer and Clarissa (Judd) Northrup; grandson of Amos and Betsey (Stedman) Northrup, and of Ansel and Electa (Jones) Judd, and descended from Joseph Northrup, immigrant from England, one of the first settlers of Milford, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, studied law at Columbia Law school, New York city, 1858-59, and settled in practice in Syracuse, N.Y., in 1859. He was U.S. circuit court commissioner, 1870-97; judge of Onondaga county, N.Y., 1882-94; commissioner to revise the statutes and codes of New York, 1895-1900, and in June, 1897, was made a U.S. commissioner. He was vice-president and president of the Loyal League during and after the civil war, and a lay commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, at Saratoga, N.Y., in 1890. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1895. He was married Nov. 24, 1863, to Eliza S., daughter of Thomas Brockaway and Ursula Ann (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse, N.Y. He is the author of: *Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks*, and *Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan* (1880); *Seonset Cottage Life* (1881 and 1901); *The Powers and Duties of Elders in the Presbyterian Church* (1890); *Slavery in New York, a Historical Sketch* (1900); *Northrup Genealogy*, and other papers and addresses.

NORTHROP, Birdsey Grant, educationist, was born in Kent, Conn., July 16, 1817; son of Thomas G. and Aurelia (Curtis) Northrup, and grandson of Lieut. Amos Northrup, Yale, A.B., 1762, A.M., 1765. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1841, and at Yale Theological seminary in 1845. He was married Feb. 18, 1846, to Harriet Eliza Chichester. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, Saxonville, Mass., March 10, 1847, and resigned in 1857. He was agent of the Massachusetts board of education, 1857-67, and secretary of the Connecticut board of education, 1867-83, where he directed the movement for educating Chinese and Japanese youth in

American colleges and schools. In 1872 the government of Japan invited him to establish a system of public education in that country, which he declined, believing that he could serve them better in the United States. He went abroad in 1871, and again in 1877, to investigate the educational systems of Europe, and the schools for the study of forestry and those for industrial education. He devoted much time to tree-planting; originated and introduced the observance of Arbor Day in the public schools, and for his attention to sanitary and æsthetic home surroundings he was called the "Father of Village Improvement Societies." He was a member of the board of visitors of the U.S. Military academy, 1863-64; president of the American Institute of Instruction, 1864-66; of the National Association of School Superintendents in 1866, and of the National Educational association in 1873. It was through his influence that Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Conn., gave to the American Missionary society \$1,500,000 for the education of the colored people in 1888. In 1895 he visited Japan, where he was received as the guest of the nation and was also presented with a set of china by the Japanese government in acknowledgment of his services. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1853, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1872. He is the author of: *Education Abroad*; *Forestry in Europe*; *Lessons from European Schools*, and pamphlets. He died in Clinton, Conn., April 27, 1898.

NORTHROP, George Washington, educator, was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, N.Y., Oct. 15, 1826; son of William Northrup; grandson of Remington and Any (Knowles) Northrup, and a descendant (through Nicholas, Nicholas and Stephen) of Stephen Northrup, immigrant, of Providence and Kingston, signer of the "Original Compact" of the settlers "19th, 11mo., 1645." George W. Northrup was graduated at Williams college in 1854, and at Rochester Theological seminary in 1857, remaining as instructor in church history, 1857-58, and professor of church history, 1858-67. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Rochester in 1857, was pastor of the First Baptist church, Rochester, 1857-58, and preached in neighboring churches, 1858-67. He was president and professor of systematic theology, Baptist Union Theological seminary, Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill., 1867-92, and professor of systematic theology at the University of Chicago, 1892-1900. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Rochester in 1864, and that of LL.D. from Kalamazoo college in 1879. He was twice married, and by his first wife he had one daughter and two sons. By his second wife, Naomi Sayles, of Chicago, he had one child. He died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1900.

NORTHWAY, Stephen Asa, representative, was born in Christian or Lafayette Hollow, Onondaga county, N.Y., June 19, 1833; son of Orange and Maria (Graft) Northway, and grandson of Zenas Northway. He removed to Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, with his parents in 1840, and they occupied a pioneer's cabin in the woods where he assisted in clearing a farm. He attended and taught the district school; was a student at Kingsville and Orwell academies; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and settled in practice in Jefferson, Ohio. He was married in January, 1862, to Lydia A., daughter of Anson and Harriet (Rockwell) Dodge, of Lenox, Ohio. He was prosecuting attorney for Ashtabula county, 1861-65, and resigned in 1865, having been elected a representative in the state legislature for the term 1866-68. He resumed the practice of law in Jefferson in 1868, and was a Republican representative from the nineteenth Ohio district in the 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, 1893-98, and on his death in 1898, Charles Dick, of Akron, was elected to complete the term. He died in Jefferson township, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1898.

NORTON, Andrews, theologian, was born in Hingham, Mass., Dec. 31, 1786; son of Samuel and Jane (Andrews) Norton; grandson of John and Anne (Belknap) Norton, and of Joseph Andrews, and a descendant of the Rev. William Norton, a native of Starford, Hertfordshire, England, who with his brother, the Rev. John Norton, emigrated to America in 1634. William settled in Ipswich, Mass., and married Lucy Downing. Andrews Norton was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; pursued a post graduate course, and studied theology. He was a tutor at Bowdoin college, 1809-10, at Harvard, 1811-13, and editor of the *General Repository*, a theological publication, in 1812. He was Dexter lecturer on Biblical criticism at Harvard, 1813-19; librarian at Harvard, 1813-21, and Dexter professor of Biblical criticism, 1819-30. He was married in 1821 to Catherine, daughter of Samuel Eliot of Boston. In 1828 he visited England. He resigned his professorship in 1830 and thenceforth led the life of a retired scholar, residing at Cambridge, Mass., and making Newport, R.I., his summer home, 1849-52. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1815, and declined that of D.D. offered him by Harvard college. He edited the *Miscellaneous Writings of Charles Eliot* (1814); the *Poems of Mrs. Hemans* (1826); and in conjunction with Charles Folsom *The Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature* (4 vols., 1833-34). He is the author of: *A Statement of the Reasons for not Believing the Doctrines of Trinitarians concerning the Nature of God and the Person of Christ* (1833, new edition with a memoir of the author, 1856); *His-*

torical Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels (3 vols., 1837-44; *The Latent Form of Infidelity* (1839); *Tracts concerning Christianity* (1852); *A Translation of the Gospels with Notes* (2 vols., 1855); *The Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels* (1855) and several poems. He died in Newport, R.I., Sept. 18, 1852.

NORTON, Asahel Strong, clergyman, was born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 20, 1765; son of Col. Ichabod and Ruth (Strong) Norton; grandson of Thomas Norton, and of Asahel and Ruth (Hooker) Strong, and a descendant of John Norton, the founder of the family in Farmington, Conn., whose name first appears on the records of the town of Branford in 1646. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1790, studied theology under Dr. Strong of Haddam, and Dr. Smalley of Berlin, and was licensed to preach by the association of Hartford county, in 1792. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Clinton, N.Y., in September, 1793. He was married Jan. 19, 1795, to Mary Clap, daughter of the Rev. Timothy and Temperance (Clap) Pitkin, of Farmington, Conn. He was dismissed from his pastorate at his own request in November, 1833, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was one of the founders of Hamil-



ton college in 1812, delivered the Latin address at the inauguration of the Rev. Azel Backus, its first president, and was a member of the corporation of the college, 1812-33. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Union college in 1815. He died in Clinton, N.Y., May 10, 1853.

NORTON, Charles Benjamin, publisher and author, was born in Farmington, Conn., July 1, 1825; eldest son of Major Benjamin Hammatt and Augusta (Ware) Norton. He was educated in Boston and in Sanbornton, N.H., and was engaged in the book business in Boston until 1848, when he removed to New York city, where he was in the house of D. Appleton & Co. until 1850, when he went into the publishing and bookselling business for himself. He made a special study of book collections for libraries, and in 1852 engaged in publishing *Norton's Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*, and *Norton's Literary Letter*. He published many important works, including the first issue of Poole's "Index to Periodicals," and Stewart's "Naval Dry Docks" and "Naval Steamships" of

the United States. He was elected assistant secretary and librarian of the Book Publishers' association upon its organization, turning over to the use of the association his *Gazette* and relinquishing the editorial management in July, 1855. He served throughout the civil war, attaining the rank of brevet brigadier-general U.S.V. He was a commissioner to the World's Fair in London in 1851; a juror of the fair in New York in 1853, and United States and New York state commissioner to the Paris exposition 1867, residing in Paris 1867-1870, where he published the *Continental Gazette* in English. He was the first to propose the Centennial exhibition of 1873-76, and the foreign exhibition held at Boston in 1883, of which he was manager. He removed to Chicago in 1890, on the invitation of the managers of the Columbian exposition, to aid in the organization of that enterprise. He edited the *Civil Service Chronicle* in 1888; and is the author of *Rifled Guns and Munitions of War* (1869); *History of the Centennial Exposition*, illustrated in colors (1877); and *World's Fairs* (1891). He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1891.

NORTON, Charles Eliot, literator, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1827; son of Andrews and Catherine (Eliot) Norton. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1846, A.M. 1849. While employed in an East India house in Boston, Mass., 1846-49, he sailed to the East Indies as supercargo. He travelled extensively in that portion of Asia, made a tour of Europe, returned to Boston in 1851, and was instructor in French at Harvard in the course of that year. He travelled in Europe, 1855-57 and 1868-73; and edited, with Dr. Ezra Abbot, Andrews Norton's "Translation of the Gospel with Notes" (2 vols., 1855) and his "Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" (1855). He was married in 1862, to Susan, daughter of Theodore and Sara (Ashburn) Sedgwick of Stockbridge and New York. He edited the papers issued by the Loyal Publication society at Boston, 1862-65, and was joint editor with James Russell Lowell of the *North American Review*, 1864-68. He was a university lecturer at Harvard, 1863-64 and 1874-75, and in 1875 was made professor of the history of art. He became known as a Dante scholar and as an authority on art. He resigned his chair in Harvard in 1898. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Imperial German Archaeological society. He received the degrees: Litt.D. from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1884; LL.D. from Harvard in 1887; L.H.D. from Columbia in 1888, D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, England, in 1900 and LL.D. from Yale in 1900. He edited *The Poems of Arthur Hugh Clough* (1862); *Philosophical Discussions by*

Chamcey Wright (1877); *Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson* (1883); *Correspondence of Goethe and Carlyle* (1887); *The Reminiscences and the Letters of Thomas Carlyle* (1886-87); *Letters of James Russell Lowell* (1893); *Writings of George William Curtis* (1894); *Letters of Emerson to a Friend* (1899); and (for the Grolier Club) *The Poems of John Donne* (1895) and *Two Note Books of Thomas Carlyle* (1898). He is the translator of *Dante's Vita Nuova* (1867) and *Divina Commedia* (1891). He is the author of a large number of books including; *Considerations of Some Recent Social Theories* (1853); *Notes of Travel and Study in Italy* (1860); and *Historical Studies of Church-Building in the Middle Ages: Venice, Siena, Florence* (1880).

NORTON, Charles Ledyard, soldier, author, was born in Farmington, Conn., June 11, 1837; son of John Treadwell and Elizabeth (Cogswell) Norton; grandson of Romanta and Dolly (Treadwell) Norton and of Mason F. and Mary Ledyard Cogswell and a descendant of Col. Ichabod Norton, of Gov. Jonathan Treadwell of Connecticut and of Col. William Ledyard, killed in action at Ft. Groton, Conn., Sept. 7, 1781. He was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1859, and continued his studies in chemistry in the Yale Scientific school until 1861. He enlisted as a private in the 7th regiment of the New York National Guard in 1861, and served in Maryland. In September, 1862, he became a lieutenant in the 25th Connecticut volunteers. He served in Gen. N. P. Banks's expedition to the gulf as aide to Gen. Henry W. Birge, was promoted captain in February, 1863, and was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the siege of Port Hudson. He helped to organize and was assigned to the 29th Connecticut volunteers in October, 1863. He was married, Sept. 1, 1863, to Electa Melanie daughter of Gustavus Mason Richards of New York. He was commissioned colonel of the 78th U. S. colored troops in December, 1863, and served mainly in garrison and outpost duty in the department of the Gulf until the close of the war. He commanded a district in western Louisiana and received and despatched the troops on their way north on the conclusion of peace until he was mustered out of the service in January, 1866. He conducted a cotton plantation near New Orleans, La., 1866-67, travelled in Europe for his health, 1867-68, and was a member of the staff of the *Christian Union*, New York city, 1869-76; and managing editor, 1876-79; an invalid, 1879-81; managing editor of the *Continent*, 1881-84; of the *Domestic Monthly*, 1884-86, of the *American Canoeist*, 1885-87, and of *Outing*, 1892-93. He was one of the founders of the New York Canoe club, and became a member of the University, Authors and Quill clubs, of the American Canoe association and of the Military

Order of the Loyal Legion. He contributed to magazines on historical and out-of-door topics and is the author of: *Canoeing in Kanuckkia* with John Habberton (1878); *A Handbook of Florida* (1890); *Political Americanisms* (1890); *Jack Benson's Log* (1895); *A Medal of Honor Man* (1896); *Midshipman Jack* (1897); *A Soldier of the Legion* (1898) and *The Queen's Rangers* (1899).

NORTON, Charles Stuart, naval officer, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1836; son of John and Mary (Stuart) Norton; grandson of Lachlan and Margaret Stuart and of Jonathan Norton, and a descendant of the Stuarts of Inverness, Scotland,

and the Nortons of Troy and Waterford, N.Y. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, June 9, 1855; was promoted passed midshipman, April 15, 1858, master, Nov. 3, 1858, and lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1860. He was married, March 29, 1872, to Mary, daughter of A. M. C. Smith, of New York city. He served on the European



C. S. Norton

squadron, 1860-61; on the steamer *Seminole*, Charleston, S.C., blockade, Potomac flotilla and at Hampton Roads, Va., 1861-62. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; was attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862-64, and the West Gulf blockading squadron, 1864-65. He commanded the *Maratusa*, the *Mercedita* and the *Albatross* for various periods during the civil war, serving constantly during that period afloat, except for three months in hospital and waiting orders. He served on the *Shamrock* of the European squadron, 1866-68, the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., the receiving ship *Vermont* and the navy yard at New York, 1868-69, and served on iron-clad duty at New Orleans, La., 1869-71. He was promoted commander, July 1, 1870, was light-house inspector, 1872-75, commanded the sloop *Shawmut* and the iron-clad *Passaic* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1875-76, was stationed at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., in 1877; commanded the receiving ship *Passaic* at Washington, D.C., 1877-78, was lighthouse inspector, 1878-81; was promoted captain, Oct. 12, 1881, commanded the receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island, Cal., 1881-83, the *Shenandoah* of the South Pacific station, 1883-86, was a member of the board of inspection and survey, 1886-89; commanded the

navy yard at Norfolk, Va., 1889-91; the receiving ship *Vermont*, 1891-92; and was a member of the naval examining and retiring board, 1892-94. He was promoted commodore, July 31, 1894, and served as acting rear-admiral, commanding the South Atlantic station, 1894-96, and commanded the navy yard and station at Washington, D.C., 1896-98. He was promoted rear-admiral, Feb. 1, 1898, and was retired Aug. 10, 1898, but remained on duty as a member of the board of promotion until April 17, 1899.

NORTON, Daniel Sheldon, senator, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, April 12, 1829; son of Daniel Sheldon and Sarah (Banning) Norton, and grandson of Anthony Banning of Knox county, Ohio. His father was a native of Attakapas, La., where his family were among the first English-speaking settlers. He matriculated at Kenyon college with the class of 1846, but left before graduating, and served in the 2d Ohio regiment in the war with Mexico. He studied law under his brother-in-law, Judge Rollin C. Hurd, in Mt. Vernon; visited California and Nicaragua in 1850-52, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practised in Mt. Vernon until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota Territory, and settled in Winona. On the adoption of the state constitution, Oct. 13, 1857, he was elected a state senator, and served in the first legislature, 1857-58, in the third, 1861, and in the sixth, 1863, and seventh 1864 and 1865. He was elected in 1865 by the Republican legislature to the U.S. senate, his term to expire March 3, 1871, and William Windom and O. P. Stearns completed his term. He was a conservative Republican, and on national questions voted generally with the Democrats. He died in Washington, D.C., July 14, 1870.

NORTON, Frank Henry, author and journalist, was born in Hingham, Mass., March 20, 1836; son of Maj. Benjamin Hammatt and Augusta (Ware) Norton; grandson of Thomas Norton, ship-owner, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, and a descendant of Nicholas Norton, who emigrated from near Bristol, Somersetshire, England, and settled on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in 1632. Maj. B. H. Norton was U.S. consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, for twenty-one years. Frank was educated in the Dwight school, Boston, at a private school in Waltham, and at the academy in Pictou, N.S., and was engaged in the book business with his brother Charles B. Norton, in New York city, 1850-55. He was assistant librarian and assistant superintendent in the Astor library, 1855-65, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Mercantile library, 1866-67, and then engaged in newspaper work. He was connected with the editorial staff of *Noah's Sunday Times*, the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, and Frank Leslie's publications; was proprietor and editor of the

New York *Era*, 1879-81; and on the editorial staff of the *New York Herald* in New York, London and Paris, 1883-91, when he retired from active journalism and devoted himself to general writing, and to the study of mathematics and astronomy in their relation to astrology. He traveled in Mexico, California and Central America in 1870, and in Holland and Belgium for the Boston foreign exhibition in 1883. He was one of the founders and first president of the American Numismatic and Archæological society. He contributed to current literature and to encyclopedias; wrote plays which were produced in New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia and St. Louis, including: *Leonie, or Love Wins* (1873); *Alhambra*, a burlesque (1874); *Azrael*, a fairy spectacle (1874); *Cupid and Psyche*, a burlesque (1874); and *Maude's Faith* (1874), melodrama. He is the author of: *Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exhibition* (1876), and *The Paris Exposition* (1878); *The Rights and Wrongs of Labor* (1879); *Life of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock*, with Rev. David K. Junkin, D.D. (1880); *Life of Alexander H. Stephens* (1883); *Romance of the Life of Daniel Boone* (1883); *The Malachite Cross* (1894). He edited, and published (privately), in 1867, from the original MS. which fell in his hands by a curious chance—*Journal Kept by Hugh Finlay, Surveyor of the Post Roads on the Continent of North America, 1773-1774*, of which only one hundred and twenty-five copies were printed.

NORTON, George Hatley, clergyman, was born in Winchester, Va., May 7, 1824; son of the Rev. George Hatley and Catherine (Bush) Norton; grandson of John Hatley and Anne (Nicholas) Norton, and of Philip and Catherine (Clough) Bush, and a descendant of John Norton, a native of London, England, who settled in Yorktown, Va. He matriculated at Hobart college in the class of 1843, left to study law in Virginia, but abandoned it for the ministry, and was graduated at the Theological seminary of Virginia in 1846. He was admitted to the diaconate in July, 1846, and ordained priest in May, 1848, by Bishop Meade; was rector of St. James's, Warrenton, Va., 1846-48; of Trinity, Columbus, Ohio, 1858-59, and of St. Paul's, Alexandria, Va., 1859-93. He was a delegate to the general council of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Confederate States; deputy to the general conventions in the United States, 1868-86; a member of the standing committee of the diocese, and a trustee of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, 1865-93. He was elected professor of systematic divinity in the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1874, and president of Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1876, but declined both. He received the degree S.T.D. from William and Mary college in 1869. He was

married June 1, 1854, to Ann Burwell, daughter of James Keith and Claudia Hamilton (Burwell) Marshall, of Fauquier county, Va. He contributed to current religious literature and is the author of: *Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of the Holy Catholic Church* (1853). He died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 15, 1893.

NORTON, James, representative, was born in Marion county, S.C., Oct. 8, 1843; son of John and Penny (Lewis) Norton; grandson of James Norton and of Jonathan Lewis, and a descendant of the Nortons who first came from England to New England, thence to Virginia near Alexandria, and then to South Carolina after the Revolution; and of the Lewises who came from the north of Ireland to Virginia and to South Carolina. He was attending an academy at Archadelphia when South Carolina seceded, and he entered the Confederate army, and served through the war in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was shot through the body and right lung, and was captured at the battle of Petersburg in 1864. He re-entered the academy in 1865, but did not finish his course, and engaged in merchandising and farming in Mullins, S.C. He was married May 18, 1870, to Rachel C., daughter of Col. W. W. Sellers, of Marion county. He was school commissioner for Marion county in 1870-72; represented Marion county in the South Carolina legislature, 1886-87 and 1890-91; was assistant comptroller-general, 1891-94, and comptroller-general of the state, 1894-97, and Democratic representative from the sixth district in the 55th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John L. McLaurin, and in the 56th congress, serving to March 3, 1901.

NORTON, James Albert, representative, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1843; son of Dr. Rufus and Clarissa (Waters) Norton, pioneers of Seneca county. Dr. Rufus Norton was a native of Utica, N.Y., and his father, Isaiah Norton, an immigrant from the North of England. James Albert Norton was educated in the public schools of Tiffin, Ohio, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the 101st Ohio volunteer infantry, where he attained the rank of sergeant. He was promoted 1st lieutenant and transferred to the 123d U.S. colored infantry in 1864, served the regiment as adjutant, and was mustered out in 1865. He was married July 19, 1865, to Adeline, daughter of Thomas Hemming, of Tiffin, Ohio. He studied medicine, 1865-67, settled in practice in Tiffin in 1867, and continued in that until 1879, in the meantime studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and practiced at Tiffin. He represented Seneca county in the Ohio legislature for three terms, 1874-80, and was speaker *pro tempore* of that body, 1878-80. He was a member of the Seneca County Agricultural society;

a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1888, and auditor of Seneca county, 1885-92. He was commissioner of railroads and telegraphs in Ohio during Gov. James E. Campbell's administration, having been appointed as successor to William S. Cappeller, removed, April, 1890, and held the office during a part of Gov. William McKinley's term, resigning in 1892. He was a Democratic representative from the thirteenth Ohio district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903.

NORTON, Jesse O., representative, was born in Bennington, Vt., Dec. 25, 1812; son of Col. Martin Norton, a soldier in the war of 1812. He was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1835; taught a school in Wheeling, Va., and in Potosi, Mo. He was married Dec. 25, 1837, to Phoebe Ann Sheldon, of Potosi. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1840, and settled in practice in Joliet. He was city attorney; county judge, 1846-50; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1848; a representative in the state legislature, 1851-52; a Republican representative from the sixth district in the 33d, 34th and 38th congresses, 1853-57 and 1863-65, and judge of the eleventh judicial district of Illinois, 1857-62. He was district attorney of the northern district of Illinois, 1866-69, and in 1869 removed to Chicago, where he practiced law in partnership with J. R. Doolittle until 1871. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, 1875.

NORTON, John, clergyman, was born in Starford, Hertfordshire, England, May 6, 1666. He attended Cambridge university; took orders in the Church of England, and became a curate in Starford. He joined the Puritans and came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1635, where he engaged in preaching. He removed to Boston in 1636, and became pastor of the Church at Ipswich during the same year. He took part in forming the "Cambridge Platform" in 1648; became colleague of the Rev. John Wilson, first minister of the First Church at Boston in 1652, and in 1662 he returned to England with Governor Bradstreet as agent to present to the king a petition in behalf of the New England colonies. He was assured of the confirmation of the charter of the colony by Charles II., but the conditions attached were regarded by the colonists as arbitrary, and the agents were accused of having laid the foundation of ruin of the liberties of the colonists. Norton's popularity greatly decreased and the charge was believed to have hastened his death. The following estimate of Mr. Norton's work appears in Dr. Thomas Fuller's "Church History of Britain," book II, section 51: "Of all the authors I have perused concerning the opinions of these dissenting brethren, none to me was more informative than Mr. John Norton (one of no

less learning than modesty), minister in New England, in his answer to Apollonius." He composed the first Latin book in the colonies, *Responsio ad Totum Quæstionum Syllogem a Guilielmo Apollonio propositam ad componendas Controversias . . . in Anglia* (London, 1648), and he was also the author of: *A Discussion on the Sufferings of Christ* (1653); *The Orthodox Evangelist* (1654); *Election Sermon* (1657); *Life of Rev. John Cotton* (1658); *The Heart of New England Rent by the Blasphemies of the Present Generation* (1660), a catechism, and some writings in an unfinished state, including *Body of Divinity*. He died in Boston, Mass., April 5, 1663.

NORTON, John Nicholas, clergyman, was born in Waterloo, N.Y. (or at Allen's Hill, Richmond, Va.), in 1820; son of the Rev. George Hatley and Catherine (Bush) Norton, of Winchester, Va. He was graduated at Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1845. He was ordained deacon in Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., July 20, 1845, and priest in St. Paul's church, Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1846, by Bishop Delancey. He was assistant rector of St. Luke's church, Rochester, N.Y., and a missionary in western New York, 1845-46. He was rector of Ascension church in Frankfort, Ky., 1846-70, professor at the Kentucky Military institute, and rector of Christ church at Louisville, Ky., 1870-81. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Kentucky; a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church for nine years, and a trustee of the Theological Seminary of Kentucky. He received the degree S.T.D. from Hobart college in 1862; was vice-president of the Association of Alumni of Hobart, and a benefactor of the college library. He is the author of nearly forty books, including: *The Boy who was Trained up to be a Clergyman* (1854); *Full Proof of the Ministry* (1855); *Lives of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, beginning with Bishop White* (1857); followed by *Bishop Seabury* and fifteen others (1857-59); *Life of Bishop Heber* (1858); *Life of George Washington* (1860); *Life of Benjamin Franklin* (1861); *Life of Archbishop Cranmer* (1863); *Life of Archbishop Laud* (1864); *Short Sermons* (1858); *Sketches, Literary and Theological* (1873); *The King's Ferry-Boat*, sermons (1876), and *Old Paths*, sermons (1880). He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18, 1881.

NORTON, Sidney Augustus, educator, was born in Bloomington, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1835; son of Charles Hull and Caroline Brayton (Cornell) Norton; grandson of Dr. Herman and Sally (Gibbs) Norton, and of Benjamin Clarke Cornell; great-grandson of Zenas Gibbs and of John Brayton, and a descendant of John Norton, one of

the original proprietors of Farmington, Conn. He was graduated at Union college, N.Y., A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869, and taught natural science in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1866-67. He studied chemistry in Bonn, Leipzig and Heidelberg, Germany, in 1867, was a tutor at Union college in 1867; principal of the Hamilton high school, 1868; instructor in natural science in the Cleveland high school, 1866-66; was graduated at Miami Medical college in 1869; was professor of chemistry there, 1867-72; acting professor of physics at Union college in 1873, and the same year became professor of chemistry in the Ohio State university at Columbus, and served as professor of chemistry in Starling Medical college two years. He received the degree M.D. from Western Reserve college in 1869; honorary Ph.D. from Kenyon college in 1878, LL.D. from Wooster university in 1881, and from Union university in 1899. He was married in 1864, to Sarah J. Chamberlin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in 1868, and secondly in 1876, to Jessie Carter, of Columbus, Ohio. He edited Weld and Quackenbos's *English Grammar* (1863), and is the author of: *Elements of Natural Philosophy* (1870); *Essays and Notes* (1874); *Elements of Physics* (1875); *Elements of Inorganic Chemistry* (1878); *Organic Chemistry* (1884), and of various scientific and educational papers.

NORTON, Thomas Herbert, diplomatist and educator, was born in Rushford, N.Y., June 30, 1851; son of the Rev. Robert and Julia Ann Granger (Horsford) Norton; grandson of Lewis Mills and Laura (Foote) Norton, and of the Hon.



Jerediah Horsford of Moscow, N.Y., and a descendant of Thomas Norton, who emigrated from Oakley, Surrey, England, to America in 1639, settled at Guilford, Conn., and became the miller of the colony. His grandfather, Lewis Mills Norton, was a noted inventor and genealogist. Thomas Herbert was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., and valedictorian in 1873, Sc.D. *honoris causa*, 1875, and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, Ph.D. in 1875, where he made a specialty of the study of chemistry. He was an assistant in chemistry at the University of Berlin in 1877, and manager of chemical works of the Compagnie Générale des Cyanures, Paris, France, 1878-83. He traveled 12,000 miles on foot through Europe

and Asia, engaged in scientific research. He was elected professor of chemistry and librarian of the University of Cincinnati in 1883. He was married, Dec. 27, 1883, to Edith Eliza, daughter of Col. James D. Ames of Lockport, N.Y. In 1900 President McKinley appointed him to establish a U.S. consulate at Harpoot in Asia Minor, where the American college had been destroyed and many Americans massacred. On his arrival in Constantinople the porte asserted that no consul was needed there, and the question was not settled until Oct. 9, 1901, when the exequatur of Consul Norton so long withheld was granted. He became a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and served as its secretary in 1893, vice-president in 1894, and librarian in 1897; was councillor of the American Chemical society, 1892-98, a member of the chemical societies of Berlin, St. Petersburg, London and Paris, and of numerous historical, patriotic and hereditary societies. He made important discoveries in the metals of the cerium group and in organic chemistry, and noteworthy researches and discoveries along the headwaters of the Euphrates, and is the author of scientific papers relating to these researches.

NORTON, William Augustus, educator, was born in East Bloomfield, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1810; son of Herman and Julia (Strong) Norton, and grandson of Nathaniel and Mary (Beebe) Norton, and of Elisha and Mary (Beebe) Strong. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, seventh in the class of 1831, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th U.S. artillery, July 1, 1831. He was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the academy, 1831-33. He resigned from the U.S. army Sept. 30, 1833, and was assistant in natural philosophy in the University of the City of New York, 1833-38. He was married, Jan. 15, 1839, to Elizabeth Emery, daughter of Samuel Bingham and Joanna (Vansom) Stevens of Exeter, N.H. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1839-50; president of Delaware college, 1850; professor of natural philosophy and civil engineering in Brown university, 1850-52, and professor of civil engineering at Yale, 1852-83. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of various other scientific societies, and received the honorary degree A.M., from the University of Vermont, in 1840, and from Yale in 1867. His scientific work includes researches in molecular physics, terrestrial magnetism, and astronomical physics, the results of which were published in the *American Journal of Science*; and read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science and before the National Academy of Sciences. He is the author of: *Elementary Treatise*

on *Astronomy* (1839); and *First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy* (1858). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 21, 1833.

NORVELL, John, senator, was born near Danville, Garrard county, Ky., Dec. 21, 1789; son of Lipscomb Norvell, a Virginian and an officer in the Revolutionary war. On the advice of Thomas Jefferson he learned the trade of printer in Baltimore, Md., and at the same time studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He became a journalist and political supporter of James Monroe and Andrew Jackson. He edited an Anti-Federalist paper in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816-32, and in May, 1832, removed to Michigan Territory, having been appointed postmaster of Detroit by President Jackson. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention that met at Detroit, May 11, 1835, and was chairman of eight committees. He went to Washington with Lucius Lyon in 1836, and on June 15 secured from congress the northern boundary line so as to include the mineral wealth and territory of a large portion of the upper peninsula in exchange for a small strip of land on the southern boundary of the state including the territory occupied by Toledo, Ohio, to which exchange the second convention of assent, December, 1836, agreed. He was elected, with Lucius Lyon, U.S. senator from Michigan, and he drew the long term expiring March 3, 1841. He resumed practice in Detroit, Mich., represented Wayne county in the state legislature in 1842, and was U.S. district attorney of Michigan, 1845-49. He supported the Polk administration in the prosecution of the Mexican war, to sustain which he sent three sons, and six of his seven sons served in the Federal army during the civil war. He was appointed on March 21, 1837, one of the twelve original regents of the Michigan State university and served 1837-39. He died in Hamtramck, Mich., April 11, 1850.

NORWOOD, Thomas Manson, senator, was born in Talbot county, Ga., April 26, 1830; son of Caleb Merriman and Jeannette (Manson) Norwood; grandson of John Norwood, of Maryland, and a descendant of John Norwood, of Norwood near London, who came to Baltimore, Md., before the Revolution. He was graduated at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., 1850; taught school in Monroe county, Ga., 1850-51, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1852, and established a law office in Savannah, Ga. He was married, June 2, 1853, to Anna M., daughter of George Hendree, of Richmond, Va. He represented his county in the state legislature, 1861-62; served as a private in the Confederate army, 1861-65; was alternate elector on the Seymour and Blair ticket in 1868. He was elected to the senate as a Democrat in 1871, his seat being unsuccessfully contested by Foster Blodgett, Republican, and he served,

1871-77. He was the candidate of one of the two factions of the Democratic party for governor of Georgia in 1880, but was defeated in the election by Governor Colquitt, re-elected. He was representative in the 49th and 50th congresses from the first district of Georgia, 1885-89, and retired from the practice of law in 1896, upon being elected judge of the city court of Savannah. He is the author of: *Plutocracy, or American White Slavery*, a politico-social novel (1888); *Mother Goose Carved by a Commentator* (1900); *Patriotism, Democracy or Empire: A Satire* (1900), and, under the pen-name *Nemesis*, of a series of articles in 1870.

NOTT, Charles Cooper, jurist, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1827; son of Joel Benedict and Margaret Tayler (Cooper) Nott, and grandson of Dr. Eliphalet and Sallie (Benedict) Nott, and of Dr. Charles D. and Margaret (Van Valkenburg) Cooper. He was graduated at Union college in 1848, studied law under John V. L. Pruyn at Albany, N.Y., and began the practice of law in New York city in 1851. He was a trustee of public schools, notary public, loan commissioner, one of the commissioners appointed by the governor to revise the school system of the city, and the unsuccessful Republican candidate for judge of the court of common pleas against Charles P. Daly, in 1858. In February, 1860, he brought Abraham Lincoln to New York to deliver the "Cooper Institute Address," which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the presidency. (See letter in Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," Vol. II., p. 217). He was captain in the Frémont Hussars in 1861; was transferred to the 5th Iowa cavalry; to the 131st New York volunteers as lieutenant-colonel, and to the 176th New York volunteers as colonel. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Brashear, city, La., June, 1863, and was a captive in Texas until July, 1864. On Feb. 23, 1865, President Lincoln appointed him judge of the court of claims, and on Nov. 23, 1896, President Cleveland appointed him chief justice of the court. He was married Oct. 22, 1867, to Alice Effingham, daughter of President Mark and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins, of Williamstown, Mass. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1874, and was a trustee of Union college, 1868-82. He annotated with Cephas Brainerd of New York, the "Cooper Institute Address of Abraham Lincoln" in 1860; contributed editorials to the press; wrote reviews and magazine articles, and is the author of: *Mechanics' Lien Law* (1856); *Sketches of the War* (1863), translated into German (1883); *Sketches of Prison Camps* (1865), translated into German (1884); and compiled and edited: *The Seven Great Hymns of the Mediæval Church* (1866, 8th ed. 1902), and the *Court of Claims Reports* (36 vols., 1867-1901).

NOTT, Eliphalet, educator, was born in Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773; son of Stephen and Deborah (Selden) Nott; grandson of the Rev. Abraham (1696-1756) and Phebe (Tapping) Nott, of Saybrook, and of Samuel Selden, of Lyme, and a descendant of John Nott, who emigrated from Nottingham, England, to America in 1640, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where he was a representative at the general court for several years. He was educated by his mother and in the office of Dr. Palmer, at Ashford, until his mother's death in 1788, when he entered the family of his



Eliphalet Nott.

brother, the Rev. Samuel Nott, pastor of the Congregational church, Franklin, Conn., 1781-1852. He was principal of the academy at Plainfield, Conn., 1793-95; studied theology under the Rev. Joel Benedict, pastor of the Plainfield Congregational church, and was married in 1796 to Sallie Benedict, daughter of his preceptor in theology. Upon passing the senior examination at Brown university in 1795, he received the honorary degree A.M. He was licensed to preach, June 26, 1796; went to Cherry Valley, N.Y., as a missionary in that year, where he established an academy and acted as both pastor and teacher. He was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, N.Y., Oct. 13, 1798, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Albany, and served 1798-1804. He was elected a trustee of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1800, and president as successor to Dr. Jonathan Macey in 1804. Through his efforts the state legislature passed a law in 1805 by which financial aid was secured through four lotteries to be drawn for the benefit of the college, the management of which lotteries was given to Dr. Nott and conducted by him for several years. The sum of \$80,000 was the sum first agreed upon, but as the drawings did not take place until 1814, the legislature made a further grant of \$200,000 for which Dr. Nott was made personally responsible. His government of the college was parental, for he had little regard for the obedience or studiousness that was compulsory, and was as a result greatly loved by his pupils, 4000 of whom were graduated during his term of office. He advocated temperance, anti-slavery and civil and religious liberty throughout his life. He was a student of the laws of heat and secured about thirty patents for stoves and other devices, among

them being the first stove used for the burning of anthracite coal, which bore his name. He received the degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1805, and LL.D. from Brown university in 1828. In 1855 he endowed Union college with property worth \$500,000 known as the "Nott Trust Fund" of which he was a visitor, 1855-66. He published several sermons and addresses, among them the famous address on the death of Alexander Hamilton, and is the author of: *Councils to Young Men* (1845), and *Lectures on Temperance* (1847). See *Memoir* by Cornelius Van Santvoord, with a contribution and revision by Professor Tayler Lewis (1876). He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1866.

NOTT, Henry Junius, educator, was born in Union district, S.C., Nov. 4, 1797; son of Judge Abraham and Angelica (Mitchell) Nott; grandson of Josiah and Zerviah (Clark) Nott, and a descendant of John Nott, the immigrant, 1640. His father, a native of Saybrook, Conn., was graduated at Yale, 1781, taught school in Georgia, 1781-91, was admitted to the bar in Camden, S.C., 1791; was a Federalist representative in the 7th congress, 1801-03; a judge of the state court, 1810-24, and president of the court of appeals of South Carolina, 1824-30. Henry Junius Nott was graduated at South Carolina college in 1812. He visited Europe in 1866, studied law in Columbia, S.C., under William Harper (q.v.), and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He settled in practice in Columbia, in partnership with David J. McCord, but in 1821 abandoned his profession on account of ill health, visited Europe, and engaged in literary work in Holland and France until 1825, when he returned to the United States. He was professor of the elements of criticism, logic and the philosophy of languages in South Carolina college, 1825-34, visited New York in 1837, with his wife, a French lady whom he had married in Paris, and on the homeward voyage the vessel was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina and both lost their lives. He was an essayist and lecturer, and contributed a series of sketches in the *Southern Review*, which were afterward published in book form under the title *Novelettes of a Traveller* (2 vols., 1834). He also published *Law Reports of South Carolina* with David J. McCord (2 vols., 1818-20). He died at sea, Oct. 13, 1837.

NOTT, Joel Benedict, educator, was born in Cherry Valley, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1797; son of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet and Sallie (Benedict) Nott. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820; was tutor there, 1820-22; lecturer in chemistry, 1822-23; professor of chemistry, 1823-31. In 1837 he retired to a farm in Guilderland, Albany county, where he continued to reside during his lifetime. He was married in 1826 to

Margaret Tayler, daughter of Dr. Charles D. and Margaret (Van Valkenburg) Cooper. Margaret Van Valkenburg was a niece and adopted daughter of Lieut.-Gov. John Tayler (q.v.). He was a member of the state assembly, 1850. He was president of the State Agricultural society, 1841, when he directed the first state fair, at Syracuse. He died in Guilderland, N.Y., May 22, 1878.

NOTT, John, educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1801; son of Eliphalet and Sallie (Benedict) Nott. He was graduated at Union college in 1823, attended Andover Theological seminary, 1823-25, and Princeton Theological seminary, 1826-27. He was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, May 19, 1827, was tutor at Union college, 1830-39; assistant professor of rhetoric, 1839-54; assistant pastor of the Reformed Dutch church, Rotterdam, N.Y., 1839-41, and pastor, 1841-54; pastor of Presbyterian churches at Goldsboro and Evansville, N.C., 1854-61, and assistant pastor of the Reformed Dutch church, Auriesville, N.Y., 1861-78. He died at Fonda, N.Y., May 12, 1878.

NOTT, Josiah Clark, ethnologist, was born in Columbia, S.C., March 24, 1804; son of Judge Abram and Angelica (Mitchell) Nott. He was graduated at South Carolina college, A.B., 1824, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1827. He was a demonstrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1827-29; practised medicine in Columbia, S.C., 1829-34, and studied in the hospitals of Paris, 1835-36. He practised in Mobile, Ala., 1836-57; was professor of anatomy in the University of Louisiana, 1857-58; established the medical school of the State university at Mobile, in 1858, and was professor of surgery there, 1859-61. He served on the medical staff of General Bragg, 1861-65, and in 1867 removed to New York city where he practised medicine, but subsequently returned to Mobile. He was married in March, 1832, to Sarah Chesnut, daughter of James Sutherland and Margaret (Chesnut) Deas, and sister of Zachariah C. Deas (q.v.). Mrs. Nott died in New York city, April 17, 1883. Dr. Nott denied the theory of the unity of the human race and is the author of: *Two Lectures on the Connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man* (1849); *The Physical History of the Jewish Race* (1850); *Types of Mankind* (1854), and *Indigenous Races of the Earth* (1857). In an article published in the New Orleans *Medical Journal* (1848) relative to the contagion of yellow fever Dr. Nott demonstrates with remarkable clearness that the disease is spread by insects and not by germs, and suggests mosquitoes as one of the insects. This paper was published fifty-four years before the "discovery" was published by the U.S. war department in 1902. He died in Mobile, Ala., March 31, 1873.

NOTT, Samuel, educator, was born in Franklin, Conn., Sept. 11, 1788; son of the Rev. Samuel Nott, D.D. (1754-1852), Yale, 1780, pastor of Congregational church, Franklin, Conn., 1781-1852, and known as the "Patriarch of the New England Clergy." Samuel Nott, Jr., was graduated at Union college in 1808, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1810. He was ordained, Feb. 6, 1812, and became one of the first missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M. sent to India, serving, 1812-16. His health becoming broken he returned to the United States in 1816, and was a school-teacher in New York city, 1816-23; pastor at Galway, N.Y., 1823-29, and at Wareham, Mass., 1829-49, and founder and proprietor of a private academy at Wareham, 1849-66. In 1866 he returned from active labor and resided at Wareham and at Hartford, Conn. He is the author of: *Sixteen Years' Preaching and Procedure at Wareham* (1845); *Slavery and the Remedy* (1856); and various published sermons and addresses. He died in Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1869.

NOURSE, Elizabeth, artist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; daughter of Caleb E. and Elizabeth Le Breton (Rogers) Nourse; and a descendant of an old Huguenot family, who settled in Massachusetts where her parents were born; and of Rebecca Nourse, who was hanged as a witch near Salem, July 19, 1692. Elizabeth Nourse studied art in Cincinnati and then in Paris, under Boulanger, Lefebvre and Julian, where she opened a studio of her own. She then worked independently under the criticism of such men as Carolus-Duran and Dagnan-Bouveret. In the summer of 1901 she was elected sociétaire of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, which honor entitled her to exhibit in the annual salon without submitting her pictures to the jury. Ten of her works were shown in the New Salon of 1902, an honor never before conferred upon an American woman. She chose as subjects the rugged types of peasant life.

NOURSE, Henry Stedman, civil engineer, was born in Lancaster, Mass., April 9, 1831; son of Stedman and Patty (Howard) Nourse; grandson of Oliver and Mary (Houghton) Nourse, and of George and Parnel (Ames) Howard; and a descendant of Francis and Rebecca (Towne) Nurse (the latter judicially murdered as a witch on Gallows Hill, Salem, July 19, 1692) and of John Howard, immigrant to Duxbury before 1643, representative, 1678; also of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, Mayflower pilgrims, through their daughter Ruth. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and was professor of ancient languages at Phillips Exeter academy, 1853-55. During the civil war he served in the Federal army as captain in the 55th Illinois volunteer infantry and as commissary of musters

of the 17th army corps, 1861-65. He was constructional engineer and superintendent of the Bessemer steel works, Steelton, Pa., 1866-74. He was a Republican representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1883; state senator, 1885-86; a trustee of the Worcester Insane hospital, 1888-98; a member of the Massachusetts Free Public Library commission, 1890-1903; a member of the Massachusetts board of charity, 1898-1903, and became a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, of the American Antiquarian society and of kindred organizations. He is the author of: *Early Records of Lancaster, 1643-1725* (1884); *The Story of the 55th Regiment of Illinois Infantry* (1887); *The Military Annals of Lancaster, 1740-1865* (1889); *The Birth, Marriage and Death Register, etc., of Lancaster, 1843-50* (1890); *History of the Town of Harvard, Mass.* (1891); *The Ninth Report of the Free Public Library Commission* (1899), and many pamphlets and contributions to historical and literary publications.

NOURSE, Joseph, treasury official, was born in London, England, July 16, 1754. He immigrated with his parents, who were Presbyterians (the family including his brother Michael who became a colonel in the American army), and they settled in Virginia in 1769. He reached his majority when the Revolution broke out, and he entered the army as secretary to Gen. Charles Lee in March, 1776, and served with that general while he was engaged in organizing the cavalry of Virginia. He was made assistant adjutant-general's clerk and paymaster of the board of war, serving in that capacity, 1777-81, and as register of the U.S. treasury, 1781-1829. He was a vice-president of the American Bible society, 1816-41. He died near Washington, Sept. 1, 1841.

NOURSE, Joseph Everett, clergyman, was born in Washington, D.C., April 17, 1819; son of Col. Michael and Mary (Rittenhouse) Nourse. Col. Michael Nourse came from London, England, with his brother Joseph (q.v.) in 1769; settled in Virginia, served in the Revolutionary army, and afterward resided in Washington, D.C. Joseph attended the classical academy of Salmon P. Chase in Washington, D.C., and was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1837. He taught in Rittenhouse academy, Washington, D.C., 1837-40, and was principal of that institution, 1840-49. He was married Dec. 21, 1841, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas C. Wright. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Baltimore in May, 1849; was professor of ethics and English studies and acting chaplain at the U.S. Naval academy, 1850-64, and professor of mathematics, 1864-81. He was stated supply at Fort Adams, 1861-65; on duty at the naval observatory, 1865-79, and on special duty in the U.S. Naval department, 1879-81. He was also a stated supply at the

Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church, Washington, D.C., 1876-86, and at Clifton, Va., 1886-89. He represented the U.S. government at the International geographical congress that met in Paris in 1875. He is the author of: *The Maritime Canal of Suez; Brief Memoir of the Enterprise and Comparison of its Probable Results with those of a Ship-Canal across Darien* (1869); *Astronomical and Meteorological Observations* (1871); *Memoir of the Founding and Progress of the U.S. Naval Observatory* (1873); *Medals Awarded to American Arctic Explorers by Foreign Societies* (1876); *Narrative of the Second Arctic Exploration by Charles F. Hall* (1879); *American Exploration in the Ice Zones* (1884); and *The Maritime Canal of Suez from its Inauguration Nov. 17, 1869, to the Year 1884* (1884). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, 1889.

NOVY, Frederick George, bacteriologist and chemist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9, 1864; son of Joseph and Frances Novy. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, B.S. (chemistry) 1886, Sc.D., 1890, M.D., 1891; was assistant in organic chemistry, 1887; instructor in hygiene and physiological chemistry, 1887-91; assistant professor of the same, 1891-93, and in 1893 was made junior professor. He was married in 1891, to Grace, daughter of Dr. V. D. Garwood of Ann Arbor, Mich. He studied in Koch's laboratory, Berlin, 1888, in Prague, 1894 and in Pasteur Institute, Paris, 1897. He was U.S. commissioner to investigate the plague of 1901. In January, 1902, with Professor P. C. Freer, he announced the discovery of the germicidal action of the organic peroxides which under the designation of acetozone or benzozone have come to be widely known. He is the author of numerous papers besides the following works: *Cocaine and its Derivatives* (1887); *Laboratory Work in Bacteriology* (2 ed.) and *Laboratory Work in Physiological Chemistry* (2 ed.), and joint author with Vaughan of *Cellular Toxins* (4 ed.), which became a recognized standard text-book in the universities of the United States.

NOYES, Arthur Amos, chemist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 13, 1866; son of Amos and Anna (Andrews) Noyes; grandson of David and Harriet (Cook) Noyes, and of James Henry and Ruth (Bott) Andrews, and a descendant of Nicholas Noyes, of Newbury, Mass., who came to America from England in 1635. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S., 1886, M.S., 1887; was assistant and instructor in organic chemistry at the institute, 1887-88, and 1890-93; was graduated from the University of Leipzig, Ph.D. in 1890, and was appointed assistant professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894. He edited the *Review of American Chemical Re-*

search, published monthly by the American Chemical society, and is the author of: *A Detailed Course of Qualitative Chemical Analysis of Inorganic Substances* (1895); *The General Principles of Physical Science* (1901); and, with S. P. Mulliken, *Laboratory Experiments on the Class Reactions and Identification of Organic Substances* (1899); also of forty original papers describing researches in theoretical and organic chemistry.

NOYES, Edward Follensbee, governor of Ohio, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 3, 1832; son of Theodore and Hannah (Stevens) Greely Noyes. He learned the printer's trade in Dover, N.H., prepared for college at Kingston academy, graduated at Dartmouth college in 1857, and studied law under William Wier Stickney and Amos Tuck, at Exeter, N.H. He was graduated at the Cincinnati Law school in 1858, practised in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1858-61, and enlisted in the 39th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was appointed major of the regiment, July 8, 1861, served in the Missouri campaign of that year; at the siege of New Madrid, Island No. 10, and Corinth, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 8, 1862, and colonel, Oct. 1, 1862. He was with his regiment in the battles of Iuka, Parker's Cross Roads, Resaca, Dallas, and Bluff Mills, Ga., where he lost a leg, while leading an assault upon the enemy's works, July 4, 1864. He took command of Camp Dennison, Ohio, in the autumn of 1864; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and left the army April 22, 1865. He was married, Feb. 15, 1863, to Margaretta, daughter of Benjamin Proctor of Kingston, Ohio. He was city solicitor of Cincinnati, 1865-67; judge of the probate court for Hamilton county, 1867-70, and was elected governor of Ohio by

the Republican party in 1871, serving, 1871-73. He was defeated for re-election in 1873, by William Allen, Democrat, was appointed U.S. minister to France by President Hayes in 1877, and made several official visits to Turkey during

the Russo-Turkish war, and was a special U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition. He returned in August, 1881, resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati, and was elected judge of the superior court of Hamilton county for a term of five years in 1889. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1890.

NOYES, George Rapall, theologian, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 6, 1798; son of Nathaniel and Mary (Rapall) Noyes; and a descendant of William Noyes who was instituted rector of Cholderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1602, and of his son Nicholas, who with his brother the

Rev. James Noyes, came to Ipswich, Mass., in the *Mary and John* in 1604. He was fitted for college at Newburyport academy, and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1821. During his college course he taught school three winters and after leaving college took charge of the academy in Framingham for one year. He studied at the Cambridge divinity school, 1819-22, and was licensed to preach in 1822, but remained in Cambridge as a teacher until 1825, then as tutor in the college until 1827, devoting his spare time to the study of the Hebrew and Greek scriptures and literature. He was married, May 8, 1828, to Eliza Wheeler Buttrick, of Framingham, Mass. He was pastor of the First Congregational church at Brookfield, 1827-34; pastor of the First Unitarian society at Petersham, Mass., 1834-40; and Hancock professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages, and Dexter lecturer on biblical literature at Harvard college, 1840-68. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1839, was chosen a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1844, and was generally recognized as an eminent Greek and Hebrew scholar. His published works include: *An Amended Version of the Book of Job, with Introduction and Notes* (1827); *A New Translation of the Book of Psalms* (1831); *A New Translation of the Hebrew Prophets arranged in Chronological Order* (3 vols., 1833-37); *A New Translation of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and the Canticles* (1846); *Theological Essays from Various Authors* (1856); and *The New Testament Translated from the Greek Text of Tischendorf* (1869). He also published numerous tracts, sermons and periodical articles. A revised edition in four volumes of his old testament translations was published in 1867-68. He died in Cambridge, Mass., June 3, 1868.

NOYES, Stephen Buttrick, librarian, was born in Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 28, 1833; son of the Rev. George Rapall and Eliza Wheeler (Buttrick) Noyes. He was graduated at Harvard in 1853, and removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1857 to take charge of the library of the Brooklyn Athenæum which under his direction outgrew its home and became the Mercantile library and later the Brooklyn library. He assisted Ainsworth R. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C., 1866-68, and in 1871-81 prepared a complete cross-reference catalogue of the 60,000 volumes in the Brooklyn library which was published in 1881 and accepted by librarians of the United States and England as a model. He died in Deland, Fla., March 8, 1885.

NOYES, Theodore William, editor, was born in Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1858; son of Crosby Stuart and Elizabeth Selina (Williams) Noyes. He was graduated from Columbian university,



A.M., 1877, and from the Columbian Law school, LL.B., 1882, LL.M., 1883. He was a reporter on the *Washington Star*, 1877-81; practised law in South Dakota, 1883-87, and assumed the editorship of the *Washington Star* in 1887. He was chosen a trustee of the Columbian university in 1889; was elected president of the Alumni association in 1891; became president of the board of trustees of the Washington Public library in 1896, and of the Washington board of trade in 1897. He is the author of: *The National Capital* (1893); *Newspaper Libels* (1894); *Notes of Travel* (1894); *War of the Metals* (1899); and *Conditions in the Philippines* (1900).

NOYES, William Curtis, jurist, was born in Schodack, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1805; son of George and — (Friend) Noyes, and a descendant of the Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Noyes. The Rev. James Noyes, a native of Cholderton, Wiltshire, England, immigrated to America in 1634, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. William Curtis Noyes studied law in Albany, N.Y., 1819, and with Judge S. B. Ludlow, in Nassau, N.Y., 1820-21. He removed to Whitesboro, Oneida county, with his parents, completed his law studies under Henry R. Storrs, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised in Rome, N.Y., and afterward in Utica, was district attorney of Oneida county, and removed to New York city in 1838. He was a commissioner with Alexander W. Bradford and David Dudley Field to codify the laws of the state, 1857-64; was the defeated Republican candidate for attorney-general of the state in 1857, and was appointed by the state legislature a member of the Peace commission in 1861. He was one of the popular Republican candidates for the nomination to the U.S. senate in 1861, and was prominently supported as an available successor to Chief-Justice Taney in 1864. He was said to have no equal as an equity lawyer and as a cross-examiner. He served on the executive committee of the American Temperance union; was a member of the charitable committee, and was also president of the New England society. Hamilton college gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1836, and he bequeathed to that institution his valuable law library, containing over 5000 volumes. He died in New York city, Dec. 25, 1864.

NUCKOLLS, William Thompson, representative, was born near Hancockville, on the Pacolet river, Union district, S.C., Feb. 23, 1801; son of John and Nancy (Thompson) Nuckolls, and grandson of John and Agatha (Bullock) Nuckolls of Virginia, who removed to Spartanburg district, S.C., about 1770 and made the settlement of Whig Hill. John Nuckolls, Sr., joined the patriots, and about 1779 was killed by the Tories while at a mill, his

young son John, who was with him, escaping. The family was of English origin. William Thompson Nuckolls was graduated at South Carolina college in 1820, and became a lawyer at Spartanburg C.H., S.C. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and was a friend of John C. Calhoun, who said of him that he was one of the best informed men in public life. He was a representative from the ninth South Carolina district in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827-33. He married his cousin, Susan Dawkins, and they had no children. He died on his plantation near Hancockville, S.C., Sept. 27, 1855.

NUNN, David Alexander, representative, was born in Haywood county, Tenn., July 26, 1833; son of David and Alice (Koonce) Nunn, both natives of North Carolina. David A. Nunn was a student at the College of West Tennessee, Jackson; was graduated from the Lebanon Law school in 1853, and began practice at Brownsville, Tenn. He was married in 1853 to Mary E. Thompson, who died in 1873, and secondly, in 1875, to Tennessee Whitehead of Haywood county. He was a member of the Whig and Republican party, and was a presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860, and on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864. Immediately after the war he was elected state senator. He represented Haywood county in the state legislature, 1866-67; was the Republican representative from the Memphis district in the 40th congress, 1868-69; was defeated for the 41st congress in 1868, and represented the ninth district of Tennessee in the 43d congress, 1873-75. He was appointed by President Grant U.S. minister resident to Ecuador in 1875. He was secretary of the state of Tennessee, 1881-85, and collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Tennessee, 1889-93 and 1897-1901. He resigned in 1901, after the death of President McKinley, and resumed the practice of law at Brownsville, Tenn.

NUNNALLY, Gustavus Alonzo, educator, was born in Walton county, Ga., March 24, 1841; son of William Branch and Mary Hale (Talbot) Nunnally, and grandson of John Nunnally. His father and mother were born in Virginia and settled in Walton county, Va., in 1819. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1859, the youngest man to receive a diploma in the history of the university; was married, Nov. 23, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Ralph Briscoe, of Walton county, Ga.; was professor of mathematics in Hamilton Female college, 1859-61, and principal of the Johnston institute, 1861-68. He was quartermaster of the 9th Georgia militia, Col. P. H. Mell; entered the Baptist ministry in 1865, and preached in Walton and the surrounding counties, 1865-76, also engaging in farming, in editing the *Southern Witness* and as superintendent

ent of schools for Walton county. He was pastor at Rome, Ga., 1875-84, superintended the church building department of the Southern Baptist church, 1884-85, pastor at Eufaula, Ala., 1885-87, and at Anniston, Ala., 1887-89. He was presi-



MERCER UNIVERSITY.

dent of Mercer university, Macon, Ga., as successor to Dr. Archibald J. Battle, 1889-92, and during his term of service raised money for new buildings, which doubled the capacity of the university. He resumed ministerial duties as pastor of the Baptist church at Memphis, Tenn., in 1892, and in 1895 at La Grange, Ga., where he also

assumed the presidency of the Southern Female college. He received the degree of D.D. from Mercer in 1888, and was a trustee of the university for fifteen years.

NURSE, Amos, senator, was born in Bolton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1794; son of Jonathan and Ruth (Barrett) Nurse; grandson of David and Rebecca (Barrett) Nurse, and a descendant of Francis and Rebecca (Towne) Nurse, Salem, Mass., immigrants. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1815, and M.D., 1817. He practised in Wiscasset, Me., in that year, and removed to Hallowell, where he was postmaster, and to Bath in 1845. He was a lecturer on obstetrics in Bowdoin college, 1846-54, and professor of obstetrics there, 1851-66. He was collector of customs at Bath, by appointment of President Polk, 1845-46, and was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, who resigned, Feb. 6, 1857, to accept the governorship of Maine, and served to the close of the term, March 3, 1857. He was elected judge of probate of Sagadahoc county in 1860. He died in Bath, Maine, April 17, 1877.

NUTT, Cyrus, educator, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1814. He was graduated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in 1831; was principal of the preparatory department of Allegheny college, 1831-37; of Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university, Greencastle, Ind., 1837-38; professor of Latin and Greek languages, 1838-42; of the Greek and Hebrew languages, 1842-43; of Greek language and literature, 1846-49, and of mathematics, 1857-60. He was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington Station, Ind., 1843-45, and at Salem, Ind., 1845-47; president of Fort Wayne Female

college, 1849, and of Whitewater college, Wayne county, 1850-55. He resigned in 1855, and was presiding elder of the Richmond district, Ind., 1855-57. He was acting president of De Pauw university, 1857-59, and a trustee of the corporation, 1851-57, and president of Indiana university at Bloomington, 1860-75, being formally inaugurated, June 7, 1861. He was married, April 26, 1838, to Amanda Standiford of Greencastle, Ind. He received the degree D.D. from Allegheny college and from Ohio Wesleyan university in 1859, and LL.D. from the University of Missouri and from Hanover college, Indiana, in 1873. He died in Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 23, 1875.

NUTTALL, Thomas, botanist, was born in Long Preston, Settle, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 5, 1786. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade, was a journeyman printer under his uncle in Liverpool for several years, and then went to London, where he was unsuccessful. He immigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1807, where Prof. Benjamin Smith Barton encouraged him to engage in scientific study and became his instructor. He made a trip along the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and on his return visited the region of the upper Missouri river with John Bradbury, the Scotch naturalist, on a collecting tour, 1809-11, when Bradbury was captured by the Indians, but effected his escape. Mr. Nuttall remained in Philadelphia during the winters of the next eight years, studying the collections made in his summer excursions east of the Mississippi, from the Great Lakes to Florida. He lectured on botany to classes in Philadelphia, 1820-22, and was lecturer on natural history and curator and director of the botanic garden, Harvard college, 1825-34. He made a journey over the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia river in 1834, spent two months in 1835 in the Sandwich Islands, and the spring and summer of 1835 on the Pacific coast, returning to the Sandwich Islands and reaching Philadelphia, October, 1835. He returned to England in December, 1841, and made a visit of six months in the United States, 1847-48. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Harvard in 1826; was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society and Academy of

*Th Nuttall.*

Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and a fellow of the Linnæan Society of London. His first biographer, Elias Durand, said that he personally had made more discoveries in the botany of North America and described more new genera and species, with the exception of Prof. Asa Gray, than any other man. He contributed to the *Journal* of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and is the author of: *The Genera of North American Plants and a Catalogue of the Species to 1817* (2 vols., 1818); *A Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the Year 1819* (1821); *Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada: I. Land Birds* (1832), *II. Water Birds* (1834), and *The North American Sylva, or a Description of the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia, not described in the Works of François André Michaux* (3 vols., 1842-49). He died in St. Helens, Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1859.

NUTTALL, Zelia, archaeologist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1858; daughter of Dr. Robert Kennedy and Magdalena (Parrott) Nuttall, and granddaughter of John Parrott of Baltimore and San Francisco. Her father was a native of Tittour, Ireland, a scientist, and a naturalized citizen of the United States. She was educated in England, Germany and France, and was married in 1880 to Alphonse Louis Pinart of Paris, from whom she was separated in 1882 and divorced in 1885, when she resumed her maiden name. She traveled extensively and devoted herself to the study of Mexican antiquities, her first essay being published in 1886. In the same year she was appointed honorary special assistant at the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass., and was subsequently elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Philosophical society and an honorary member of several other American and foreign scientific societies. She is the author of a number of papers on Mexican archaeology, her publications including: *The Fundamental Principles of Old and New World Civilisations* (vol. II, Peabody Museum Papers), and the *Codex Nuttall*, the second important ancient Mexican manuscript brought to light and edited by her, and which was named for her by the Peabody Museum, in recognition of her scientific labors.

NUTTING, Newton W., representative, was born in West Monroe, Oswego county, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1840. He practised law in Oswego, 1861-89; was a school commissioner, 1864-67; district attorney, 1869-72; county judge, 1878-83, and was a Republican representative from the twenty-seventh New York district in the 48th and 50th congresses, serving, 1883-85 and 1887-89. He died in Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1889.

NYE, Edgar Wilson, humorist, was born at Shirley, Maine, Aug. 25, 1850. He removed to St. Croix county, Wis., with his parents in 1852; attended the public schools and an academy at River Falls, Wis.; removed to Wyoming Territory; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was married, March 7, 1877, to Clara Frances Smith. He abandoned the law to enter journalism and wrote humorous articles for *The Cheyenne Sun*, under the pen name "Bill Nye." He was a reporter on the *Tribune*, Denver, Col., and established *The Daily Boomerang* at Laramie city, Wyo., in 1881, which he edited, 1881-85. He was a member of the territorial legislature, postmaster of Laramie city, a justice of the peace, superintendent of public schools and a commissioner. He removed to Hudson, Wis., in 1885, and thence to New York, where, with James Whitcomb Riley, he engaged in filling lyceum engagements, and in reading selections from his works, afterward making lecture tours throughout the United States and Canada and visiting Europe. He made his home near Asheville, N. C., 1893-96. He is the author of: *Bill Nye and the Boomerang* (1881); *The Forty Liars* (1883); *Baled Hay* (1884); *Bill Nye's Blossom Rock* (1885); *Thinks and Remarks by Bill Nye* (1886); *Bill Nye's Chestnuts Old and New* (1889); *Fun, Wit and Poetry*, in conjunction with James Whitcomb Riley (1891); *Bill Nye's History of the United States* (1894), and *Bill Nye's History of England* (posthumous, 1896). He also contributed a series of articles called his "Autobiographies" to *The Century* (1892), and produced a comedy, *The Cadi* (1891), and with Paul M. Potter *The Stag Party* (1895). He died near Asheville, N. C., Feb. 22, 1896.

NYE, James Warren, senator, was born in De Ruyter, N. Y., June 10, 1815; son of James Nye, a pioneer settler of Madison county. He was educated in Cortland academy, Homer, N. Y., studied law in Troy, N. Y., and practised in Madison county. He was district attorney, 1839, judge of Madison county, 1840-48, and was the defeated antislavery candidate for representative in the 31st congress in 1848. He practised law in Syracuse, N. Y., 1848-57, and was the first president of the Metropolitan board of police, New York city, 1857-60. During the presidential canvass of 1860 he made a tour of the west with William H. Seward, speaking for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was governor of Washoe (Nevada Territory), 1861-64, and assisted in preparing the territory for admission as a state in 1864. He was elected by the first legislature of Nevada, U. S. senator with William M. Stewart, and drew the short term, serving, 1865-67, and was re-elected for a full term, serving, 1867-73. He died at White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1876.

O.

OAKES, Urian, educator, was born in England about 1631; son of Edward and Jane Oakes. His parents immigrated to America in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., where he fitted for college and engaged in preparing and publishing astronomical calculations. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1649, A.M., 1652, and was a fellow of Harvard, 1650-52, pursuing a course in theology. He was ordained pastor of the church at Roxbury, Mass., but after ministering there for a short time, returned to England, where he was a minister at Titchfield, Hampshire, until 1662. In the latter year he was deprived of his living and forbidden to preach, by the Bartholomew act, and was made master of the school at Southwark. On the death of the Rev. Jonathan Mitchell, July 9, 1668, he was called to the church in Cambridge, Mass., but the death of his wife and a personal illness delayed his return to America and his ordination until Nov. 8, 1671. He was made freeman in 1672, and preached the annual election sermon in 1673. He was a fellow of



Harvard, 1672-73, resigned, Sept. 15, 1673, and took an important part in the controversy that led to the resignation of President Leonard Hoar in 1674. He declined re-election as a fellow until March 15, 1674, the day on which President Hoar resigned, when he was appointed to succeed him, and entered into office as acting president, April 7, 1675. He declined, however, to accept the full presidency until Feb. 2, 1679-80, when he was inaugurated, serving until his death. He married Ruth, daughter of William Ames. He published: *Astronomical Calculations* (1650); *An Artillery Sermon* (1672); *An Election Sermon* (1673); *An Elegy on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Shepard of Charlestown* (1677), and other sermons. He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 25, 1681.

OAKLEY, Thomas Jackson, jurist, was born in Dutchess county, N.Y., in 1783. He was graduated at Yale in 1801, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and settled in practice in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He was surrogate of Dutchess county, 1810-12; a Federalist representative in the 13th congress, 1813-15; a member of the state assembly in 1816, 1818 and 1820; attorney-general of the state, 1819; was elected a Clinton Democratic representative to the 20th congress in 1826, and resigned his seat in congress in 1828, having been appointed judge of the newly-organized superior court of New York city. When the court was reorganized in 1846 under the new constitution, he was elected the chief-justice

and held the office until his death. He received the degree LL.D. from Union college in 1853. He died in New York city, May 11, 1857.

OATES, William Calvin, governor of Alabama, was born in Pike county, Ala., Dec. 1, 1835; son of William and Sarah (Sellers) Oates; grandson of Stephen Oates and of Mathew Sellers, and a descendant of Welsh ancestors on the paternal side, and of Irish and French ancestors on the maternal side. His father, a native of South Carolina, removed to Montgomery, Ala., in 1828 and soon after to Pike county, where he became a planter, and married in 1834. William led a roving life in Louisiana and Texas, 1851-55, engaged in teaching school in Henry county, Ala., attended the high school at Lawrenceville, and studied law in Eufaula, Ala., 1855-58. He was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1858-59, and practised in Abbeville, 1859-61. He edited a Democratic newspaper in 1860, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army, as captain in the 15th Alabama infantry. He served in twenty-seven of the forty engagements of this regiment and commanded the regiment from the battle of Sharpsburg until he was transferred to the 48th Alabama infantry, July 1, 1864, having been promoted colonel in April, 1863. He was wounded six times and lost his right arm at Fussell's Mills, near Richmond, Va., Aug 16, 1864, which prevented his further advancement in the army. He resumed his law practice in Abbeville in 1865; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in New York in 1868; a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1870-73, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the state constitutional convention of 1875. He was married, March 28, 1882, to Sallie, daughter of Col. Washington Toney of Eufaula. He was a Democratic representative from the third Alabama district in the 47th-53d congresses, 1891-94, resigning in November, 1894, on being elected governor of the state, which office he held, 1895-96. He was a candidate for U.S. senator in 1897, but was defeated by the Free Silver wing of the party, was commissioned by President McKinley brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 28, 1898, and served in the Spanish-American war. He was elected from the state at large a delegate to the Alabama constitutional convention in April, 1901, in which body he had a leading part during its four months' session. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Montgomery, Ala.



OBENCHAIN, William Alexander, educator, was born in Buchanan, Va., April 27, 1841; son of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth Ann (Sweetland) Obenchain. His mother was a lineal descendant of William Sweetland, captain of the ship *James* trading between London, England, and New York, 1678-79, who settled in Salem, Conn., before the beginning of the eighteenth century, and the family intermarried with the Van Meterens, an old Knickerbocker family, and with the Bordens and Becks. On the paternal side he descended from Reinhold Abendschön from the Palatinate, Germany, who settled in Berks county, Pa., in 1749, and from the Goulds of New England. William was graduated at the Virginia Military institute with the first honors of the class of 1861. He served as instructor in light artillery at Camp Lee, Richmond, Va., April, 1861; was appointed 2d lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army; was transferred to the corps of engineers in September, 1861, contrary to his wishes; was ordered to the Department of the Cape Fear, N.C., under Gens. S. G. French and W. H. C. Whiting, and to the Army of Northern Virginia in 1864. He served on the right flank of the Confederate army at Petersburg, and subsequently constructed the defence between the Newmarket and Williamsburg roads, where he was promoted captain of the corps of engineers by General Lee, for "efficiency and meritorious conduct." He was professor of mathematics and of civil and military engineering in the Hillsboro Military academy, N.C., 1866-68; professor of mathematics and commandant of cadets in the Western Military academy, under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at Newcastle, Ky., 1868-70, and professor of German and French and commandant of cadets in the University of Nashville, Tenn., 1870-73. He engaged in civil engineering and the real estate business in Texas, 1873-78, became professor of mathematics in Ogden college, Bowling Green, Ky., in 1878, and was elected president of that institution in 1883. He was married, July 8, 1885, to Eliza Hall, daughter of Thomas Chalmers and Margaret (Younglove) Calvert of Bowling Green, Ky., author of "Sally Ann's Experience" and other short stories under the pen name "Eliza Calvert Hall." He was elected a member of the American Institute of Civics in 1887; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1891; of the British Economic association in 1892; honorary member of the American Whig Society of the College of New Jersey in 1883, and one of the honorary vice-presidents and secretary of the Department Congress of Higher Education, World's Columbian exposition, in 1893. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Centre college, Ky., in 1885.

OBBER, Frederick Albion, author, was born in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 13, 1849; son of Andrew K. and Sarah (Hadlock) Ober; grandson of Andrew and Sarah (Smith) Ober, and of Elijah and Huldah (Herrick) Hadlock, and seventh in direct descent from Richard Ober, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts and settled in Beverly in 1663. Frederick Albion Ober attended the public school, and in 1862 engaged in business. He attended the Massachusetts Agricultural college for one year and thereafter devoted himself to the study of natural history, exploring the Lake Okeechobee region of Florida, 1872-74; making an ornithological exploration of the southern West Indies in 1876-78 and 1880, where he collected birds for the Smithsonian Institution, and discovered twenty-two new species. He visited Mexico in 1881, 1883 and 1885, gathering material for several books, and traveled in Spain and northern Africa in 1888, South America in 1889, and in the West Indies again in 1891-92, as commissioner for the Columbian exposition. He lectured on Mexico and the West Indies for nearly ten years in various parts of the country. He is the author of: *Camps in the Caribbees* (1879); *Young Folks' History of Mexico* (1882); *The Silver City* (1882); *Travels in Mexico* (1883); *Mexican Resources, A Guide to and Through Mexico* (1885); *Montezuma's Gold Mines* (1885); *The Knockabout Club in the Antilles, Everglades, etc.* (6 vols., 1887-92); *In the Wake of Columbus* (1893); *Josephine, Empress of the French* (1895); *Under the Cuban Flag* (1896); *My Spanish Sweetheart* (1897); *Crusoe's Island* (1898); *Puerto-Rico and Its Resources* (1899); *A Brief History of Spain* (1899); *History of the West Indies* (1900); *The Last of the Arrawaks* (1901); *Tommy Foster's Adventures* (1901), and contributions to magazines.

O'BRIEN, Fitz-James, author, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1828. His father was an attorney-at-law. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and then went to London, where in the course of two years he spent his inheritance amounting to about £8,000. While in college he wrote verse, edited a paper in London, 1851, and in 1852 came to the United States, where he contributed to the *Lantern*, edited by John Brougham, and to the leading literary magazines and newspapers. He wrote for J. W. Wallack "A Gentleman from Ireland;" prepared "The Tycoon" for Laura Keane's theater, and traveled as a literary assistant with H. L. Bateman. He joined the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and marched with the regiment to Washington, D.C., returning to New York with the rank of captain after six weeks' service. He then engaged in recruiting for McClellan's volunteer rifles; was appointed on the staff of General Lander with the rank of lieutenant, and served with him

in Virginia until fatally wounded in a skirmish with Col. Ashby's Confederate cavalry, Feb. 26, 1862. His poems *Loch Ine* and *Irish Castles* were published anonymously in *Ballads of Ireland* (1856). See *The Poems and Stories of Fitz-James O'Brien with Personal Recollections by his Associates*, edited by William Winter (1881). He died in Cumberland, Va., April 6, 1892.

O'BRIEN, William Shoney, capitalist, was born in Abbeyleix, Ireland, about 1825. He immigrated to New York city in his early youth and removed to California upon the discovery of gold in 1849. He engaged in mining, and in 1851 established a liquor saloon in San Francisco, subsequently entering the ship chandlery business. In 1854 he formed a partnership with James C. Flood in the restaurant and saloon business, which he continued until 1867, when they engaged exclusively in mining. They soon acquired immense wealth, becoming two of the four "Bonanza princes," and with J. G. Fair and John W. Mackay controlled the "Bonanza" mines of Nevada. His fortune was estimated as \$20,000,000. He died in San Rafael, Cal., May 2, 1878.

OCHILTREE, Thomas Peck, representative, was born in Nacogdoches, Texas, Oct. 26, 1842; son of Judge William B. and Novaline (Kennard) Peck Ochiltree. When a boy he volunteered in Capt. John G. Walker's company of Texas Rangers and marched to the frontier against the Apache and Comanche Indians. He was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature of Texas, being non-age; was editor of the *Jeffersonian* at Jefferson, Texas; a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston and Baltimore, 1860; witnessed the surrender of Fort Sumter



Thos. Peck Ochiltree

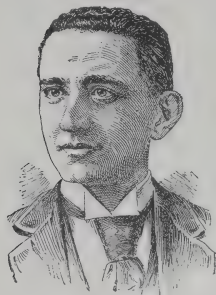
in 1861, and entered the Confederate service as a private in the Marshall guards, 1st Texas infantry, which became a part of the Texas battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Louis T. Wigfall. He was subsequently assigned to the 1st Texas infantry in Hood's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. He was on the staff of Gen. H. H. Sibley in the Army of New Mexico, and was mentioned for gallantry in official reports. He was sent to Richmond with important dispatches and joined the staff of General Longstreet as assistant adjutant-general, serving in the battle of Seven Pines and in the seven days' battles around

Richmond. On returning to the lower Mississippi, he was made chief of General Sibley's staff, and afterward was assigned to Gen. Richard Taylor, taking part in the campaign that led to the capture of Brashear City, La. He was engaged under orders of Gen. S. B. Maxey in the battle of Poison Springs, Ark., and with General Raines in the defence of Richmond, Va., 1864. At Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, he was wounded and captured. He visited Europe, 1865-66; was editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, Houston, Texas, 1866; visited Europe again, 1867, securing a line of direct steamers from Galveston, and was made commissioner of emigration for Texas. He was U.S. marshal under General Grant for Texas. He was a representative from the seventh district of Texas in the 48th congress, 1883-85, and at the end of his term removed to New York city, and became one of the counsel for the Mackay-Bennett cable company.

OCHILTREE, William Beck, jurist, was born in Fayetteville, Cumberland county, N. C., Oct. 11, 1811; son of David and Lucy (Beck) Ochiltree; grandson of Malcolm Hugh Ochiltree, and a descendant of Malcolm Hugh Ochiltree, who was on the personal staff of Prince Charles Edward, and who came to America after the defeat of the Stuarts, and settled in North Carolina about 1746. He was admitted to the bar. He went to Florida, and thence to Alabama, where he was married in 1834 to Novaline, daughter of James Kennard, and widow of Thomas Peck. He became a distinguished lawyer, and in 1839 removed to Nacogdoches, Texas. He was an associate judge of the supreme court, attorney-general and secretary of the treasury of the Republic of Texas. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Texas in 1845, and was appointed one of the first district judges of the state in 1846. He was the leader for years of the Whig party in Texas and a representative in the state legislature, 1855-56; chairman of the judiciary committee and also of public debt, and made a famous speech on a bill to pay Samuel Swartout of New York the interest on \$16,000 advanced by him in fitting out expeditions for the relief of Texas during her struggle for independence. He was elected a representative to the Confederate States congress in 1861, and resigned therefrom to become colonel of the 18th Texas infantry. He died at Marshall, Texas, in December, 1867.

OCHS, Adolph S., journalist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1858; son of Julius and Bertha (Levy) Ochs, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1844. His father enlisted for the Mexican war, was a Federal officer in the civil war, was honorably discharged as captain in the 52d Ohio volunteers, and removed

with his family in 1865 to Knoxville, Tenn. Adolph was given a common school education, and in 1869 when the Knoxville *Daily Chronicle* was established, went to work as newspaper carrier. In 1871-72 he was employed in Providence, R.I.,



George Washington Ochs

where he also attended night school. Returning to Knoxville, he was a clerk in a drug store in 1872; was engaged in the office of the *Chronicle*, 1872-75; was in the job office department of the *Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky., 1875-76; assistant foreman of the composing room of the *Knoxville Daily Tribune*, 1876-77, and in May, 1877, became connected with the *Daily Dispatch*, Chattanooga, where he filled successively every position, including that of editor-in-chief. In 1878 he published a city directory of Chattanooga and in July of that year purchased half interest in the *Chattanooga Daily Times*, established in 1869, and assumed complete control, buying out the remaining half interest in 1871. In 1879 he established the *Tradesman*, which became the leading commercial paper of the southwest. Under his management the *Chattanooga Times* won the soubriquet of "The Times that made Chattanooga." In 1883 he married Iphigenia Miriam, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1892 the *Times* building at Chattanooga, costing nearly \$200,000, was erected. At the meeting of the National Editorial association at St. Paul, Minn., in 1891, he delivered an address on the subject of "Interior Dailies," which attracted much attention. He was for some years a member of the Chattanooga board of education. He organized the Southern Associated Press, and in 1883 became its secretary and treasurer. In 1896 he became publisher and controlling owner of the *New York Times*, and changed his residence to New York city, but continued the ownership of the business at Chattanooga. In 1901 he purchased and became the owner of the *Philadelphia Times*, which he placed under the management of his brother, George Washington Ochs, and in July, 1902, paid over \$2,500,000 to the heirs of George W. Childs for the *Public Ledger*. During the Paris exposition (1900) he published daily at the exposition a European edition of the *New York Times*, one of the most important and expensive American exhibits.

OCHTMAN, Leonard, artist, was born in Zonnemaire, Zeeland, Holland, Oct. 21, 1854; son of John and Hendricka (Fontaine) Ochtman. His father, a decorative painter, settled in Albany, N.Y., with his family in 1866. Leonard was a draughtsman in an engraving office, 1870-77, opened a studio in Albany in 1877, and in 1879 removed it to New York city, where, in the winter of the latter year, he took a course of study at the Art Students' league. He traveled in England, France and Holland, making studies of landscapes during the summer of 1885. He was married in 1891 to Mina Fonda, one of his pupils, and the same year established a summer school of landscape painting at Mianus, Conn. He exhibited *Early Autumn* at the National Academy of Design in 1882, becoming a regular exhibitor there as well as at the prominent art exhibitions throughout the country. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design; a member of the Society of American Artists, the American Water-Color society, the New York Water-Color club, the Salmagundi club, the Brooklyn Art club and the Society of Landscape Painters; and received medals and other honors for his work.

O'CONNELL, Eugene, R. C. bishop, was born in the Parish of Kings Court, county Meath, Ireland, June 18, 1815. He attended the diocesan college at Navan, and was prepared for the priesthood in St. Patrick's college at Maynooth, Ireland, where he was ordained in June, 1842. He was a professor in Navan college and afterward in the missionary college of All Hallows, Ireland, where he came to the United States, where he engaged in missionary work in California, subsequently serving as president of Santa Inez college, Santa Barbara county, and then of St. Thomas's theological seminary. He returned to Ireland in 1860. On Sept. 26, 1860, he was elected titular bishop of "Flaviopolis" and vicar apostolic of Marysville, Cal., which included the territory of Nevada, and the upper half of California, and he was consecrated in the chapel of All Hallows college, Dublin, Feb. 3, 1861, by Archbishop Paul Cullen of Dublin. He arrived at Marysville, June 8, 1861, and was inducted in St. Joseph's cathedral by Archbishop Alemany, June 9, 1861. He was translated to the new see of Grass Valley, Cal., formed out of his vicariate, as bishop, Feb. 3, 1868, and resigned, March 17, 1884, receiving the title "Bishop of Joppa," *in partibus infidelium*. He died at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 4, 1891.

O'CONNOR, James, R. C. bishop, was born in Queenstown, Ireland, Sept. 10, 1823. He came to the United States in 1839, with his brother, Michael O'Connor, and was educated in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Philadelphia, Pa.,

of which his brother was president. He took his theological course in the Urban college, Rome, Italy, where he was ordained by Cardinal Franson, March 25, 1848. He was engaged in missionary labors in the diocese of Pittsburg, Pa., 1850-51; was superior of St. Michael's theological and preparatory seminary at Pittsburg, Pa., 1857-63, and was director and professor of philosophy, moral theology and ecclesiastical history in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo in 1863. During his directorship he made a tour of Europe and on his return became rector of St. Dominic's church at Holmesburg, Pa. He was elected bishop of "Dibona" and vicar apostolic of Nebraska, June 30, 1876, and was consecrated, Aug. 20, 1876, at the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, by Co-adjutor Bishop Ryan of St. Louis, Mo. He introduced the Jesuits and Franciscans into the vicariate apostolic, established Creighton college in 1879, and attended the plenary council in Baltimore, Md., in 1884. The vicariate apostolic of Nebraska had been established, Jan. 6, 1857, and was erected into the diocese of Omaha, Oct. 2, 1885, and through his efforts the diocese had eighty-seven priests, fourteen chapels and several religious and educational institutions. He died in Omaha, Neb., May 27, 1890.

O'CONNOR, Michael, R. C. bishop, was born at Queenstown, county Cork, Ireland, Sept. 27, 1810. He attended the grammar school of Queenstown, and was an altar-boy in the cathedral. He was prepared for the priesthood in

France, and at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, where he was ordained, June 1, 1833. He served as professor of sacred scripture and as vice-rector of the Irish Ecclesiastical college in Rome, 1833-34, and was placed at a small mission at Cove, county Cork, Ireland, in 1834. He was chaplain and confessor to the Presentation convent, Done-

raile, 1837-38. On the invitation of Bishop Kenrick he immigrated to the United States in 1839, taking with him his younger brother James. He was a professor in the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, Pa., and afterward its president, with the care of the missions of Norristown and West Chester. He built the church of St. Francis Xavier at Fairmount, and in 1841 became rector of St. Paul's church, Pittsburg, and vicar-general

of the western section of the see of Philadelphia, which during his service was augmented by several new schools, churches and charitable institutions. In 1843 he went to Rome to gain the consent of Pope Gregory XVI to join the Society of Jesus, but instead he was chosen bishop of the newly created diocese of Pittsburg, established Aug. 8, 1843, and when he knelt before the pope was forbidden to rise until he accepted the bishopric. He was consecrated bishop of Pittsburg, Pa., in the church St. Agatha at Rome, Aug. 15, 1843, by Cardinal Filippo Franson, Prefect of the Propaganda, and on his way back to the United States passed through Ireland, where he obtained candidates for holy orders and seven sisters of the order of Our Lady of Mercy. Notwithstanding the fact that his diocese had a Roman Catholic population of 25,000, thirty-three churches and fourteen priests, there were but two religious institutions. In 1844 he established a church for colored Roman Catholics; a school for boys and another for young ladies, and St. Michael's Theological seminary. He also founded and became editor of the *Catholic* in 1844. He went to Rome in 1845, and returned with four Presentation Brothers, who established the order of St. Benedict in the United States and took charge of the boys' school. He visited Europe in 1852, and brought back a colony of Passionists, who opened their first house in the United States in Pittsburg. He was transferred to the see of Erie, established out of the diocese of Pittsburg, July 29, 1853, and was returned to Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1854. In 1854 he again went to Rome, where he took an important part in revising the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He completed St. Paul's cathedral, one of the largest in the United States, in 1855, and in May, 1860, he tendered his resignation as bishop, which was accepted, May 23, 1860. He entered the Jesuit monastery of Gorheim, Germany, and after two years was permitted by special dispensation to take the four vows at once, when at his own request all episcopal faculties were withdrawn. He returned to the United States; was professor of theology in Boston college, Massachusetts; socius of the Provincial of the Jesuits, and preached and lectured in the principal cities of the country. He retired to the College of the Society of Jesus at Woodstock, Md., early in 1872, where he resided until his death. He published a series of letters addressed to the governor of Pennsylvania, on the *Common School System* (1853). He died in Woodstock, Md., Oct. 18, 1872.

O'CONNOR, William Douglas, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1833. He attended the public schools; studied painting; was associate editor of the *Boston Commonwealth*, 1852-54; of the *Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia,



1854-60; corresponding clerk of the light-house board, Washington, 1861-73, and chief clerk, 1873-74; librarian of the U.S. treasury department, 1874-78; assistant general superintendent of the U.S. life-saving service, 1878-89, and wrote their annual reports. He was married in 1856 to Ellen M. Tarr of Boston. He was a radical in politics, religion and social ethics. When Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was under ban in Boston, he vindicated him in *The Good Gray Poet* (1866). He also supported the claim of the Shakespeare plays being written by Francis Bacon. He contributed to magazines and newspapers, is the author of poems: *To Fanny; To Athos; The Shadow on the Wall; Mabel; The Lost Land; Resurgemus, and Earl Lord*, and also the author of: *Harrington*, an antislavery romance (1860); *Hamlet's Note-Book*, a reply to Richard Grant White on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy (1886); *Mr. Donnelly's Reviewers* (1889), and of popular imaginative short stories published in the magazines. He died in Washington, D.C., May 9, 1889.

O'CONOR, Charles, lawyer, was born in New York city, Jan. 22, 1804; son of Thomas O'Connor (1770-1855), a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1801, married a daughter of Hugh O'Connor, who was not related to him, and became associated with William Kernan in establishing a settlement in Steuben county, N.Y., on which he resided, 1805-06; and was editor, publisher and author in New York city, 1812-55. Charles received a classical education under direction of his father, and was a student at law, 1820-24, being admitted to the bar in 1824, although non-age. He changed the spelling of his name to conform to ancient usage. He became one of the most prominent lawyers in the United States, and his practice included cases involving, for the time in which he lived, the disposal of vast sums of money. In 1848 he became a member of the Directory of the Friends of Ireland, and he presided at several of their meetings. He was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York in 1848, and at the election received 3,000 more votes than the other candidates on the ticket, but failed of election. He was counsel for Mrs. Forrest in her suit for divorce against Edwin Forrest, the actor, and in token of his service in securing the divorce the friends of Mrs. Forrest presented him with a silver vase, as did also his fellow-members of the bar. He was counsel in the Parrish will case in 1862, and in the Jumel suit in 1871. He was U.S. district attorney for New York under President Pierce, 1853-54, and was married in 1854 to Mrs. Cornelia (Livingston) McCracken. He was a State-rights Democrat, and made a literal interpretation of the constitu-

tion as giving no power to the general government to coerce a state. He defended Jefferson Davis as his senior counsel when he was tried for treason, and when the result of the trial enabled the court to accept bail, he went on the bail-bond with Gerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, Horace F. Clark and Augustus Schell. He was elected president of the Law institute of New York city in 1869, and in his will bequeathed to the institute the two vases presented to him in commemoration of his defence of Mrs. Forrest. He was one of the chief prosecutors of William M. Tweed in his trial in 1871, and was commissioned by Governor Hoffman, with W. M. Evarts, James Emott and Wheeler H. Peckham, a bureau of municipal correction to recover the money taken. The court of appeals in 1875 decreed that the county and not the state of New York should have brought suit, and Mr. O'Connor at once drafted the Civil Remedies act, which passed the legislature, but the slow progress made discouraged him and called forth his book "Peculation Triumphant." He was nominated by the straight Democratic national convention that met at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1872, as the candidate for president of the United States, with John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts for vice-president; and in the general election in November the ticket received 29,408 popular votes but secured no elector. In the contest for electors between Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877, each claiming a majority, Mr. O'Connor appeared before the electoral commission for Mr. Tilden, and always claimed that his client was cheated out of the election by fraud in the returns of Louisiana and Florida. He removed to Nantucket, Mass., in 1881, and retired from public life. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1865, and from Columbia in 1872. He is the author of: *Peculation Triumphant, Being the Record of a Five Years' Campaign against Official Malverism, A.D. 1871-75* (1875). He died in Nantucket, Mass., May 12, 1884.

O'CONOR, John Francis Xavier, educator, was born in New York city, Aug. 1, 1852; son of Daniel and Jane (Lake) O'Connor, and a descendant of Gen. William Lake. He was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1872, and joined the Society of Jesus the same year. He studied English in London, 1874, and philosophy in Louvain, Belgium, 1874-79; pursued oriental studies at Johns Hopkins university, 1879, and theology at Woodstock, 1883-87. He was professor in West Park college, Georgetown university, 1880-82, in Boston university, 1883, was made professor of philosophy and of rhetoric and literature, College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, in 1890, and was vice-president of the college, 1887-88, and of Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C.,

1901-1902. He lectured extensively on Christian art, Greek art and the Wagner operas. He became an author of international reputation in learned circles; was widely known as preacher, lecturer and writer of classic English, and as an authority on libraries and the care of books, and translated the first Cuneiform inscription published in America. He is the author of: *Lyric and Dramatic Poetry* (1883); *Babylonian Inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar* (1885); *Garruccis Christian Art* (1885); *Three Holy Lives* (1888); *Practice of Humility* (1890); *Life of St. Aloysius* (1891); *Jesuit Missions in America* (1892); *Reading and the Mind* (1897); *Rhetoric and Oratory* (1898); *Facts about Bookworms* (1898); *Sacred Scenes and Mysteries* (1898); *Autobiography of St. Ignatius* (1900); *Christ the Man of God* (1900), and of dramas, music and poems.

ODELL, Benjamin Barker, governor of New York, was born in Newburgh, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1854; son of Mayor Benjamin Barker and Ophelia (Bookstaver) Odell; grandson of Isaac and Mary Ann (Barker) Odell and of Hiram and Catherine

(Kinebark) Bookstaver; great-grandson of Col. William (1762-1856) and Johanna (Willsea) Odell, and great-grandson of Jonathan Odell (q.v.). He attended the public schools of Newburgh, Bethany college in West Virginia, 1873, and Columbia college, New York city, 1873-75, but was not graduated. He entered business life in New-



burgh in 1875, became vice-president of the Odell ice company, and president of an electric lighting enterprise, and was also interested in the banking business. He was defeated for supervisor and for state senator when quite young; represented the seventeenth New York district on the Republican state committee, 1884-96, and was chairman of the state executive committee, 1898-1900. He was elected Republican representative from the seventeenth New York district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99, and was chairman of the committee on accounts in the 55th congress. He declined renomination to the 56th congress, 1898, proposed and supported Theodore Roosevelt for governor of New York in 1899, and when Roosevelt was nominated for vice-president in 1900, became the Republican candidate for governor. He was elected by a plurality of 111,126, and was re-elected in 1902.

He was married, first, in 1877, to Estelle Crist of Newburgh, N.Y., who died in 1888; and secondly, in 1891, to Mrs. Linda (Crist) Traphagan, widow of Rensselaer Traphagan and sister of his former wife.

ODELL, Jacob, soldier, was born in Greenburg, N.Y., July 25, 1756; son of Abraham and Rebecca (Dyckman) Odell; grandson of Johannes and Johannah (Vermilye) Odell, and a descendant in the sixth generation of William Odell of Concord, Mass., 1639, Fairfield, Conn., 1644. Jacob Odell served during the war of the Revolution in Col. Samuel Drake's regiment. On the return of peace he was commissioned brigadier-general of New York state militia by Maj.-Gen. Morris, and commanded the first brigade of horse artillery. He married Ann, widow of Abraham Brevoort, and daughter of David and Mary (Van Vleckeren) Devoor. He lived at Yonkers, N.Y., was member of the state assembly, 1812-13, a Monroe presidential elector in 1821, and a Jackson elector in 1829. He died at Yonkers, N.Y., in 1845.

ODELL, Jonathan, patriot, was born in Tarrytown, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1730; son of Johannes, Jr., and Johannah (Vermilye) Odell; grandson of John and Johanna (Turner) Odell; great-grandson of William, Jr. (1634-1700) and — (Vowles) Odell, and great-grandson of William Odell, who came from England to Concord, Mass., 1639, and to Fairfield, Conn., 1644. Jonathan Odell owned a large estate in the town of Greenburg, N.Y., and the stone house in which he lived was still standing in 1903. He served in Col. Samuel Drake's regiment, Westchester county militia, and in Col. Lewis Dubois's N.Y. state levies, and was for a time held a prisoner in the Old Sugar House prison, New York city. He married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Jannetie (Kiersen) Dyckman, and had six sons and five daughters. His son, Col. John Odell (1756-1835), was an officer in Col. Morris Graham's regiment in the American Revolution, and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia by Gov. John Jay; another son, Abraham Odell (1760-1820), was lieutenant in Col. Van Bergen's regiment, and a member of the state assembly, 1801-05, 1807-10, and another son, William Odell (1762-1856), served in Van Bergen's regiment and became colonel of Westchester militia. Jonathan Odell died in Tarrytown, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1818.

ODELL, Moses Fowler, representative, was born in Tarrytown, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1818; son of William Dyckman and Susanna (Fowler) Odell, and grandson of William and Johanna (Willsea) Odell. He attended the public school, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1845, when he was appointed an entry clerk in the New York custom house. He was assistant collector of customs for New York, 1855-57, and public appraiser,

1857-61. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 37th and 38th congresses, 1861-65, and was chairman of the committee on the treasury department. He was appointed navy agent for the port of New York by President Johnson in 1865, and held the office until his death in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 13, 1866.

ODENHEIMER, William Henry, third bishop of New Jersey and 66th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11, 1817; son of John W. Odenheimer. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1833. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1838, and was ordained priest in 1841. He was assistant rector, St. Peter's, Philadelphia, in 1840, and rector, 1840-59. He visited Europe and the Holy Land in 1851, and was elected bishop of New Jersey in 1859, as successor to Bishop George W. Doane, deceased, and was consecrated, Oct. 13, 1859, by Bishops Meade, McCoskry, Whittington, Lee, Chase, Potter and Williams. Upon the division of the diocese of New Jersey in 1874, he became bishop of the new diocese of Northern New Jersey and served until his death. It is estimated that he confirmed 20,000 persons during his episcopacy. He was married to Anna Deborah Randall, daughter of John B. Shaw, U.S.N. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He was joint editor of: *Songs of the Spirit: Hymns of Praise and Prayer to God and the Holy Ghost* (1871); made a special study of canon law, and is the author of: *Origin and Compilation of the Prayer Book* (1841); *The Devout Churchman's Companion* (1841); *The True Catholic no Romanist* (1842); *Thoughts on Immersion* (1843); *The Young Churchman Catechised* (1844); *Bishop White's Opinions* (1846); *Essay on Canon Law* (1847); *The Clergyman's Assistant in Reading the Liturgy* (1847); *The Private Prayer Book* (1851); *Jerusalem and its Vicinity* (1855). He died at Burlington, N.J., Aug. 14, 1879.

ODIN, John Mary, archbishop, was born in Ambierle, France, Feb. 25, 1801. He joined the Lazarist brotherhood, and in 1822 was sent as a missionary to the United States and was appointed to Missouri. He attended St. Mary's seminary, Barrens, near St. Louis, Mo., and was ordained priest, May 4, 1823, at the seminary by Bishop Dubourg. He made a missionary journey through Arkansas and Texas during the year 1823; was superior of St. Mary's seminary; theologian to Bishop Rosati during the second council held at Baltimore in 1833; was sent to Europe to obtain assistance for missions; attended the general assembly of the Lazarist order at Paris, as deputy from the United States, and through his

intercession saved St. Mary's seminary from suppression. He remained at the seminary till 1836, when he was made pastor of St. Vincent's, Cape Girardeau, but in 1837 he again returned to the seminary, retaining his connection until his appointment as vice-prefect of Texas in 1840. He resided first at San Antonio and subsequently at Houston, and obtained from the legislature large grants of land to be used for educational purposes. He was consecrated vicar-apostolic of Texas and titular bishop of "Claudiopolis" at New Orleans, La., March 6, 1842, by Bishop Blanc of New Orleans, assisted by Bishops Portier and Chanche. He repaired the old church at San Antonio and established several schools, but in 1845 his financial resources failed him and he went to Europe to obtain help. He was promoted bishop of Galveston on the creation of that see, April 23, 1847; established a convent of Ursuline nuns at that place, and in November, 1854, founded the College of the Immaculate Conception (St. Mary's university) at Galveston. In 1857 he obtained a charter creating it St. Mary's university. He was translated to New Orleans as archbishop in February, 1861, and went to Rome in 1869. He died while visiting his home at Ambierle, France, May 25, 1870.

O'DONNELL, James, representative, was born in Norwalk, Conn., March 25, 1842; son of John and Anne O'Donnell. His parents settled in Jackson, Mich., in 1850. He was an apprentice in the office of the *Citizen*, 1854-55, and a journeyman printer in several of the western states, 1856-61. He enlisted for three months' service as a private in the 1st Michigan infantry and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. He was recorder of the city of Jackson, 1863-67, and in 1864 purchased the *Weekly Citizen*, establishing it as a daily in 1865. He was a presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket in 1872, and mayor of Jackson, 1876-78. He was married, Aug. 15, 1879, to Sarah, daughter of John George of Denver, Col. He was a Republican representative from the third Michigan district in the 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, 1885-93, serving as chairman of the committee on education in the 51st congress. At the close of his term, March 3, 1893, resumed the management and editorship of the *Citizen*.



O'DONOVAN, William Rudolf, sculptor, was born in Preston county, Va., March 28, 1844; son of James Hayes and Mary (Bright) O'Donovan; grandson of Jeremiah and Jenette (Dunbar) O'Donovan, who were forced to escape to America in consequence of participation in the revolution of 1798, and a descendant of the elder branch of the O'Donovans. He was self-taught in the sculptor's art. As a boy he served in the Confederate army, and in 1865 he removed to New York city, where he opened a studio as a sculptor. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1878, and a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880, of the Architectural League in 1887, and of the National Sculpture society at its formation in 1890. The subjects of his many portrait busts and bas-reliefs include: The Hon. John A. Kennedy (1876); William Page, N.A., Winslow Homer, N.A., and Thomas Eakins of Philadelphia (1877); Erminnie A. Smith and R. Swain Gifford, N.A. (1879); Edmund C. Stedman, Arthur Quartley, N.A., Walt Whitman (1892); Gen. Joseph Wheeler (1896); President Charles P. Daly, for the American Geographical society (1899), and the Hon. Andrew H. Green (1900). He also executed a memorial tablet to Bayard Taylor, for Cornell university; a statue of Archbishop Hughes, for St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y.; a statue of General Wagner, for Charleston, S.C.; statues of Washington, for the government of Venezuela (1880); for the monument commemorating the peace of Newburgh, N.Y. (1886-87), and for the Trenton battle monument, and also for the interior of the latter; a bust of Gen. William S. Stryker, late president of the Trenton Battle Monument association; equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant, for the soldiers' and sailors' arch, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y.; a monument to the captors of André at Tarrytown, N.Y.; two figures for the soldiers' monument at Lawrence, Mass.; two bas-reliefs for the monument commemorating the battle of Oriskany (1883), and many other works of equal importance. He is the author of a series of papers on the *Portraits of Washington*.

OERTEL, Johannes Adam, clergyman and artist, was born in Fürth, near Nürnberg, Bavaria, Nov. 3, 1823; eldest son of Thomas Friedrich and Maria Magdalena (Mennedörfer) Oertel. His father was a skilful worker in metals. He visited the art department of the Polytechnic institute at Nürnberg as a boy, but deciding to become a missionary began preparatory studies under the Rev. Wilhelm Loehe at Merkendorf, Bav., who in turn persuaded him to follow art, and recommended him as a pupil to the noted engraver, J. M. Enzing-Müller, in Nürnberg, with whom he subsequently spent some years in Munich. In

the spring of 1848 they immigrated with some fellow students to the United States, landing at New York, and Mr. Oertel was for a short time a teacher of art in Newark, N.J. He resided in Madison, N. J., until 1857, then in Brooklyn, N.Y., removing in 1861 to Westerly, R.I., where he built a commodious studio, which he occupied for seven years. In 1851 he was married to Julia Adelaide, daughter of Asa Torrey of Newark, N.J. In 1867 he was admitted to the diaconate of the P. E. church at Christ church, Westerly, R.I., and in 1870 to the priesthood at Lenoir, N.C., in the parish church he served for seven years. Subsequently he was rector of Grace church, Morganton, N.C., for a year and a half; was active both as a clergyman and artist for one year in Florida, and then at Sewanee and Nashville, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., until 1891; for although he had no longer charge of any parish as rector, his services as a clergyman were almost constant, art constituting his means of support. His canonical residence remained in the diocese of Tennessee. For many years he was an associate member of the National Academy of Design, and he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the South in 1899. For many years he devoted himself chiefly to Christian art, and his work is in numerous churches in New York, Glen Cove, L.I., Lenoir, N.C., St. Louis, Mo., Jackson, Tenn., Emmorton and Belair, Md., and especially in Washington, D.C. To painting he joined elaborate carving in wood. The work by which he is widest known is *The Rock of Ages*, published in many ways, and painted at Westerly in 1862. But the principal labor of his life is a series of four elaborate compositions, delineating the grand epic of man's redemption, and embracing the whole scheme from after the Fall in Genesis to Revelation, of which the first painting is: *The Dispensations of Promise and the Law*; the second, *The Redeemer*; the third, *The Dispensation of the Holy Spirit*, and the fourth, *The Final Victory of Good over Evil* (Rev. xx. from v. 11.), completed in 1901. This series on large canvasses, the artist donated to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., where there are also several other of his paintings.

O'FARRELL, Michael Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Dec. 2, 1832. He attended the College of All-Hallows', and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained in the Limerick cathedral, Aug. 18, 1855. He joined the Order of St. Sulpice, and was at the end of his novitiate appointed professor of dogmatic theology in the College of St. Sulpice. He immigrated to Canada, was appointed professor in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal; removed to the United States, entering the diocese

of New York as a secular priest, and was placed in charge of St. Patrick's church. He was assistant pastor of St. Peter's church, New York city, 1869-72; pastor of St. Mary's, Rondout, N.Y., 1872-73, and in 1873 he was returned to St. Peter's as its pastor. He also established a parish school in connection with the church. He was elected bishop of the newly erected see of Trenton, N.J., in 1881, and was consecrated in St. Patrick's cathedral, Nov. 1, 1881, by Cardinal McCloskey. He collected and prepared for Father Thomas Burke, the historical facts on which he based his argument on the oppression of Ireland. He was a member of the third plenary council at Baltimore. He bequeathed various sums to charitable, religious and educational institutions, and the bulk of his estate to the founding of an industrial school and orphan asylum at Hopewell, N.J. He died at Trenton, N.J., April 2, 1894.

O'FERRALL, Charles Triplett, governor of Virginia, was born at Brucetown, Va., Oct. 21, 1840; son of John and Jane Lawrence (Green) O'Ferrall, and grandson of Dr. John C. Green. His father was of Irish descent, a soldier in the war of



1812, justice of the peace, sheriff, representative in the state legislature, and clerk of the court. Upon his death in 1856 Charles, who had already served as assistant clerk under his father, was appointed clerk *pro-tempore* of the Morgan county court, and in 1858 was elected to the position for the term of six years, three years of which term he was a minor. In May, 1861, he gave up his office, which exempted him from military service, and joined the Confederate cavalry, and soon after was made sergeant. He was elected 1st Lieutenant of Company I, 12th Virginia cavalry in April, 1862, and captain in August following, serving in Ashby's brigade. He remained with the army four years, was wounded several times, was twice left on the field for dead, received repeated promotions, and when he held the last Confederate line in the Shenandoah Valley, after the surrender of Lee, was colonel of the 23rd Virginia cavalry, in command of his regiment, and several separate battalions constituting all the Confederate cavalry in the valley. He had two engagements with Federal cavalry, and captured the last Federal prisoner taken on Virginia soil after Lee's surrender, of which he

learned some days thereafter. He studied law in Washington college, Lexington, Va., and was graduated, LL.B., 1869. He practiced law in Harrisonburg, and was a representative in the state legislature for Rockingham county, 1872; county judge, 1873-79; Democratic representative from the seventh district of Virginia in the 48th-52d congresses, 1883-93, serving as chairman of the committee on mines and mining in the 49th congress and on the committee on elections in the 53d and 54th congresses. He was governor of Virginia, 1893-97, and on Jan. 1, 1898, retired from political life to engage in the practice of law in Richmond, Va. He was twice married, first to Annie, daughter of Col. Robert McLean, of the 37th Mississippi regiment, killed at the battle of Corinth, 1862; and secondly to Jennie Wickliffe, daughter of Col. William C. Knight of Richmond, Va.

OFFICER, Thomas, educator, was born in Washington, Pa., Dec. 28, 1822; son of Robert and Margaret (Scott) Officer, and a descendant of Thomas Officer. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; was a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb institute, Columbus, Ohio, 1840-45; principal of the Illinois Deaf and Dumb Institute, Jacksonville, 1845-55; president of the board of directors of the Iowa Deaf and Dumb institute, Council Bluffs, Iowa; ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, Council Bluffs, 1856-1900, and was engaged in banking, 1857-1900. He was married, Aug. 8, 1848, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Nathan Pusey of Washington city, Pa. He died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Sep. 12, 1900.

OGDEN, Aaron, patriot, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., Dec. 3, 1756; son of Robert Ogden (1716-1787), and great-grandson of Jonathan Ogden, one of the original founders of Elizabethtown. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776, and was assistant instructor in the grammar school. He was a member of the expedition under Lord Stirling that captured the British supply-ship, *Blue Mountain Valley*, lying in New York harbor in the winter of 1775-76, and in 1777 was enlisted as captain in the 1st New Jersey regiment, of which his brother Matthias was colonel. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777; the battle of Monmouth, June 27, 1778, where he was brigade-major of the advance corps of Gen. Charles Lee, and assistant aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling; and the battle of Springfield, N.J., June 23, 1780, where his horse was shot. He was included among the officers who received a vote of thanks from congress. In 1779 he was entrusted by Washington with the official account of the trial of André, the decision of the court, and the letter addressed by

André to his commander, which he delivered to the commandant at Paulus Hook. When the communication with Sir Henry Clinton was established, the unofficial verbal offer of Washington to Sir Henry Clinton to exchange Major André for Benedict Arnold was suggested and declined, as Sir Henry's honor would not allow the



surrender of Arnold. Ogden served in Virginia under Lafayette, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. He returned to New Jersey upon the close of the war, and successfully practised law.

He was married in October, 1787, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Chetwood. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 11th U.S. infantry, Jan. 8, 1799, and served as deputy quartermaster-general of the U.S. army from Feb. 26, to June 15, 1800. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Sept. 28, 1801, to fill the unexpired term of James Schureman resigned, Feb. 6, remaining in office until March 4, 1803. He was a boundary commissioner, 1806; succeeded Joseph Bloomfield as governor of New Jersey by choice of the legislature, Oct. 29, 1812, serving, 1812-13, and refused the commission of major-general in the U.S. army in 1812. In 1813 he engaged in steamboating, and attempted to run a boat between Elizabethtown and New York. This scheme brought him in conflict with Robert Fulton and the Livingstons, who had exclusive patents to navigate the waters of New York state by steam for a number of years. As Ogden held the same privilege in New Jersey waters, the result was a state controversy in which Ogden was defeated, losing his entire fortune in litigation. He removed to Jersey City, N.J., in 1829, where he filled a position in the custom house. He was a charter member of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1783, was its president, 1824-29, and president general of the organization, 1829-39. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1817-39, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by that institution in 1816. He died in Jersey City, N.J., April 19, 1889.

OGDEN, David, royalist, was born in Newark, N.J., about 1707. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1728, A.M., 1731, studied law in Newark, N.J., and became one of the most prominent lawyers in the province. He was made a member of the Royal council in April, 1751; was judge of the superior court, and served as judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1772-76. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, being an avowed royalist, he was compelled to go to England. In 1779 he was a member of the board of refugees, and drew up a plan of government for the colo-

nies in case they should submit to Great Britain. On the close of the war he returned to New Jersey, but was sent to England in 1783 as agent for the state royalists, to prosecute their claims for compensation. He obtained an allowance for his own estates, and in 1789 returned to the United States and settled at Whitestone, N.Y., where he died in June, 1800.

OGDEN, Henry Warren, representative, was born in Abingdon, Va., Oct. 21, 1842; son of Elias and Louisa (Gordon) Ogden; great-grandson of Elias and Maria (Anderson) Ogden, and great-grandson of Robert Ogden, speaker of the Colonial house of representatives of New Jersey, and a descendant of John Ogden, an early settler of the island of Manhattan and the colony of New Jersey. His parents removed to Warrensburg, Mo., in 1851, where he worked on the farm and attended the district school in the winter. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served in the Trans-Mississippi department, first as a lieutenant in the 16th Missouri infantry, and afterward on the staff of Col. S. P. Burns, commanding the 2d brigade, M. M. Parson's Missouri division, in Price's army in Louisiana. He was paroled at Shreveport, La., June 8, 1865, and engaged in farming at Benton, La. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1879, represented the parish of Bossier in the state legislature, 1880-88, being chairman of the committee on ways and means in 1882, and speaker of the house, 1884-88. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth Louisiana district in the 53rd congress to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Representative N. C. Blanchard to the U.S. senate, March 12, 1894, and was re-elected to the 54th and 55th congresses, serving, 1894-99. He was defeated for re-nomination in 1898, and at the close of his term retired from public life.

OGDEN, Matthias, soldier, was born in Elizabethtown, N.J., in 1755; son of Robert Ogden (1716-1787), member of the King's council, and delegate to the Provincial congress in New York, Oct. 25, 1765. He enlisted in the patriot army at the outbreak of the Revolution, and joined Washington at Cambridge. He accompanied Benedict Arnold in the march to Quebec and was severely wounded in the assault on that city, Dec. 31, 1775. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion, established, March 7, 1776, and was subsequently promoted colonel of the 1st New Jersey regiment, retaining the command till the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, N.J., in November, 1780, and was the originator of the unsuccessful attempt to capture Prince William Henry, in March, 1782, which exploit he commanded in person. He was granted a leave of absence by congress

in 1783, visited Europe, and while in France was presented with the honor of *le droit du tabouret* by Louis XVI. He was brevetted brigadier-general, Sept. 20, 1783; was a representative in the state legislature in 1785, and a presidential elector in 1789. He died in Elizabethtown, N.J., March 31, 1791.

OGDEN, Thomas Ludlow, lawyer, was born at Newark, N.J., Dec. 12, 1773; son of Abraham and Sarah (Ludlow) Ogden; grandson of David (born 1707) and Martha (Hammond) Ogden, and a descendant of John Ogden of Elizabethtown, N.J., (1610-1681), one of the founders of that place. Abraham Ogden (1743-1800) was owner of Washington's headquarters in Morristown, N.J., and a friend of Washington. Thomas Ludlow Ogden was graduated from Columbia in 1791; studied law with his father and with Richard Harrison, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. He was associated with Alexander Hamilton in the practice of law in New York, and was the counsellor for many corporations, including the Holland Land company. He was a trustee of the Indian reservation lands; of Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York; law officer of Trinity church corporation; clerk, vestryman and senior warden of Trinity church; one of the original trustees of



GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—N.Y.

the General Theological Seminary of New York; one of the founders and vice-president of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, and a trustee of Columbia college, 1817-44. He died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1844.

OGDEN, Uzal, clergyman, was born in Newark, N.J., in 1744; son of Uzal Ogden (who died in 1780); grandson of David and Abigail Ogden, and a descendant of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden. John Ogden, said to have been a native of Kent county, England, was settled at Stamford, Conn., in 1641; removed to Hempstead, L.I., in 1644; to Southampton, L.I., in 1647, and afterward became one of the founders of Elizabethtown, N.J., and prominent in its affairs until his death in 1681. Uzal Ogden was prepared for the ministry in Elizabethtown, N.J., under the Rev. Dr. Chandler and was ordained both deacon

and priest in the Established church, in the chapel of the Episcopal palace at Fulham, Middlesex, Sept. 21, 1773, by the Bishop of London. He returned to New Jersey, where he labored all his life. He preached occasionally in Trinity church, Newark, N.J., 1779-88; was an assistant minister of Trinity parish, New York city, 1784-89, and was also connected with St. John's church in Elizabethtown, N.J., and with a chapel at what is now Belleville, N.J. He was rector of Trinity church, Newark, N.J., 1788-1805; was elected bishop of New Jersey, Aug. 16, 1798, but consecration was refused him by the General convention in June, 1799, on the grounds that doubts existed as to his qualifications in accordance with the canon. A special convention of New Jersey in October, 1799, asked that he be consecrated without delay, but nothing further is recorded until 1804, when he was requested by the New Jersey convention to resign the rectorship of Trinity church, Newark, which he at first refused to do. Finally, however, he withdrew from the Protestant Episcopal church, but claimed the right to officiate as rector under his ordination to the priesthood in the Established church, and in consequence was suspended by the standing committee from ministerial duty in New Jersey, with the consent of Bishop Moore of New York, on May 9, 1805. On Oct. 16, 1805, he joined the Presbyterian ministry, although he never held a stated charge. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1798. He was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Gouverneur of New Jersey, in 1774. He published numerous letters, sermons and addresses, and *Antidote to Deism* (2 vols., 1795). He died in Newark, N.J., Nov. 4, 1822.

OGILBY, John David, clergyman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 30, 1810; son of Leonard and Eliza (Darley) Ogilby. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1816, and he was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1833. He was the first rector of Columbia College grammar school, 1829-30; established and conducted a private school with Lorenzo L. Daponte, 1830-32, and was professor of ancient languages in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1832-40. In the meantime he studied theology and was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1838. He served as substitute in various city churches, 1838-40, and during the absence of his brother, the Rev. Frederick Ogilby (born 1813-died 1878), in Europe, had charge of his church, the Ascension, in Philadelphia. He was professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1841-49, visiting Europe for the benefit of his health in 1842, 1846 and 1849. He accepted the rectorship of Grace church at Newark, N.J., in 1846, but on the urgent

request of the faculty of the seminary, he retained his professorship. He purchased a residence in Sing Sing, N.Y., and there founded All Saints' church, Briar Cliff, which was not finished until after his death. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. He was married first, April 15, 1834, to Cornelia D., daughter of Joseph Warren Scott of New Brunswick, N.J.; and secondly, Jan. 17, 1839, to Anna Helena, daughter of Dr. F. R. Smith of New Brunswick, N.J. He is the author of: *An Outline of the Argument against the Validity of Baptism* (1842); *The Catholic Church in England and America* (1844), and edited *Jacob's Latin Reader*, with notes partly translated from the German and partly gathered from other sources. He left an incomplete MS. of a large work on *Eccelesiastical History*. He died in Paris, France, Feb. 2, 1851, and his body was sent back to America and buried in the churchyard of Christ church, New Brunswick, N. J.

OGILVIE, Clinton, painter, was born in New York city, Dec. 28, 1838; son of William Halsey Ogilvie. He was a pupil of James M. Hart (q. v.), in New York, and was in Paris, 1866-67. He established a studio in New York city in 1867, devoting himself to landscape painting, and made a second visit to Paris, 1872-73. He occupied his studio in New York, 1873-79; resided at Nice, Mentone and other art centers of Europe, 1879-83, and was again in New York, 1883-1900. In 1864 he was made an associate of the National Academy of Design, where he exhibited regularly. His subjects were mostly French and Swiss landscape, his American pictures including: *Among the Adirondacks* (1874); *The Sunny Summer-Time* (1876); *Summer Afternoon in the Adirondacks* (1877); *The Mountain Brook* (1878). He died in New York city, Nov. 2, 1900.

OGLE, Benjamin, governor of Maryland, was born in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 7, 1746; son of Gov. Samuel and Ann (Tasker) Ogle, and grandson of Samuel Ogle of Northumberland county, England, and of Gov. Benjamin Tasker. He was educated in England; was a member of the council prior to the Revolution, and served on the committee of observation for Frederick county. He was the tenth governor of Maryland, 1798-1801, and on Feb. 11, 1800, issued a

proclamation making the day of Washington's death "a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer," which custom continued to be observed by the succeeding governors of Maryland. He resided on the estate "Belair" in Prince George county, which descended to him through Gov. Benjamin Tasker. He was married first to

Rebecca Stilley, and secondly to Henrietta Margaret, daughter of Henry and Mary (Thomas) Hill. He died at "Belair," Prince George county, Md., July 6, 1809.

OGLE, Charles, representative, was born in Somerset, Pa., in 1798; son of Gen. Alexander Ogle, a native of Maryland, who removed to Somerset county, Pa., where he was a member of both houses of the state legislature for many years from 1806; a representative in the 15th congress, 1817-19; general in the state militia, and died, Oct. 14, 1852. Charles Ogle studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He settled in practice in Somerset; was a general in the state militia; a Whig representative from Pennsylvania in the 25th and 26th congresses, 1837-41, and elected to the 27th congress, but did not live to take his seat. He died in Somerset, Pa., May 10, 1841.

OGLE, Samuel, colonial governor of Maryland, was born in England about 1694; son of Samuel Ogle of Northumberland county, England. He was captain in a cavalry regiment in the British army, and was governor of Maryland under proprietary government from September, 1731, until the return of Lord Baltimore in 1732. He went back to England, was promoted in the army, was again governor of Maryland, 1735-42, and a third time, 1747-52. His third appointment induced him to take his wife with him, and he left England in the ship *Neptune*, March 12, 1747, and resided on a fine estate in Anne Arundel county. He was married in England to Ann, daughter of Benjamin Tasker, who was president of the Maryland council during his last administration and upon whom the government devolved at his death, until the arrival of Horatio Sharpe, the next governor appointed by the crown. He died in Annapolis, Md., May 3, 1752.

OGLESBY, Richard James, governor of Illinois, was born in Oldham county, Ky., July 25, 1824. His parents died in 1832, and he removed to Decatur, Ill., in 1836 with his uncle Willis Oglesby, working there as a farm-hand and carpenter. He studied law under Judge Silas W. Robinson at Springfield, Ill., 1844-45, and was licensed to practise in 1845. He joined the 4th Illinois volunteers for service in the Mexican war and was commissioned 1st lieutenant. He saw service at Vera Cruz and at Cerro Gordo, resuming his law practice in Decatur, Ill., in 1847. He was graduated at the Louisville, Ky., law school, LL.B., 1849; engaged in seeking gold in California, 1849-51, and in 1851, having gained \$4,500 in California, he again took up the practice of law in Decatur. He traveled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, 1856-57. In 1858 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 36th congress, was elected in 1860 to the Illinois senate, resigning his seat, April



25, 1861, to accept the colonelcy of the 8th Illinois volunteers. He commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, under General Grant, at Forts Henry and Donelson, and with his brigade was the first to enter Fort Henry. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862, for gallantry at the capture of Fort Donelson. He was in command of the 2d brigade,

2d division, Army of West Tennessee, at the battle of Corinth, and was severely wounded, Oct. 3, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers in November, 1862, and returned to active service in April, 1863, when he commanded the left wing of the 16th Army corps. He resigned in May, 1864. He was three times elected governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, serving, 1865-69, 1873 and 1885-89. He resigned in 1873 to take his seat in the U.S. senate as successor to Lyman Trumbull, and served in that body until March 3, 1879, declining re-election, and retiring to private life, 1889. He died in Elkhart, Ill., April 24, 1899.

OGLETHORPE, James Edward, founder of the colony of Georgia, was born at Westbrooke Place, near London, England, Dec. 21, 1688; son of Sir Theophilus and Eleanor (Wall) Oglethorpe. He matriculated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1704, but entered military service about 1706, being commissioned ensign in 1710. He was attached to the suite of the Earl of Peterborough, ambassador to Sicily, in 1713, and was promoted lieutenant in the Guards of Queen Anne in 1714. He was aide-de-camp to Prince Eugene at the defeat of the grand vizier Ali at Peterwaradin, Austria, Aug. 5, 1716, and at the siege and capture of Belgrade in August, 1717. He returned in 1719, and resumed his studies at Oxford. He succeeded to the Westbrooke estate in 1722, and was a member of Parliament from Haslemere, in Surrey, 1722-54. About 1728 he turned the attention of Parliament to the relief of unfortunate debtors, large numbers of whom were imprisoned in London and cruelly treated, and was appointed chairman of a committee to visit the prisons. He proposed to establish a colony for the permanent relief of about 700 persons confined for debt, believing that on their liberation from prison, they would need new surroundings and opportunities. The scheme found especial favor with the king, because it was proposed to make the new colony a refuge for the persecuted Protestants of Germany and other countries in Europe, and he granted to Lord Percival, James Oglethorpe, Edmund Digby and others on June 9, 1732, a charter of incorporation, giving them title to the land on the coast of America between the

Savannah and Altamaha rivers. The colony was named Georgia in the king's honor, and Parliament granted the proprietors £10,000. A large sum was also raised by subscription for provisioning, arming, clothing and transporting such poor people as should be selected. Oglethorpe, with the power of a colonial governor, reached Charleston, S.C., with the members of 35 families, numbering 150 in all, Jan. 13, 1733. A settlement was made atamacraw Bluff on the Savannah river, and shortly afterward a treaty of peace was concluded with the several tribes of Indians. Oglethorpe laid out the side of Fort Argyle in June, 1733, his object being to secure Georgia from invasion by the Spaniards of Florida. He returned to England in April, 1734, accompanied by the chief of the Yamacraws, together with his wife and his nephew, the war captain of that tribe, five chiefs of the Creeks, and a chief from Palachicolas, all of whom were presented to King George and Queen Caroline at Kensington Palace, Aug. 1, 1734. Oglethorpe sent the Indians back, with 150 Scottish Highlanders to protect the colonists, and they reached Georgia in December, 1734. Oglethorpe came back to Georgia in December, 1735, bringing with him nearly 300 immigrants, and John and Charles Wesley, who preached and established missions in the colony and among the Indians. The colony progressed rapidly under his management, but early in 1736 was attacked by the Spaniards. Convinced that war was inevitable, Oglethorpe hastened to England, raised a regiment of 600 men, secured the sum of £20,000, and was appointed colonel of a regiment to be raised in Georgia. He arrived in September, 1738, and in October, 1739, war was declared against Spain by England. In the meantime Oglethorpe was diligently employed in erecting defensive works, in training his men, and in strengthening his Indian alliances. In obedience to orders received in January, 1740, he invaded Florida. He made an unsuccessful attack on St. Augustine in the summer of 1741, and in May, 1742, learned that the Spaniards planned to drive the English from Georgia and South Carolina. He defeated the Spaniards at Frederica, St. Simons, Jekyll Island, St. Andrews, Fort William and Fort Mocha, forcing them to retire. Oglethorpe went back to England in April, 1743, by order of the king and never returned to Georgia. He was married, Sept. 15, 1744, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathan Wright of Cranham Hall, Essex, England. He was commissioned major-general in 1745 and lieutenant-general in 1747, and was sent to Scotland to oppose Charles Edward, the pretender. He complained to the Duke of Cumberland of cruelties practised upon the people of Scotland, who were adherents of Prince Charles, and was honorably acquitted by a court-



martial for his failure to pursue the Pretender's retreating forces at Carlisle. He resigned his charter of Georgia to the British government in 1752; withdrew from Parliament in 1754, and was commissioned general of his majesty's forces in 1760. He was placed on half pay in February, 1765, and in 1775, being the senior officer to Sir William Howe, was offered the command of the British army in America, which he declined, because authority to assure justice to the colonies was denied him. He was one of the first to pay his respects to John Adams, U.S. minister, and his family in London in 1783. He published: *An Account of the St. Augustine Campaign* (1742). His *New and Accurate Account of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia* and his letters to the trustees of the colony are printed in the "Collections" of the Georgia Historical society. He died at Cranham Hall, England, July 1, 1785.

O'GORMAN, James Michael, R.C. bishop, was born at Clauna, near Nenagh, county Tipperary, Ireland, in October, 1804; son of James and Alicia O'Gorman. He was baptized with the christian name Miles, and was educated for the priesthood, entering the Trappist order in 1838. He received the habit at Mt. Melleray, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1839; professed, March 25, 1841, and was ordained priest in January, 1843, in the Trappist cloister at Mount Melleray, Ireland, by Bishop Foran of Waterford, Ireland. Appointed to found a monastery of the Trappist order in the United States, he established New Melleray near Dubuque, Ia., and was made its prior. He was elected titular bishop of "Raphana" and vicar apostolic of Nebraska, Jan. 18, 1859; the election was confirmed, April 15, 1859, and he was consecrated in the cathedral of St. Louis, May 8, 1859, by Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Miège and Juncker. He had only three priests when he entered upon the administration of his diocese, but several were sent to his assistance, and churches and schools were built. He established a hospital and an asylum, and founded academies, all of which were controlled by the Sisters of Mercy and the Benedictine Nuns. He also labored among the Indians and established several missions. He died in Omaha, Neb., July 4, 1874.

O'GORMAN, Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born in Boston, Mass., May 1, 1843; son of John and Margaret (O'Keefe) O'Gorman; grandson of James O'Gorman, and a descendant of the Leinster branch of the O'Gormans, originally of county Clare, Ireland. He removed to Chicago, Ill., with his parents, and was prepared for college in that city and in St. Paul, Minn., 1850-53. He took his theological course in France, 1853-65, and was ordained at St. Paul, Minn., on Nov. 5, 1865. He was rector of St. John's church,

Rochester, Minn., 1867-78; joined the Paulist community in New York city, remaining there, 1878-82, and was rector of Immaculate Conception, Faribault, Minn., 1882-85. He was first president of the College of St. Thomas at Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minn., and professor of dogmatic theology in the same, 1886-90, and professor of modern church history in the Catholic university at Washington, D.C., 1890-95. He was appointed bishop of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Dec. 29, 1895, as successor to Bishop Marty, transferred to St. Cloud in 1894, and was consecrated at Washington, D.C., April 19, 1896, by Cardinal Satolli, assisted by Bishop Marty and Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university. He received the degree D.D. direct from the hands of Pope Leo XIII in 1893. He is the author of: *A History of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States*.

O'HAGAN, Joseph Bernard, educator, was born in parish Clogher, county Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1826; son of Terence and Susan (O'Kelly) O'Hagan; grandson of Edward and Sarah (Quinn) O'Hagan, and of John and Mary (O'Neil) O'Kelly, and a descendant of Sir Hugh O'Neil. He immigrated to Digby, N.S., in 1844, and completed his classical course at St. Mary's college, Halifax, N.S. He was admitted to the seminary of the Eudist Fathers of Halifax, and in December, 1847, entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus. He was professor at Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C., 1852-54, and professor of literature at Georgetown college, 1854-56. He completed his theological studies in France, and was ordained at Liège, Belgium, in 1860. In the civil war he was attached to the Excelsior brigade, New York volunteers, as chaplain, 1861-63. He pursued a course of ascetical theology at Frederick, Md., 1863-64, and was made vice-president of Georgetown college in 1864, leaving the college to serve in the army of General Grant, operating against Richmond and Petersburg. After the surrender of Lee he returned to his professional duties, chiefly at St. Mary's, and at the Immaculate

.. HOLY CROSS COLLEGE ..



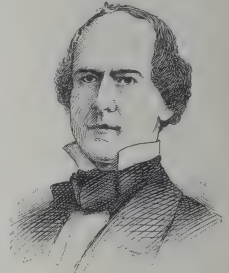
Conception church, Boston, Mass. In July, 1872, he succeeded to the presidency of Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., and in 1878, by order

of his physician, started for California. He made the voyage until nearing Acapulco, Mexico, when he died at sea, and his remains were temporarily interred on reaching Acapulco. The body was subsequently brought back to Worcester, Mass., and buried in the college churchyard. The date of his death is Dec. 15, 1878.

O'HARA, James, soldier and pioneer, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1752. He was educated in Ireland, England and France; was clerk in a Liverpool counting-house, 1770-71, and immigrated to America in 1772, landing in Philadelphia, and becoming an Indian trader at Kuskusky, an Indian town in what is now Lawrence county, Pa. He was a general agent among the Indians until 1776, when he was made captain of a company recruited for the Patriot army. In 1781 he was made assistant quartermaster, settled his accounts with the government at Philadelphia in 1783, and returned to "Officers' Orchard" above Fort Pitt, with his newly-wedded wife Mary, daughter of William Carson, a Scottish gentleman of Philadelphia. Captain O'Hara was given a contract to provision the western army commanded by General Harmon, and this brought him into contact with all the U.S. forts from Oswego, N.Y., to Natchez, Miss., 1783-90. He was commissioned quartermaster-general of the U.S. army in 1793, and resigned in 1796, but continued as an army contractor until 1802. He built a saw mill in 1796, and also, in company with Maj. Isaac Craig, the glass works at Allegheny, the first erected west of the Alleghanies, at a cost of over \$30,000. He also engaged in shipbuilding and trading in furs and cotton, extending his operations to Europe. In 1816 he was interested with John Henry Hopkins, afterward bishop of Vermont, in the manufacture of iron at the Old Hermitage furnace, Ligonier, Pa., which venture proved disastrous to Hopkins. As early as Nov. 9, 1773, he purchased 400 acres of land on Coalpit run, Pittsburg, and other extensive tracts of land in and about the future city. He entertained Louis Philippe, General Moreau and other famous French officers at his home, welcoming them in their native tongue, which he spoke fluently. His sons, William Carson, James and Charles, died without issue before the death of General O'Hara, and Mrs. O'Hara survived them all, dying, April 8, 1834, aged 73 years. He died at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1819.

O'HARA, Theodore, poet, was born in Danville, Ky., Feb. 11, 1820; son of Kane O'Hara, the distinguished teacher, who was exiled from Ireland and came to Kentucky with his father and brothers late in the eighteenth century. He prepared for college under his father and was graduated at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., with first honors. He was professor of Greek in

St. Joseph's college during his senior year; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and settled in practice, but soon abandoned it for journalism. He was assistant editor of the *Kentucky Yeoman* at Frankfort and editor of the *Toecin or Democratic Rally*, a campaign paper of 1844. He served in the U.S. treasury department at Washington, D.C., 1845-46 and enlisted in the Mexican war as a volunteer. He was commissioned captain in the U.S. army and appointed assistant quartermaster of volunteers, June 26, 1846. He served on the staff of General Franklin Pierce, and was brevetted major, Aug.



Theodore O'Hara

20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was honorably discharged, Oct. 15, 1848; practiced law in Washington, D.C., for a time, and edited the *Times* and *Sun* in Louisville, Ky., 1854-55. He was employed by the Tehuantepec railroad company and met Narcisso Lopez, the Cuban liberator, in Mexico, from whom he accepted the commission of colonel. He joined the first Cuban expedition in 1851, and commanded a regiment at the battle of Cardenas, where he was severely wounded and compelled to return to the United States. He assisted Col. William Walker in the organization of his expedition to Central America, and while trying to escape the vigilance of the U.S. authorities, was arrested and indicted with General Henderson at New Orleans, charged with violating the neutrality laws, but the government failed in the prosecution. He entered the U.S. army as captain in the 2d cavalry, March 3, 1855, and served on the Texas frontier until he resigned, Dec. 1, 1856. He was editor of the *Mobile Register*, 1856-61, during the absence of John Forsyth as U.S. Minister to Mexico. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, and was soon after commissioned captain and placed in command of Fort McRea, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, which he defended until ordered to evacuate. He became colonel of the 12th Alabama regiment, and served at Shiloh on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and then on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge. He engaged in the cotton business in Columbia, Ga., after the war, but lost everything by fire and retired to a plantation in Alabama. His two poems, *The Bivouac of the Dead* and *A Dirge for the Brave Old Pioneer*, established his fame as a poet. He died

near Guerryton, Ala. June 6, 1867. By direction of the legislature of Kentucky, his body was re-interred in the state military cemetery in Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 15, 1874, and a monument erected to his memory.

O'HARA, William, R. C. bishop, was born at Dungen, county Derry, Ireland, April 14, 1816. He came to the United States with his parents in 1820, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He attended Georgetown college, D.C., and took an extended course of study at the Urban college of the Propaganda at Rome, Italy. He was ordained priest at Rome, by Cardinal Fransoni, Dec. 21, 1842, and on his return to the United States served as rector of St. Patrick's church in Philadelphia, 1843-56. He was afterward professor in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, and rector of the seminary. He was made vicar-general of the diocese of Philadelphia in 1860, and was appointed first bishop of Scranton, Pa., in 1868, which diocese was formed from a part of the diocese of Philadelphia. He was consecrated in the cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia, July 12, 1868, by Bishop Wood, assisted by Bishop Elder of Natchez and Bishop Lynch of Charleston. He added 51 priests to the diocese, and built 24 new churches, 12 convents, 46 stations, one college and several lesser educational institutions. He died in Scranton, Pa., Feb. 3, 1899.

O'KANE, Michael Aloysius, educator, was born in county Clare, Ireland, July 12, 1849; son of Michael and Bridget (Casey) O'Kane. He was brought to America by his parents in 1852, and received his education in the public schools of Spencer, Mass. He entered Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., in 1865, the year of its incorporation; joined the Society of Jesus, July, 1867, and went to Woodstock college, Md., where he pursued theological and philosophical studies, completing his course in 1876. He was professor of classics in Georgetown college, D.C., 1876-82; prefect of studies there, 1882-86, vice-president, 1886-87; rector and master of novices in the Novitiate at Frederick, Md., 1887-89, and president of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, 1889-93. He was then transferred to the Missionary Band, and became superior of the band, having his headquarters at St. Francis Xavier, New York city.

O'KELLY, James, founder of the "Christian" church, was born in 1735. He first appears in history as a member of the Methodist church in North Carolina and Virginia, where he was presiding elder, 1782-92. He was a member of the "Christmas Conference" of the Methodist church held in Baltimore in 1784, and also of the conference of presiding elders at Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1789, where he attempted the defeat of certain measures favored by Bishop Asbury, and

in consequence of which a second conference was called, but as only ten elders appeared, the point at issue remained unsettled *pro tempore*. O'Kelly secured the co-operation of Thomas Coke, Wesley's ambassador, through correspondence, and Bishop Asbury finally consented to a general conference, which assembled, Nov. 1, 1792. To this conference O'Kelly introduced a resolution transferring the power of appointment from the bishop to the conference, to which also any minister dissatisfied with his assignment might appeal. This resolution being defeated, he withdrew from the Methodist conference with twenty or thirty other ministers and above a thousand members, and organized the Republican Methodist church, its members to be known as Christians or Christian Connection. This church gained a large following in the fields of his labor as presiding elder in North Carolina and Virginia, over which region he exerted a great influence, notwithstanding the fact that he denounced slavery. The first conference of the dissenters was held, Dec. 25, 1793, at Manakin, N.C., at which they adopted the name of Christians and agreed that they should acknowledge no head over the church but Christ, and no creed but the Bible. They held a second conference, Aug. 4, 1794, and the great Cane Ridge revival occurred in 1801, which largely increased their members. Elder O'Kelly died, Oct. 16, 1826.

OLCOTT, Simeon, senator, was born in Bolton, Conn., Oct. 1, 1735; son of Timothy and Eunice (White) Olcott; grandson of Timothy Olcott of Coventry and Bolton, Conn., and a descendant of Thomas Olcott of England, who immigrated to America in June, 1635, and became an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn. Simeon Olcott was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1765; studied law under Daniel Jones of Hinsdale, N.H., and settled in practice in Charlestown, N.H., in 1764. He was a selectman of Charlestown, 1769-71; a member of the general assembly at Portsmouth, 1772-75; a judge of probate in 1773; chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1784-90; judge of the superior court, 1790-95, and chief justice, 1795-1801. He was married in October, 1783, to Tryphena, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Olmsted) Terry of Enfield, Conn. He was elected by the Federalist legislature of New Hampshire in 1801, to complete the term of Samuel Livermore, U.S. senator, resigned, and served from Dec. 7, 1801, till March 3, 1805. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1773, and was a trustee of that institution, 1784-93. He died in Charlestown, N.H., Feb. 22, 1815.

OLDEN, Charles Smith, governor of New Jersey, was born in Princeton, N.J., Feb. 19, 1799; son of Hart and Temperance (Smith)

Olden; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Hart) Olden, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Giles) Olden; of John Hart, the Signer, and of James Giles, who came from England in 1668, and settled in Boundbrook, N.J. William Olden was a member of the Society of Friends, a surveyor in Piscataway and removed to Stonybrook, near Princeton, in 1696. Hart Olden was a merchant in Trenton, Stonybrook and Princeton, N.J. Charles Smith Olden attended school at Princeton and the Lawrenceville academy; was a clerk in his father's store, and that of Matthew Newkirk in Philadelphia. He was married about 1832 to Phoebe Ann, daughter of William and Rebecca (Wilson) Smith. In 1826 he established a business in New Orleans, La., and in 1832 retired with a competence. He engaged in agriculture in Princeton, was state senator, 1844-50, Republican governor of New Jersey, 1860-63, and during his administration, organized and equipped the full quota of troops under the President's calls. He was largely responsible for the erection of the state house at Trenton, and of the State Lunatic asylum. He was a judge of the court of errors and appeals, and member of the court of pardons, 1868-73; riparian commissioner, 1869-75; presidential elector, 1872; was elected president of the electoral college of New Jersey, Dec. 4, 1872; was treasurer of the College of New Jersey, 1845-69, and trustee, 1863-76; and aided in extricating the college from financial embarrassment after the burning of Nassau Hall, March, 1855, when as treasurer he disbursed over \$50,000 and personally advanced \$20,000. He was also instrumental in securing the John C. Green School of Science, and in directing the attention of the Green family to the university. He died in Princeton, N.J., April 7, 1876.

OLDHAM, Williamson Simpson, senator, was born near Winchester, Franklin county, Tenn., June 19, 1813. He was brought up on his father's small farm and was entirely self-educated. He taught a country school, 1831-33; was deputy clerk of the county court, 1833-35, during which time he studied law under Judge Nathan Green, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He removed to Arkansas in 1837, and settled in Fayetteville, where he married a daughter of Col. James McKissick, director of the Branch State bank at Fayetteville. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1838 and 1842, and speaker of the house in 1842. In 1844 he was elected by the legislature associate justice of the supreme court. In 1846 he was defeated for representative in the 30th congress by Col. Robert W. Johnson. He resigned from the bench in 1848, and removed to Austin, Texas, in 1849. In 1858, with Judge White, he prepared a digest of the laws affecting Texas and was prominent in the move-

ment leading to the secession of the state, Feb. 1, 1861. He was elected to the provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., and appointed by President Davis to carry out a confidential mission in Arkansas, which secured the secession of that state, May 6, 1861. On his return to Texas, he was elected C.S. senator, and served throughout the existence of the Confederacy. On the adjournment of the Confederate congress, he returned to Texas and went thence to Mexico, where he prepared "Last Days of the Confederacy," and also engaged in the business of photography. In 1866 he went to Canada, where he learned that one W. S. Oldham had been pardoned, and on returning to New York, found that it did not refer to himself. He then proceeded to Washington, where he refused to take the oath of allegiance necessary to procure a pardon, and asked for an indictment and trial before a jury, stating that if convicted he would then apply for a pardon. He returned to Texas where he practiced law, but took no part in public affairs. He died in Austin, May 8, 1868.

OLDS, Edson Baldwin, representative, was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1819; son of the Rev. Gamaliel Smith Olds (q.v.). He lived in Athens, Ga., with his parents, 1825-26, and in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 1826-41, where he prepared himself for the medical profession. In 1841 he removed with his parents to Circleville, Ohio, where he practiced as a physician and surgeon, and was married to Anna Maria Carolus. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth district of Ohio in the 31st, 32d and 33d congresses, 1849-55, and was defeated in 1854 for the 34th congress by Samuel Galloway, candidate of the Antislavery party. He was a representative from Pickaway county in the Ohio legislature, 1842-43 and 1845-46; a state senator from Fairfield and Pickaway, 1846-48, and speaker of the senate, 1846-47, and representative from Fairfield county, 1862-66, having removed to Lancaster. He was accused of disloyalty to the government in 1862, and was imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, but the charge not being sustained he was released and took his seat in the state legislature. He built a church in Lancaster in 1865 with the understanding that it "should be free from the heresy of regarding slavery and rebellion as sins." He died in Lancaster, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1869.

OLDS, Gamaliel Smith, educator, was born in Granville, Mass., Feb. 11, 1777. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1801, A.M., 1804; was a tutor there, 1801-05, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1805-08. He studied theology under Dr. Stephen West, Stockbridge, Mass., and was graduated with the first class at Andover Theological seminary in 1810. He was ordained pastor in Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 19, 1813, serving, 1813-16, and de-

clined a professorship of chemistry at Middlebury college in 1816. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of Vermont, 1819-21, and at Amherst college, 1821-25, and professor of natural philosophy at the University of Georgia, 1825-26. After residing for some years at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., he removed in 1841 to Circleville, Ohio, where his son, Edson B., was elected a representative in congress, serving 1849-55, and where his brother Joseph resided and served in the state legislature, 1824-26 and 1841-42, as a state senator, 1827-31, and as a Henry Clay elector, 1844. Gamaliel S. Olds is the author of: *An Inaugural Oration* (1806); *The Substance of Several Sermons on Episcopacy and Presbyterian Parity* (1818); *Statement of Facts Relative to the Appointment to the Office of Professor of Chemistry in Middlebury College* (1818). He died in Circleville, Ohio, June 13, 1848.

OLIN, Abraham Baldwin, jurist, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Sept. 1, 1812; son of Gideon and Lydia (Myers) Pope Olin. He was graduated at Williams college, 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was married in December, 1838, to Martha, daughter of the Hon. Keyes Danforth of Williamstown, Mass. He settled in practice in Troy, N.Y., and was recorder of that city for three years. He was a Republican representative in the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, 1857-63, and was appointed judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia by President Lincoln in 1863, holding the office until his death. He received the degree LL.D. from Williams, 1865. He died in Washington, D.C., July 7, 1879.

OLIN, Gideon, representative, was born in East Greenwich, R.I., Oct. 22, 1743; son of John and Susannah (Pierce) Olin, and grandson of John (who came from Wales about 1678), and Susannah (Spencer) Olin, and of Jeremiah Pierce. He was educated in Rhode Island and settled in Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vt., in 1776. He was a delegate to the Windsor convention of June 4, 1777; was made major of the 2d Vermont regiment in 1778, and served on the frontier during the Revolution. He represented Shaftsbury in the state legislature, and was speaker of the house, 1788-93; was assistant judge of the Bennington county court, 1781-98 and 1800-02, and one of the councillors of state, 1793-98. He was a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1791 and 1793; was a representative in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803-07, and was chief-justice of the Bennington county court, 1807-11. He was a founder of the University of Vermont, and one of the firmest friends and supporters of the state government before the state conventions of 1791 and 1793. He was married, Dec. 10, 1768, to Patience Dwinnell, and secondly to Mrs. Lydia (Myers) Pope. He died in Shaftsbury, Vt., Jan. 21, 1823.

OLIN, Henry, justice, was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., May 6, 1768; son of Justin and Sarah (Dwinnell) Olin; grandson of John and Susannah (Pierce) Olin, and a descendant of John Olin, probably of Huguenot descent, who came from Wales to America about 1678, and to East Greenwich, R.I., about 1700. Henry Olin received a common school education; was married in 1788 to Lois Richardson, and became a resident of Leicester in 1788. He represented his town in the state legislature, 1799-1825, except while serving on the governor's council, 1820-21; was assistant judge of the county court, 1801-09, and chief judge, 1809-24. He was a delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1814, 1823 and 1828. In 1824 he was elected a representative in the 18th congress to fill the unexpired term of Charles Rich, who died, Oct. 15, 1824, and served, 1824-25. He was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1828-31. He died in Salisbury, Vt., in August, 1837.

OLIN, Julia Matilda, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 14, 1814; daughter of Judge James and Janet (Tillotson) Lynch; granddaughter of Dominick Lynch and of Thomas Tillotson; great-granddaughter of Robert R. Livingston (q.v.) (1718-1775), and a descendant of Col. Henry Beekman. She was married, Oct. 18, 1843, to the Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin (q.v.). She was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church up to the time of her marriage, when she united with the Methodist church, and until her death was actively associated with its Sunday-school and missionary work. She was elected secretary of the New York Female Bible society in 1854; was the founder of Hillside chapel, Rhinebeck, N.Y., 1855, and upon the organization of the New York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society in 1869, was chosen its first president. She edited her husband's sermons, sketches, lectures and addresses under the title of *The Works of Stephen Olin* (1853), and his *Greece and the Golden Horn* (1854). She is the author of: *Words of the Wise* (1851); *A String of Pearls* (1855); *Four Days in July* (1855); *Hillside Flowers* (1856); *A Winter at Woodlawn* (1856); *What Norman Saw in the West* (1859); *Hawk Hollow Stories* (1863); *The Perfect Sight, or Seven Hues of Christian Character* (1865); *Questions on Lessons* (1865); *Questions on the Natural History of the Bible* (1865); *Biographical Sketches of Christian Women* (1865); a series of books for Sunday-school instruction (1849, 1851, 1861), and many contributions to the *Methodist Quarterly Review* and other denominational publications. The Rev. Edward Brenton Otherman, her pastor at Hillside chapel, published a memorial volume as a tribute to Mrs. Olin in 1881. She died in New York city, May 1, 1879.

OLIN, Stephen, clergyman and educator, was born in Leicester, Vt., March 2, 1797; son of Judge Henry Olin (q.v.). He was graduated from Middlebury college with first honors, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823. On account of poor health he taught school in Cokesbury, Abbeville district, S.C., 1820-23, and while there joined the Methodist church and became a preacher. He connected himself with the South Carolina conference in January, 1824, and was stationed at Charleston, S.C., 1824-26. His strength not being equal to the task of the itineracy, he accepted the professorship of ethics and metaphysics at the University of Georgia, where he served, 1824-26, 1831-33. He was ordained deacon in the Methodist church, Jan. 13, 1826, and elder, Nov. 20, 1828. He was married, Aug. 10, 1827, to Mary Ann Bostick of Milledgeville, Ga. In July, 1832, he was elected the first president of the newly established Randolph-Macon college under the joint



patronage of the conferences of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and he accepted the office by letter dated Athens, Ga., Jan. 9, 1833. In December, 1833, he traveled from Athens to Virginia in his private carriage, accompanied by his wife, presented the needs of the college in Georgia and South Carolina on his journey, and secured the endowment, of two professorships and other gifts for the college. He was also professor of mental and moral science, receiving \$1500 per annum, and served until 1836, when infirm health caused his retirement. He traveled in Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land with his wife until 1840, when he returned to the United States. He was president of Wesleyan university, Middle-



town, 1839-41 and 1842-51; declined the presidency of Genesee college, N.Y., in 1850; was active in the debates of the general conference of 1844, and was prominent in the founding of the Evangelical Alliance, London, England, in 1846. He was married secondly, in October, 1843, to Julia Matilda, daughter of Judge James Lynch of

New York city, and cousin of the wife of Freeborn Garretson, the Methodist pioneer at whose home in Rhinebeck, N. Y., Miss Lynch met Dr. Olin, then a widower. Their oldest son and only surviving child, Stephen Henry Olin, Wesleyan, 1866, became a prominent lawyer in New York city. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on Stephen Olin by Middlebury college in 1832, and by Wesleyan university and the University of Alabama in 1834, and that of LL.D. by Yale in 1845. The estimate of Dr. Olin's character and attributes given by his friends appears extravagant. Theodore L. Cuyler (q.v.), who knew him less intimately and did not sympathize with his religious creed, says: "In physical, mental and spiritual stature combined, no Methodist in the last generation towered above Dr. Stephen Olin. He was a great writer, a great educator and pre-eminently a great preacher of the glorious gospel. Like all great men he was very simple and unassuming in his manners; with his grand logical head was coupled a warm, loving heart. Valuable as were his writings, yet his imposing personality was greater than any of his published productions." He is the author of: *Travels in Egypt, Arabia, Petraea and the Holy Land* (1843); *Youthful Piety* (1853). The *Works of Stephen Olin* (1853); *Greece and the Golden Horn* (1854), and *College Life, its Theory and Practice* (1867), were edited by his widow. His name in "Class G., Preachers and Theologians," received four votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900. He died in Middletown, Conn., Aug. 16, 1851.

OLIVER, Andrew, representative, was born in Springfield, Otsego county, N.Y., Jan. 16, 1815; son of William Morrison and Eleanor (Young) Oliver, and grandson of the Rev. Andrew Oliver. His parents removed to Penn Yan, N.Y., in 1818, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Hamilton in 1831, left in 1833, and was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838. He studied law under his father and practised with him in Penn Yan, 1838-44. He succeeded his father as judge of the court of common pleas of Yates county, serving, 1844-47; was county judge and surrogate under the constitution of 1846, 1847-52, and a Democratic representative from the twenty-sixth New York district in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853-57, but on questions of national policy voted with the Whigs. He was defeated as the American candidate for representative in the 35th congress in 1856, and in 1857 resumed his law practice in Penn Yan. In 1871 he was elected county judge and surrogate by the Democrats of Yates county for the term 1872-77; was defeated for county judge by William S. Briggs in 1877, and for state senator by George P. Lord in 1881. He was married in

June, 1873, to Mrs. Catharine C. Dusenbery, who died childless in 1836. He died in Penn Yan, N.Y., March 6, 1889.

OLIVER, Grace Atkinson, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 24, 1844; daughter of James Lovell and Julia Augusta (Cook) Little. Her father was a prominent merchant of Boston, where she was educated. She was married in 1869 to John Harvard Ellis, a lawyer, who died in 1871, after which she engaged in literary work, contributing her first articles to *Old and New*. She traveled in Europe, and spent a season in London in 1874; and in 1879 was married to Dr. Joseph Pearson Oliver, a Boston physician. She was a state trustee of the Danvers lunatic asylum; a member of the Salem school board; president of the Salem Society for the Higher Education of Women; president of the Visiting Nurse association of Marblehead, Mass.; founder, vice-president and president of the Thought and Work club of Salem; a member of the New England Woman's club; of the North Shore club of Lynn, of the Essex Institute, Salem, and an associate member of the New England Woman's Press association. She is the author of: *The Life and Works of Anna L. Barbauld* (1873); *Life of Maria Edgeworth*, written with the help of Miss Edgeworth's family (1882); *Memoirs of Ann and Jane Taylor, with Selections from their Works* (1883); *Memoir of Dean Stanley* (1885), and contributed to the "Browning Concordance," edited by Dr. J. W. Rolfe. She died at Marblehead, Mass., May 21, 1899.

OLIVER, Henry Kemble, musician, was born in Beverly, Mass., Nov. 24, 1800; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Kemble) Oliver; grandson of Nathaniel and Mercy (Wendell) Oliver, and of Thomas and Hannah (Thomas) Kemble, and a descendant of Thomas Oliver of Lewes, Sussex, England, who with his wife and children settled in Boston, Mass., in 1632. At the age of ten Henry was boy soprano in Park Street church, Boston. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1818. He was married, Aug. 30, 1825, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chever) Cook of Salem, Mass. He taught school, 1819-44, served as colonel of state militia and adjutant-general of the state, 1844-48, and as commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in 1846. He was a member of the board of examiners at West Point in 1847; superintendent of the Atlantic cotton mills at Lawrence, Mass., 1848-58; mayor of Lawrence in 1859, and treasurer of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1860-66. He removed to Salem, Mass.; was the first chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, 1869-73, and mayor of Salem, 1877-80. He was a professional church organist, 1819-85; organized and managed a Mozart association, 1826-27; a

glee club, 1832-52, and conducted a choir of 20,000 voices at the World's Peace Jubilee in Boston, June 25, 1872, in his choral *Federal Street*, set to his own words, *Hail, Gentle Peace*. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Harvard in 1862, being placed among the graduates of the class of 1818, and the honorary degree of Mus.D. from Dartmouth in 1883. His musical compositions include the hymns: *Federal Street*; *Harmony Grove*; *Morning*; *Walnut Grove*; *Elkton*; *Vesper*; *Hudson*; *Beacon Street*; together with motets, chants and a Te Deum. He prepared *National Lyre* in conjunction with Samuel P. Tuckerman (1849); *Collections of Church Music* (2 vols., 1860); *Original Hymn-Tunes* (1875), and is the author of: *Lectures on the Monitorial System*, and *Address at the Dedication of the Broad Street School, Salem* (1856). He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1885.

OLIVER, John Morrison, soldier, was born in Penn Yan, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1828; son of William Morrison (1792-1863) and Eleanor (Young) Oliver, and grandson of the Rev. Andrew Oliver, a native of Scotland, who settled in Londonderry, N.H., removed to Springfield, Otsego county, N.Y., about 1795, where he was pastor of the Associate Reformed church, and died there in 1833. William Morrison Oliver was judge of Yates county, state senator, president of the senate, 1830, chief judge of the court of errors, clerk of the supreme court and representative in the 27th congress, 1841-43. John Morrison Oliver was educated at St. Paul's college, College Point, L.I., N.Y., of which the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg was president, returned to Penn Yan and was married, Oct. 22, 1848, to Joanna, daughter of David Wagener, and granddaughter of Abraham Wagener. He removed to Monroe, Mich., where he was a druggist, and served as recorder of the court. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier; was made 1st lieutenant in the 1st Michigan infantry volunteers, and was the first to receive promotion in the regiment, being made captain of his company. Early in 1862 Governor Blair appointed him colonel of the 15th Michigan volunteers, which regiment was ordered to the front and engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6-7, 1862. He was commended by General McCook for conspicuous bravery and efficient service. He commanded the 2d brigade in McKean's 6th division, Army of West Tennessee, at the battles of Corinth, Iuka and at Grand Junction; commanded his regiment in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps in the Vicksburg campaign from June 12 to July 4, 1863; commanded the 3d brigade, 4th division, 15th army corps, in the Atlanta campaign until August 4, 1863, when his brigade was absorbed by the 1st brigade and he returned to the command of his regi-

ment. He commanded the 3d brigade in Hazen's 2d division, Logan's 15th corps, in the march to the sea, and was prominent in the capture of Fort McAllister, Dec. 13, 1864, where his brigade opened and carried the assault. He led his brigade through the Carolinas and until disbanded at Washington after the surrender of Johnston's army in North Carolina. He received his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers in January, 1865, while at Savannah, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 15, 1865. He was assigned to the command of the 2d division, 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, and was stationed at Louisville, Ky., and ordered from there to Little Rock, Ark., where he was mustered out of the service and made assessor of internal revenue, meanwhile practicing law in Little Rock. He was appointed by President Grant superintendent of postal service in the southwest, and took up his residence in Washington, D.C. He resigned in 1871 on account of ill health. He declined the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in 1869. He died in Washington, D.C., March 30, 1873.

OLIVER, Peter, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1713; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Belcher) Oliver; grandson of Peter and Sarah (Newdigate) Oliver, and of Andrew Belcher, and great-grandson of Thomas and Anne Oliver, the immigrants, 1632. Peter Oliver was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1730, A.M., 1733, and made his home in Middleborough, where he owned an estate, and was married, July 5, 1733, to Mary, daughter of William and Hannah (Appleton) Clarke. He was an associate judge of the inferior court of common pleas of Plymouth county, 1747-56, and was judge of the superior court of judicature for the province of Massachusetts, serving, 1756-71. He was chief justice of that court, 1771-75, succeeding Benjamin Lynde, Jr., and also served as one of the mandamus councillors. In 1774, by a modification of the charter, the salaries of the judges were made payable by the crown, and the salary of chief justice increased to £400. This displeased the colonists, who asked the judges to refuse money from the crown, and all save Oliver complied. He was impeached by the legislature, suspended from office, and when he tried to hold court under the protection of the militia, the jurors refused to serve. He defended the action of the crown in the *Censor*, and went to England when the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776, taking with him a copy of the MS. "History of Massachusetts Bay Colony" by William Hubbard (q.v.) and papers relating to the settlement of Plymouth colony. He received the degree D.C.L. from Oxford, England, in 1776. He published: *A Speech on the*

Death of Isaac Lathrop (1750); *Poem on the Death of Secretary Willard* (1757); *Scriptural Lexicon* (1784-75), and the twenty-ninth poem in *Pietas et Gratulatio* (1761), is ascribed to him. He died in Birmingham, England, Oct. 13, 1791.

OLIVER, Robert W., educationist, was born in Scotland, Oct. 9, 1815. He was a cavalry officer in the English army in Canada, and subsequently became a minister in the Presbyterian church, serving as pastor in Scotland and immigrating to Butler, Pa., where he had charge of the Presbyterian church. Upon a change of his religious views he was admitted to holy orders in the P.E. church, Nov. 11, 1855, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, bishop of Pennsylvania. He was a missionary in western Pennsylvania, 1857-63, serving at Johnstown, Altoona and Huntingdon. He was chaplain in the Federal army, 1861-63; returned to St. Luke's church, Altoona, in 1863, but the same year removed to Lawrence, Kan., where the Rev. Charles Reynolds, rector of Trinity church, had obtained a charter for the establishment of a university in 1861. Not receiving support from the American Church Missionary society, Mr. Reynolds resigned and entered the army as chaplain, being succeeded at Trinity church by Mr. Oliver, through whom Trinity parish donated to the state the material gathered for the building, on condition that the property be used for a state university. On March 1, 1864, the act of the state legislature chartering the University of Kansas was approved, and on March 21, 1865, a new board of regents was named, Mr. Oliver being elected chancellor and president. On Sept. 6, 1865, he applied to the city council of Lawrence for a formal transfer to the new corporation of the ground on Mt. Oread, on which the foundation for a college had been built. The transfer was granted on condition that the school should be in operation, Jan. 1, 1867. By September, 1866, Mr. Oliver had raised the money, built the north college building and secured a plot of land from Gen. James H. Lane, to complete the square of ten acres for the north campus. He visited the east and obtained considerable support for the university. He resigned the chancellorship of the university, which had been entirely of a business nature, was re-elected president of the board of regents and was made its general financial agent. He also resigned the rectorship of Trinity church near the close of 1867, removing to Nebraska City, Neb., where he was rector of St. Mary's church, 1867-83, and to Kearney, Neb., in 1883, where he was rector of St. Luke's church. He also filled the chair of divinity for the diocese of Nebraska, 1883-95. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1895, died there, June 23, 1899, and was buried at Kearney, Neb.

OLMSTEAD, John Wesley, clergyman and editor, was born in Saratoga county, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1816; son of Joshua and Salome (Arnold) Olmstead; grandson of Lemuel and Silence (Weed) Olmsted, and a descendant of Richard Olmsted, settler of Hartford, Conn., and of Thomas Arnold of Providence, R.I. After receiving an ordinary school training, his parents, who were Methodists, intended that he should enter that ministry, but he joined the Baptist church in Schuylerville, N.Y., in 1836, and attended Johnstown academy, 1836-37. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Little Falls, N.Y., 1837-41, and of the Baptist church in Chelsea, Mass., 1841-46; and was editor of the *Christian Reflector*, Boston, Mass., 1846-48. When that paper was consolidated with the *Watchman* in 1848, he retired, owing to ill health. He established and conducted *The Watch Tower* in New York city, 1878-81, and in the latter year returned to Boston, Mass., where he continued as editor-in-chief of the *Watchman* until his death. He was one of the executive committee of the Missionary union. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Yale in 1854, and D.D. from Rochester university in 1863. He died in Manchester, Mass.; Aug. 31, 1891.

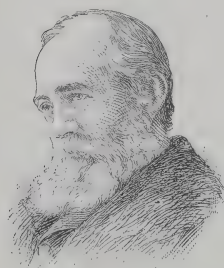
OLMSTED, Charles Sanford, second bishop of Colorado and 207th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Olmstedville, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1853; son of Levi and Maria (Beach) Olmsted; grandson of Zahnon and Rebecca (Barlow) Olmsted; great-grandson of Lemuel and Silence (Weed) Olmsted, and a descendant of Richard Olmsted, first of Hartford, and afterward of Norwalk, Conn. He was educated at St. Stephen's college, 1869-73; was graduated from the General Theological seminary, 1876; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Horatio Potter in 1876, and advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Doane in 1877. He was rector of Trinity church, Morley, N.Y.; of Christ church, Cooperstown, N.Y.; archdeacon of Susquehanna in the diocese of Albany for ten years, and rector of St. Asaph's, Bala, Pa., 1896-1902. He was deputy from the diocese of Pennsylvania to the General convention of 1901. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1895, and from the General Theological seminary in 1901. He was elected bishop coadjutor of Colorado, Jan. 8, 1902, and on the death of Bishop Spalding, March 9, 1902, he became the diocesan designate and was consecrated at St. John's cathedral, Denver, Col., May 1, 1902, by Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, assisted by Bishops Johnston, Leonard, Coleman, Graves, White, Brown, Williams and Taylor. He is the author of: *December Musings and other Poems*; *The Discipline of Perfection*; *Ordination Sermon* (1902).

OLMSTED, Charles Tyler, bishop coadjutor of Central New York and 211th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Cohoes, N.Y., April 28, 1842; son of Charles A. and Ardelia (Wilkinson) Olmsted; grandson of George W. and Mary (Tyler) Olmsted and of David and Martha (Stables) Wilkinson, and a descendant of Richard Olmsted, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in the ship *Lyon* in 1632, and of Lawrence Wilkinson, who came to Providence, R.I., about 1636. He was graduated at Trinity college, Conn., A.B., 1863, A.M., 1868; was a tutor at St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., 1865-66; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1866-68; was admitted to the diaconate in 1867; advanced to the priesthood in 1868; was assistant minister of Trinity parish, New York city, 1868-84, serving at Trinity chapel; rector of Grace church, Utica, N.Y., 1884-99; and vicar of St. Agnes's chapel, Trinity parish, New York city, 1899-1902. He was married April 25, 1876, to Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Rosette (Townsend) Lawrence of New York city. He was elected bishop coadjutor of central New York in 1902 and was consecrated in Grace church, Utica, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1902, by Bishops Huntington, Potter and Walker, entering at once upon his duties as coadjutor to Frederic Dan Huntington (q.v.). He was deputy to the general conventions of 1892, 1895 and 1898, and was a member of the Oneida Historical society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart in 1893.

OLMSTED, Denison, physicist, was born in East Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1791; son of Nathaniel and ——— (Kingsbury) Olmsted; grandson of Denison Kingsbury of Andover, Conn., and a descendant of James Olmsted of Essex, England, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in September, 1632, removed with the earliest settlers to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and was an original proprietor of that colony. Denison Olmsted was brought up in the family of Governor Tredwell, Farmington, Conn., where he was a clerk in the country store. He prepared for college in the school of James Morris and under the Rev. Dr. Noah Porter. He was graduated at Yale with highest honors, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1816; was a teacher in New London, Conn., 1813-15; tutor at Yale, 1815-17, and professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the University of North Carolina, 1817-25. He began the first geological survey of North Carolina under the direction of the state board of agriculture in 1821, publishing a report of his work, 1824 and 1825. He also began researches to determine the practicability of obtaining illuminating gas from cotton in 1825, without definite results. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale, 1825-36, and of natural philosophy and astronomy,

1836-59. He published an elaborate theory of hailstones in 1830, which caused considerable dissent, but finally received the general endorsement of meteorologists. After the remarkable meteoric shower of November, 1833, he published a collection of observations that indicated their cosmical origin. Priority in putting forth these conceptions was disputed by Chladni, whose claims do not seem to have been so definitely established as those of Olmsted. With Professor Elias Loomis, he was the first of all observers to find Halley's comet on its return in 1835. He carried on a series of observations of the aurora borealis for several years, the results of which were published in Vol. VIII. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (1856). He invented the Olmsted stove which brought him considerable profit, and devised a preparation of lead and rosin for lubricating machinery. He was a member of many scientific societies in America and Europe, and contributed to their *Transactions*, and to the leading periodicals of the day. He prepared the following text books, which were almost universally used in the higher schools: *Students' Commonplace Book* (1828); *Introduction to Natural Philosophy* (2 vols., 1831); *Compendium of Natural Philosophy* (1832); *Introduction to Astronomy* (1839); *Compendium of Astronomy* (1841); *Letters on Astronomy Addressed to a Lady* (1841), and *Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy* (1844). He is the author of: *Thoughts on the Clerical Profession*, essays (1817), and *Life and Writings of Ebenezer Porter Mason* (1842) and other biographical works. He died in New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1859.

OLMSTED, Frederick Law, landscape architect, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822; son of John and Charlotte (Hull) Olmsted; grandson of Benjamin and Content (Pitkin)



Fre^W Law Olmsted

New York, and then as the manager of a farm of his own on Staten Island, N.Y. He made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain

Olmstead, and of Samuel and Abigail (Doolittle) Hull, and a descendant of James Olmsted, Cambridge, Mass., 1632, Hartford, Conn., 1636. Frederick Law Olmsted shipped as a seaman for the East Indies and China in 1840; studied agricultural science and engineering at Yale, 1845-46, and engaged in practical farming, first as a laborer in central

and various continental countries in 1850, and a horseback trip through the southern and southwestern parts of the United States, 1852-53, to study the art of landscape gardening. He made a second trip to Europe to investigate the park system in France, Italy and Germany, and in 1856, in connection with Calvert Vaux, prepared the accepted plans for the laying out of Central Park in New York city, and superintended its construction, 1857-61. He was married, June 13, 1859, to Mary Cleveland, daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah (Jones) Perkins of Oswego, N.Y. He directed the working details of the U.S. sanitary commission and was its secretary, 1861-64; was one of the founders of the Union League club, New York city, in 1863, and was chairman of the Yosemite Park commission of California, 1864-66, where he directed the topographical survey of the reservation. He was engaged with Mr. Vaux in laying out and superintending the construction of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1866, which contract was followed by similar work, among which were the Riverside and Morning-side parks and several parkways in Chicago, Ill.; the park and parkway of Buffalo, N.Y.; Seaside park at Bridgeport, Conn.; two parks in Rochester, N.Y.; one at Trenton, N.J.; another at Wilmington, Del.; the great terrace and grounds of the capitol at Washington, D.C., and in 1871, the parking system of its broad streets. He also laid out Mount Royal park, Montreal, Canada, and the park and parkway system at Boston, Mass. F. L. & J. C. Olmsted, with Henry Sargent Codman, were the landscape architects of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, Ill. He was consulting architect of the grounds of some of the larger universities and colleges of the United States and many notable private parks. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1864, and from Amherst in 1867, and LL.D. from Harvard and Yale in 1893. He is the author of: *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England* (1852); *A Journey in the Sea-board Slave States, with Remarks on their Economy* (1856); *A Journey through Texas, or a Saddle Trip on the Southwestern Frontier, with a Statistical Appendix* (1857); *A Journey in the Back Country* (1860), and *The Cotton Kingdom* (2 vols., 1861), a condensed edition of these works.

OLMSTED, John Charles, landscape architect, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1852; son of Dr. John Hull and Mary Cleveland Bryant (Perkins) Olmsted. He returned with his parents to the United States in 1853, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, Ph.B., 1875; then studied landscape gardening under Frederick Law Olmsted and O. C. Bullard, and practiced his profession in partnership with the former. He was mar-

ried, Jan. 18, 1890, to Sophia Buckland White of Brookline, Mass. He was elected vice-president of the American Park and Outdoor Art association in 1898, and president of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1899. He became a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; an associate member of the Boston Society of Architects; a member of the New England Association of Park Superintendents; and a non-resident member of the Century association, the Reform club and the National Arts club of New York city.

OLMSTED, Marlin Edgar, representative, was born in Ulysses, Potter county, Penn.; son of Henry and Evalena Theresa (Cushing) Olmsted; grandson of Daniel and Lucy (Schofield) Olmsted, and of Lucas and Chloe (Wood) Cushing; a descendant in the ninth generation from Richard Olmsted from Suffolk, England, an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., and also from Matthew Cushing, who came from Hingham, England, in 1638, and commenced the settlement of Hingham, Mass. He was educated in the public schools and at the Coudersport academy; was a corporation clerk, 1870-75; was admitted to the bar in 1878, at Harrisburg, Pa.; became attorney for many of the principal railroad and other corporations of the state; president and general counsel of the Beech Creek and the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad companies; was elected to represent Dauphin county in the proposed constitutional convention in 1891, and was a Republican representative from the fourteenth Pennsylvania district in 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

OLNEY, Edward, mathematician, was born in Moreau, N. Y., July 24, 1827; son of Benjamin and Lucy (Emerson) Olney; grandson of Stephen and Sarah (Irish) Olney, and a descendant of Thomas and Marie (Small) Olney. Thomas Olney, a native of Hertfordshire, England, immigrated to Salem, Mass., in the ship *Planter*, in 1635; settled at Manchester, near Salem, in 1636; was excluded from the colony in 1638, and was one of the thirteen proprietors of Providence, R.I. Edward Olney removed to Michigan with his parents, and by hard work and self-denial became a thorough mathematical scholar. He was a teacher in the Union school, Perrysburg, Ohio, probably 1845-53; was professor of mathematics in Kalamazoo college, Michigan, 1853-63, and in the State University of Michigan, 1863-87. He was president of the Baptist state convention, 1875-79, and treasurer, 1879-87. He received the degree A.M. from Madison university in 1853 and that of LL.D. from Kalamazoo college in 1874. He was married, May 7, 1850, to Sarah E. Huntington. He is the author of *Olney's Arithmetic*. He died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 16, 1887.

OLNEY, George Washington, journalist, was born in Charleston, S.C., June 5, 1835; son of George Washington and Olive (Bartlett) Olney; grandson of Stephen Olney of North Providence, R.I., an officer of the army of the Revolution, and a descendant of Thomas Olney, one of the original settlers of Rhode Island with Roger Williams, and first colonial treasurer. He was educated in the private schools of Charleston and in the University grammar school, Providence, R.I., and was graduated from Harvard Law school in 1855. He was one of the publishers of the New York *Daily Day Book*, 1858-61, and during the civil war was correspondent in the south for the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Charleston *Courier*, 1861-63. Returning to New York city, he was dramatic writer for the New York *Herald* in 1866; editorial writer for the New York *World*, 1868-76, and in 1873 engaged in insurance journalism as editor of the *Spectator*. He was managing editor of the *Weekly Underwriter*, 1878-99, and became editor-in-chief in 1899. He became editor of the *World Almanac* in 1870; was elected vice-president of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Co., New York, in 1899; secretary of the Society of The Cincinnati in the state of Rhode Island in 1897; a fellow of the Royal Statistical society of Great Britain in 1897, and a fellow of the American Statistical association in 1893. He is the author of several statistical works.

OLNEY, Richard, cabinet officer, was born in Oxford, Mass., Sept. 15, 1835; son of Wilson and Eliza (Butler) Olney; descendant of Thomas Olney, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1635, from Hertfordshire, England, and was one of the founders of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 1637-8, and also of Andrew Sigourney, a French Huguenot, who was one of the first settlers of Oxford, Mass., in 1687. Richard Olney was graduated at Brown university in 1856, and at Harvard Law school in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, practiced law in Boston with Benjamin F. Thomas, 1859-78, and after the death of Judge Thomas in 1878, continued by himself. He was married, March 6, 1861, to Agnes Park, daughter of Judge Thomas. He was a Democratic representative in the Massachusetts legislature of 1874; served in the cabinet of President Cleveland as



Richard Olney

attorney-general from March 6, 1893, to June 8, 1895, and as secretary of state from June 10, 1895, to March 4, 1897. In March, 1897, he resumed the practice of law in Boston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1893, from Brown in 1894, and from Yale in 1901.

OLSSSEN, William Whittingham, educator, was born in New York city, May 11, 1827; son of Edward Jones and Abigail Ann (Cronin) Olssen, and grandson of James Olssen of Copenhagen, Denmark, and his wife Mary Ann Jones of Bristol, England. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Robert W. Harris, D.D., at White Plains, N.Y., and was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1850, and at the General Theological seminary in 1849. He was admitted to the diaconate in Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, N.Y., by Bishop Whittingham, July 1, 1849; was a missionary at Prattsville, N.Y., 1849-50, and was ordained priest in Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., by Bishop De Lancy, June 29, 1851. He was married, April 24, 1851, to Louisa, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Rollinson) Whittingham of New York city. He was rector of the church of St. James the Less at Scarsdale, N.Y., 1851-71; professor of mathematics in St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., 1871-73; of Greek and Hebrew language and literature, 1873-90, of English literature and history, 1890-94, and of mathematics again from 1894. He received the degree S.T.D. from Columbia in 1876. He is the author of: *Personality, Human and Divine* (1882); *Revelation, Universal and Special* (1885), and of contributions to church periodicals.

OLSSON, Olof, educator, was born in Björtpör, Vermland, Sweden, March 31, 1841. He was graduated at Upsala in 1861, and from the theological department in 1863. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry, Dec. 15, 1863; was assistant pastor at Karlstad, Sweden, 1863-64; pastor of a large mining district in Sweden, 1864-66, and pastor in eastern Vermland, 1867-69. He immigrated with a large number of his parishioners to the United States in 1869, and settled in Smoky Hill Valley, McPherson county, Kansas, where he organized a colony and church of which he was pastor, 1869-76. He was a representative in the Kansas legislature, 1871-72; professor of theology in the Augustana Theological seminary at Rock Island, Ill., 1876-88; pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Woodhull, Ill., 1890-91, and president of Augustana college, Rock Island, 1891-1900. He received the degree D.D. from Augustana college in 1892, and Ph.D. from the University of Upsala in 1893. He edited *Nytt Och Gammalt* at Lindsborg, Kan., 1873, and *Luther-Kalender* at Rock Island, Ill., 1883, and is the author of the following books: *Greetings from Afar, being Recollections*

of Travels in England and Germany (1879); *At the Cross* (1886); *The Christian Hope* (1887), and *To Rome and Home Again* (1890.) He died in Rock Island, Ill., May 12, 1900.

O'MEARA, Stephen, editor and publisher, was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 26, 1854; son of Stephen and Maria (Meade) O'Meara. In 1864 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled first in Braintree and then in Charlestown, Mass. He was graduated at the grammar and high schools of Charlestown. In 1872 he became the Charlestown reporter for the *Boston Globe*, and was a member of the regular staff, 1873-74. He was state house and shorthand reporter on the *Boston Journal*, 1874-79; city editor, 1879-81, news and managing editor, 1881-91. On the retirement of William W. Clapp in 1891, he became editor-in-chief and general manager; and publisher of the paper in 1896. He was married, Aug. 5, 1878, to Isabella M., daughter of Henry Squire of Charlestown, Mass. He was the first instructor in phonography in the Boston evening high school, 1880-84; president of the Boston Press club, 1886-88; auditor, treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the New England Associated Press, 1888-95, and secretary and treasurer of the Boston Daily Newspaper association, 1892-94. In 1896 he became connected with the Associated Press, serving at different times as a vice-president or the New England director. He was elected a trustee of the Massachusetts state library in 1890, and became a member of the Union, Exchange, St. Botolph and Algonquin clubs. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1888. In 1900 he delivered the annual Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston.

ONDERDONK, Benjamin Tredwell, fourth bishop of New York and 24th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, July 15, 1791; son of John and Deborah (Ustick) Onderdonk; grandson of Adrian and Maria (Hegaman) Onderdonk, and a descendant of Adrian Van der Donck, who emigrated from Breda, Holland, to New Castle, Del., in 1637, and removed to Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., in 1672. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1809, A.M., 1816; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Hobart, Aug. 2, 1812, and was ordained priest at Newark, N.J., by the same bishop, July 25, 1816. He was assistant rector of Trinity church, New York city, 1813-36; professor of ecclesiastical history, 1821-22, and of ecclesiastical polity and law, 1821-61, in the General Theological seminary. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Lyell as secretary of the Diocesan convention, serving, 1816-30, and was elected bishop of New York in October, 1830, to fill the vacancy caused by the

death of Bishop Hobart, who had expressed a desire that Onderdonk might be his successor. He was consecrated at St. John's chapel, New York city, Nov. 26, 1830, by Bishops White, Brownell and Henry U. Onderdonk, and continued in his duties as assistant rector of Trinity. On Dec. 4, 1844, he was brought to trial before an ecclesiastical court composed of seventeen bishops, charged with immoral acts said to have been committed between June, 1837, and July, 1844, and on Jan. 3, 1845, was suspended from all exercise of his episcopal and ministerial functions. Like his brother, the Bishop of Pennsylvania, he acknowledged the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, but asserted his innocence of all criminality from first to last, immediately after the trial, and even on his death-bed. He published "A Statement of Facts and Circumstances Connected with the Bishop of New York" in which he denied every accusation, but made no personal effort to evade punishment. His friends labored zealously in his behalf, and the diocese of New York earnestly endeavored to obtain a remission of the sentence. Many pamphlets were issued for and against the bishop, and on Oct. 11, 1847, he addressed a memorial to the General convention. A second memorial was introduced into the General convention of 1850, and a third in that of 1859, when the house of bishops was petitioned by a majority of the clergymen and laity, to reinstate the deposed bishop. The petition was not granted, and he died with the stigma attached to his name, although it was quite clearly proven that he was the victim of a band of organized conspirators. He received the degree of S.T.D in 1836 from Columbia, was a trustee of Columbia college, 1824-53, and of Hobart college, 1838-53. He made valuable contributions to the literature of the church, and is the author of the preface to the republication, by the Protestant Episcopal press, of Dr. John Bowden's *Letters on the Apostolic Origin of the Episcopacy* (1831). He died in New York city, April 30, 1861.

ONDERDONK, Henry, historian, was born in North Hempstead, N.Y., June 11, 1804; son of Joseph and Dorothy (Montfort) Onderdonk, and grandson of Adrian and Maria (Hegaman) Onderdonk. He was graduated at Columbia college, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1833, and succeeded the Rev. Dr. Eisenbradt as principal of Union Hall academy, Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., serving, 1832-65, when he retired and devoted himself to literary work. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and entered the General Theological seminary in the class of 1848; but left soon after matriculating on account of the troubles that had come upon his two uncles, the bishops of New York and Pennsylvania. He lectured extensively on temperance and local history, and

made important researches in history and genealogy. He was married in 1838 to his cousin, Maria Hegaman, daughter of George and Sarah (Rapelye) Onderdonk. He was a member of several learned societies, and received the degree A.B. from Harvard in 1878, being enrolled with the class of 1828. He is the author of: *Documents and Letters Intending to Illustrate the Revolutionary Incidents of Queen's County, N.Y.* (1846); *Correspondence with James Fenimore Cooper, on the Capture and Death of Major Woodhull* (1848); *Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and Kings County with an Account of the Battle of Long Island* (1849); *Long Island and New York in Olden Times, being Newspaper Extracts and Historical Sketches* (1851); *The Annals of Hempstead from 1643 to 1832* (1878), and *The Antiquities of the Parish Church, Hempstead, including Oyster Bay and the Churches in Suffolk County* (1880). He died at Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., June 22, 1886.

ONDERDONK, Henry Ustick, second bishop of Pennsylvania, and 21st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, March 16, 1789; son of John and Deborah (Ustick) Onderdonk. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B. 1805, A.M. 1808; studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated M.D. in 1810. He settled in practice in New York city in 1810, and was associate editor with Dr. Valentine Mott, of the *New York Medical Journal* in 1815. He studied theology under Bishop Hobart, and was admitted to the diaconate in St. Paul's chapel, New York city, Dec. 8, 1815, and ordained in Trinity church, April 11, 1816. He served as missionary and rector of St. John's church, Canandaigua, N.Y., 1816-20, and as rector of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1820-27. He was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania and was consecrated in Christ church, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1827, by Bishops White, Hobart, Kemp, Croes and Bowen, and on the death of Bishop White, July 17, 1836, succeeded as second bishop of Pennsylvania. Owing to his intemperate habits he was compelled to resign in 1844, which resignation was accepted by the house of bishops at the General convention of 1844, and he was suspended from all public offices and functions of the ministry and from those of the episcopacy. He was reinstated by the General convention of 1856, but never actively entered on his duties. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Hobart and Columbia in 1827. He contributed to medical and religious journals. He is the author of an *Appeal to the Religious Public of Canandaigua* (1818); *Episcopacy tested by Scripture* (1830), afterward enlarged and entitled *Episcopacy Examined and Re-Examined* (1835); *Essays on Regeneration* (1835); *Family Devotions from the*

Liturgy (1835); *Sermons and Charges* (2 vols. 1851), and hymns, metre psalms, and poems. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 6, 1858.

O'NEAL, Edward Asbury, governor of Alabama, was born in Madison county, Ala., Sept. 20, 1818; son of Edward and Rebecca (Wheat) O'Neal. His parents, both natives of South Carolina, were of Irish and Huguenot ancestry. His father died

when he was but four years old. He was graduated at La Grange college, Ala., and studied law in the office of James W. McClung. He was married, April 12, 1838, to Olivia, daughter of Dr. Alfred and Eliza (Jones) Moore of

Alabama. He was admitted to the bar in 1840; settled in practice in Florence, Ala.; was solicitor of the state, 1841-45, and an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 31st congress in 1848. He enlisted a company for the 9th Alabama regiment, of which he was commissioned major in 1861 and lieutenant-colonel the same year. He was promoted colonel and transferred to the 26th Alabama regiment in March, 1862, and commanded the regiment in Rains's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Longstreet's right wing of the Confederate army, in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and Seven Pines, being severely wounded at the latter. He commanded Rodes's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, in the Maryland campaign until relieved to resume command of his regiment, two days before the battle of Boonsboro, when he was again severely wounded. He returned to the army in the winter of 1863 and succeeded to the command of Rodes's brigade when that officer took charge of the division in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was wounded while leading the brigade. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the brigade during the entire three days' fight and on the retreat in Virginia, and resumed the command of his regiment in the battle of Mine Run, May 3, 1864. His regiment was then sent to Alabama to recruit, and his next service was in northern Georgia, where he was assigned to Cantey's brigade, Walthall's division, Polk's corps, Army of the Mississippi, and succeeded Gen. James C. Cantey to the command of the brigade when that officer took command of the division, being relieved soon after Gen. John B. Hood assumed command of the army. He was on detached service till the close of the war; was promoted brigadier-general, but the interruption of mail communication with Richmond prevented his receiving the commission, and he was mustered out as colonel, and resumed the practice of his profession in 1865. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875, and chairman of

the committee on education; a presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880, and governor of Alabama for two terms, 1882-86. He died in Florence, Ala., Nov. 7, 1890.

O'NEALL, John Belton, jurist, was born near Bobo's Mills, Newberry district, S.C., April 10, 1793; son of Hugh and Anne (Kelly) O'Neal, grandson of William and Mary (Frost) O'Neal and of Samuel and Hannah (Belton) Kelly, and a descendant of William O'Neal, the immigrant, who landed in Wilmington, Del., in 1730. John Belton O'Neal was graduated at South Carolina college in 1812, and studied law in the office of John Caldwell. He was in military service for a short time during the war of 1812, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He was married, June 25, 1818, to Helen, daughter of Capt. Sampson and Sarah (Strother) Pope of Edgefield, S.C. He represented the Newberry district in the South Carolina legislature in 1816, 1822, 1824 and 1826, and was elected speaker of the house of representatives in 1824 and in 1826. He was an associate judge of the supreme court of South Carolina, 1828-31; judge of the supreme court, 1831-50, and president of the court of law appeals and of the court of errors, and chief justice of the supreme court of the state, 1850-64. He was president of the Greenville and Columbia railroad, 1847-53. He was brought up as a Quaker, abandoned the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco; joined the Baptist church in 1832, and was president of the State Temperance society, 1841-63, of the Sons of Temperance of North America, 1852-54, and of the Southern Baptist convention, 1858-63. He was major-general of the state militia for several years, and also served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Pickens in 1816. He was a trustee of South Carolina college, 1817-21, and 1822-63, and received the degree LL.D. from Columbian university, D.C., in 1846, and from Wake Forest college, N.C. He is the author of: *The Drunkard's Looking Glass* (1840); *Digest of the Negro Law* (1848); *Annals of Newberry* (1858), and *Bench and Bar of South Carolina* (2 vols. 1859). He died near Newberry, S.C., Dec. 27, 1863.

O'NEALL, John Henry, representative, was born near Newberry, S.C., Oct. 30, 1837; son of Henry Miles and Betsy (Edmundson) O'Neal; grandson of Henry and Mary (Miles) O'Neal, and of John Edmundson; great-grandson of William and Mary (Frost) O'Neal, and of Samuel Miles, and great-grandson of Hugh and Anne (Cox) O'Neal. Hugh O'Neal came from Antrim, Ireland, to Christiana, Del., in 1730. John Henry O'Neal was left an orphan in 1844; was reared in the family of his grandfather, Henry O'Neal, Newberry, Greene county, Ind.; attended the district schools, and worked on the farm until 1859. He was a ward of John Belton



O'Neill (q.v.), during his minority. He was graduated at the University of Indiana, B.S., in 1862; studied law under Judge William Mack of Terre Haute, Ind., and was graduated at the law department of the University of Michigan in 1864. He was married, July 5, 1866. He represented Daviess county in the Indiana legislature in 1836; was prosecuting attorney for the 11th judicial district of Indiana in 1873, and served part of a second term in 1874, when he resigned. He was a Democratic representative from the second district of Indiana in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887-91, and in 1891 resumed the practice of law in Washington, Ind.

O'NEIL, Charles, naval officer, was born in Manchester, England, March 15, 1842; son of John and Mary Ann O'Neil. He came to the United States in 1847, and was educated in Boston, Mass. He entered the U.S. navy as a master's mate on board the frigate *Cumberland* in July, 1861, was engaged in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, in August, 1861, and in the engagement with the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, March 8, 1862. He rescued Lieutenant Morris from drowning, for which he received favorable mention and was promoted acting master, May 1, 1862. He was attached to the gun boat *Tioga*, from the fall of 1862 to July, 1864, and cruised in her in Wilkes's Special West India squadron and in the East Gulf blockading squadron. He was attached to the steamer *Rhode Island* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864-65, and participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher, for which he was favorably mentioned. He was promoted acting volunteer lieutenant, May 30, 1865; served on the receiving ship *Princeton*, and on the steam gunboat *Shamrock* of the European squadron, 1866-67; was attached to the store ship *Guard* of the European squadron, 1866-68; was commissioned lieutenant in the regular navy, March 11, 1868, and lieutenant-commander, Dec. 18, 1868. He was married, April 6, 1869, to Mary C., daughter of Richard Frothingham of Charlestown, Mass.



She died, May 2, 1901. He served on the ironclad *Dictator* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1870-71; the receiving ship *Boston* in 1872; the *Lancaster* and *Wasp* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1873-76, and the training ship *Minnesota*, 1876-77. He commanded the *Supply* in 1877; was attached

to the *Swatara* on the North Atlantic station, 1877-78, and was on ordnance duty at the Boston navy yard, 1879-82. He was executive officer of the *Richmond* on the Asiatic station, 1882-84; was on special ordnance duty, 1884-86, and promoted commander, July 28, 1884. He served on ordnance duty at the New York navy yard, 1886-89; commanded the *Dolphin* on special service, 1889-90, was stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1890-92; was general inspector of the building of the *Marblehead*, 1892-94; commanded that vessel in the North Atlantic and European squadrons, 1894-96, and was superintendent of the naval gun factory in Washington, 1896-97. He was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance at Washington, D.C., with the rank of commodore, June 1, 1897; was promoted to the grade of captain, July 21, 1897; was commissioned rear-admiral, April 22, 1901, and was reappointed chief of the bureau of ordnance, June 1, 1902.

O'NEIL, Joseph Henry, representative, was born in Fall River, Mass., March 23, 1853; son of Patrick Henry and Mary (Harrington) O'Neil. In 1854 his parents removed to Boston, Mass., where he became apprenticed to the printer's trade and afterward to the carpenter's trade. He was a member of the school board, 1874-78; represented Boston in the Massachusetts legislature, 1878-82, and 1883-84; was a president of the Democratic organization of the house in 1880, using his influence to secure the charter of incorporation for the Meigs elevated railroad system, which was granted in 1884; was president of the company, 1888-89, and of the Federal Trust company of Boston, Mass., from its incorporation in 1899. He was married, July 1, 1884, to Mary Anastasia, daughter of John and Maria (Plunkett) Ingoldsby of Boston, Mass. He was president of the board of directors of public institutions of the city of Boston, 1885-86; clerk of the city, 1887-88; representative from the fourth district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-95; a founder of St. James Young Men's Catholic Total Abstinence society of Boston in 1870, and an originator of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

O'NEILL, Charles, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1821; son of John and Mary Blakiston O'Neill; grandson of John and Susanah (Johnson) O'Neill; great-grandson of John and Susan (Ferguson) O'Neill, and a descendant of John, Lord O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, county Antrim, Ireland. His father was an architect and died about 1832, and his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier in Captain Helm's company New Jersey Line. Charles was prepared for college at a Friends school conducted by John Sanderson; was graduated at Dickinson college in 1840; studied law under George M.

Dallas and was admitted to practice in 1843. He was a Whig representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1850-52 and 1860; state senator, 1853-54; was defeated for representative in the 37th congress to complete the term of Edward Joy Morris (q.v.) in 1861; was a Republican representative from the second district of Pennsylvania in the 38th-41st congresses, 1863-71; was defeated for the 42nd congress in 1870 and was again a representative in the 43d-53d congresses, 1873-93, becoming "father of the house" upon the death of Samuel J. Randall, April 12, 1890. He was a member of the committee on commerce in the 38th-42nd, 46th, 48th-53d congresses, and of the committee on appropriations in the 43d-45th and 47th congresses. His last official act was to administer the oath to Speaker Crisp, Aug. 7, 1893. He never married, and died in the house which he had occupied for fifty-five years with his elder brother and niece in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1893.

O'NEILL, John J., representative, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 25, 1846. He was educated in public schools, was in the civil service, 1861-66, gaged in manufacturing gold pens in St. Louis, 1867-71, and was a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1872-78, where he labored in behalf of the working classes and women, and was chairman of the committee on emigration. He was admitted to the bar in 1878; was a member of the municipal assembly of St. Louis, 1879-83, and a Democratic representative from the 11th Missouri district in the 48th, 49th, 50th, 52d and 53d congresses, 1883-89 and 1891-95. His seat in the 53d congress was contested by Charles F. Joy, but Mr. O'Neill obtained it, April 3, 1894. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for the arbitration of differences between employers and employees in the 49th congress, which gave him a national reputation. He was married, Nov. 30, 1872, to a daughter of Solomon H. Robbins of St. Louis, Mo. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19, 1898.

OPDYCKE, Emerson, soldier, was born in Hubbard, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1830; son of Albert (who served in the war of 1812) and Elizabeth (Harmon) Gilson Opdycke; grandson of Capt. Albert (a Revolutionary officer) and Martha (Hendrickson) Opdycke, and a descendant of Louis Jansen and Christina Opdyck of Holland, who settled in New Netherlands previous to 1653, and resided at Gravesend, Long Island, N.Y., 1655. He attended the district school, and was a saddle and harness maker in Warren, Ohio. He removed to California, and was a clerk in San Francisco, 1855-57, returning to Warren, Ohio, in 1857. He was married, March 3, 1857, to Lucy Wells, daughter of Benjamin Stevens of Warren, Ohio. He was mustered in the volunteer army in July, 1861; was

commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 41st Ohio regiment, Aug. 26, 1861; was promoted captain in January, 1862, and was acting major of the regiment at Shiloh, where he led an important charge. He recruited the 125th Ohio volunteers and was commissioned its colonel, Jan. 1, 1863, serving in the movements against Chattanooga, 1863, at Chickamauga, where he lost one-third of his regiment, and at Chattanooga, Nov. 25, 1863, where he led his command, a demi-brigade, in the storming of Missionary Ridge. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, where he was the first to reach the crest of Rocky Face Ridge; received a severe wound at Resaca, and in June, 1864, led three regiments in one of three unsuccessful assaults on Kennesaw Mountain. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps, from August, 1864, and at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, and led his brigade without orders into a gap caused by the Federal forces falling back, thereby gaining a victory. In the battle of Nashville he pursued the enemy to the Tennessee river, and his brigade was prominent in repelling Hood's invasion of Tennessee. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, to date from Nov. 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin. He commanded a division at New Orleans, La., until January, 1866, when he resigned and entered the wholesale dry goods business in New York city. He is the author of: *Notes on the Chickamauga Campaign* in Vol. III. "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," pp. 668-71 (1884). He died in New York city, April 25, 1884.

OPPER, Frederick Burr, cartoonist, was born in Madison, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1857; son of Lewis and Aurelia (Burr) Oppen; grandson of Ernest and Anna (Hartman) Oppen and of Charles and Polly (Bestor) Burr, and a descendant of Benjamin Burr, a native of England, who was an original settler of Hartford, Conn., in 1635. His father emigrated from Austria-Hungary and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Madison, Ohio. Frederick was educated in the public schools of Madison, and in 1871 entered the office of the *Madison Gazette* to learn the printer's trade. He removed to New York city in 1872, and became a clerk in a mercantile house, devoting his leisure to drawing humorous sketches for which he obtained a ready market. He attended the drawing class of the Cooper Union evening school for one term and in 1876 left his clerical position to illustrate for *Wild Oats* and other publications. He was a member of the art staff of Frank Leslie's publishing house, 1877-80, and a member of the staff of *Puck*, 1880-99, becoming a stockholder in the corporation. He was married in 1881 to Nellie Barnett. In May, 1899, he accepted

an offer from the New York *Journal*, to become a cartoonist on the *Journal*, Chicago *American* and San Francisco *Examiner*. Three collections of his *Puck* drawings were published, entitled *Puck's Oppor Book*, *The Funny World*, and *Just for Fun*; and a collection of his *Journal* cartoons was published, entitled *Willie and His Papa*. He also illustrated *Bill Nye's History of the U.S.*; an edition of *Mother Goose*; *Mr. Dooley's Philosophy*, and many other books, besides a collection of his own verses and pictures entitled *The Folks in Funnyville*.

ORCOTT, Samuel, author, was born in Albany county, N.Y., April 12, 1824. He was educated in Cazenovia academy, taught school and entered the Methodist ministry. He was pastor of various Methodist churches, the last being in New York city; became a member of the Congregational church, and was pastor at Walcott, Conn., finally retiring to devote himself to historical writing. He is the author of: *History of the Town of Walcott* (1874); *History of Torrington, Conn.* (1878); *History of Derby, Conn.*, with Dr. Ambrose Beardsley (1880); *History of New Milford and Bridgewater, Conn.* (1882); *The Indians of the Housatonic and Naugatuck Valley* (1883); *History of the Old Town Stratford, and the City of Bridgeport* (1884-86); *Hawley Record* (1890), and *Henry Tomlinson and his Descendants in America* (1891). He died in Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 14, 1893.

ORD, Edward Otho Cresap, soldier, was born in Cumberland, Md., Oct. 18, 1818; son of Lieut. James Ord, an officer in the war of 1812. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1839. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1839-42; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1841; was on garrison duty in North Carolina and Maryland, 1842-45; served in the war with Mexico, 1847-48; was in garrison in California and Massachusetts, 1849-52, and was promoted captain, Sept. 7, 1850. He served on frontier duty in California and Oregon, 1852-53; was in garrison at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1859, and served in the expedition to suppress John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1859. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Sept. 14, 1861, and commanded a brigade forming the extreme right of the army of defence before Washington, D.C., November, 1861-May, 1862; was promoted major, 4th artillery, Nov. 21, 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1861. He was appointed major-general, U.S. volunteers, May 2, 1862; commanded a division under General McDowell in the Shenandoah valley, opposing Jackson, May-

June, 1862; was in command of Corinth, Miss., June-August, 1862, and of the left wing of the Army of the Mississippi during General Grant's operations, August-September, 1862. He was with General Grant at Burnsville, five miles from Iuka during the battle of Sept. 19, 1862, news of which did not reach them until the 20th, when he hurried forward his wing, composed of Davies, Ross and McArthur. He was in command of the district of Jackson, Tenn., September-October, 1862, but did not join in the battle of Corinth until Oct. 5, when he came up to the Federal army in pursuit of the fleeing Confederates at Hatchie, and assuming command, drove back the head of the Confederate column. He was severely wounded, and the entire army escaped capture only through its superior knowledge of the country. He was brevetted colonel, Sept. 19, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Iuka, Miss. He was a member of the military commission investigating General Buell's campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, November, 1862-May, 1863; commanded the 13th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg campaign, June 18 to Oct. 28, 1863, as successor to General McClernand, and served on the staff of General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., June 18-July 4, 1863. He took part in the capture of Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863, was sent with the 13th corps and Herron's division to report to Banks, and served with the Army of Western Louisiana from August to October, 1863, when he was placed on sick leave and Gen. C. C. Washburn was given command of his corps. He reported to General Grant in Virginia, and on March 29, 1864, to General Sigel at Cumberland, who was ordered to supply 8000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry picked men to operate against Staunton, and with General Crooke directed the campaign. He was ordered to the Army of the James to take command of the 18th army corps, relieving Gen. William F. Smith, July 9, 1864, and he succeeded to the command of the 24th army corps. He took part in the operations before Richmond, and in the assault and capture of Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864, where he was severely wounded. He succeeded Gen. B. F. Butler in command of the Army of the James and the department of North Carolina, Jan. 8, 1865. He engaged in the various operations of the siege of Petersburg, Va., and in the pursuit of the Confederate army, terminating in the capitulation of General Lee at the Appomattox court house, April 9, 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Hatchie, Miss., and major-general, U.S.A., for the same at the assault of Fort Harrison, Va., March 13, 1865. He was in command of the Department of the

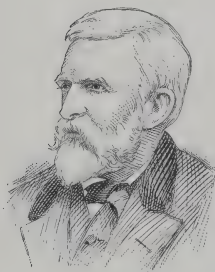
Ohio, July 5, 1865-Aug. 6, 1866; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 1st artillery, Dec. 11, 1865, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., July 26, 1866. He commanded the Department of the Arkansas, Aug. 29, 1866 to March 11, 1867; was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, and was placed in command of the 4th military district, including Arkansas and Mississippi, March 26, 1867. He was retired from the army in January, 1881, and accepted an appointment of engineer in the construction of a Mexican railroad. On his way to New York from Vera Cruz he was seized with yellow fever, and taken ashore at Havana, Cuba, where he died, July 22, 1883.

ORD, George, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1781. He made a study of natural history and early devoted himself to ornithology. He accompanied Alexander Wilson in his scientific explorations, and was a co-executor of his will in 1813. He completed the eighth volume of *American Ornithology* (1814), and is the author of the concluding volume of that work, for which he wrote a sketch of Wilson's life. He prepared a new edition of the last three volumes in 1825, and published in a separate volume *Life of Alexander Wilson* (1828). He assisted in the preparation of dictionaries, contributed to scientific journals, and is the author of memoirs of *Thomas Say* (1834), and of *Charles A. Lesueur* (1849). He was a member of the Linnæan society of London; a vice-president of the American Philosophical society and president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1851-58. He left more than \$16,000 to the Pennsylvania hospital, for the benefit of the insane, and also bequeathed his scientific library to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan 24, 1866.

ORDWAY, Alfred, painter, was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 9, 1821; son of Thomas and

Jerusha (Currier) Ordway; grandson of Dr. Samuel Ordway; and a descendant of James and Ann (Emery) Ordway. Alfred Ordway attended the public schools of Lowell, Mass., and began the study of art at an early age. He opened a studio in Boston, Mass., in 1845, where he was one of the founders of the Boston Art club in

1854, its first secretary and treasurer, its president in 1859, and its corresponding secretary in 1866.



He was also curator of the annual exhibition of paintings at the Boston Athenæum, 1856-63. He resided in New York city, 1866-67, where he was officially connected with the National Academy of Design, and he also spent a short time in Virginia. He was one of the founders of the Paint and Clay club, which organization gave him a banquet in March, 1896, on the occasion of his seventy-sixth birthday. His specialty was portraiture, but during the latter part of his life he devoted himself to landscape painting and was a frequent exhibitor in Boston. He was married March 19, 1860, to Annie Hill of Boston, Mass. He died at Melrose Highlands, Mass., Nov. 17, 1897.

ORDWAY, John Morse, chemist, was born in Amesbury, Mass., April 23, 1823; son of Samuel and Sally (Morse) Ordway, and a descendant of James Ordway, a native of Wales, who emigrated from England to America in 1648, and settled in Newbury, Mass., where he married Ann Emery. John served an apprenticeship with a chemist, 1836-39, was graduated at Dartmouth college A.B. 1844, A.M. 1847, and then engaged in the study of medicine. He was manager of chemical works in Lowell, Mass., 1840-47; superintendent of the Roxbury Color and Chemical company at Roxbury, Mass., 1847-51, and 1854-58, and principal of Grand River college, at Edinburg, Mo., 1851-54. He was chemist at the Hughesdale Chemical works, Johnston, R.I., 1858-60; chemist, manager and superintendent of the Manchester Print works, Manchester, N.H., 1860-66; superintendent of the Bayside Alkali works, South Boston, Mass., 1866-74, and chemist to the Hughesdale Chemical works at Johnston, R.I., 1866-69, spending alternate days at the two places. He was professor of industrial chemistry and metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1869-84; chairman of the faculty 1877-82, and performed most of the duties of president there, while continuing his regular work. He was also an instructor of biology in Boston university, 1876-80. He was professor of applied chemistry and director of the manual training department of Tulane university, New Orleans, La., 1884-97, organized and instructed the class in biology, 1886-90, and was an instructor in engineering, 1891-97. He became professor of biology in Newcomb college for women, a branch of Tulane university, on its organization in 1886, and held it from that year. He was elected a member of various scientific societies, and was chairman of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1880. His investigations were principally in the direction of original researches in various branches of industrial chemistry for private corporations. In 1882 he visited Europe and in-

vestigated the methods of industrial education. He was married, Jan. 26, 1854, to Virginia C., daughter of Milton Moore of Missouri. She died in 1860. He was married secondly in 1864, to Mrs. Charlotte H. Mauross, daughter of Chauncey Royce of Connecticut. After her death in 1874, he was married thirdly to Evelyn M., daughter of John B. Walton of Massachusetts. She was his assistant at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and subsequently became professor of chemistry in the H. Sophie Newcomb college, Tulane university, New Orleans, La. He contributed to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Proceedings of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers*, and other scientific and educational periodicals, and is the author of *Plantarum Ordinum Indicator* (1881).

O'REGAN, Anthony, R.C. bishop, was born at Lavalleyroe, near Cloufad, diocese of Tuam, Ireland, in 1809. He attended Maynooth college, 1826-34; was ordained sub-deacon, 1832, deacon, 1833, priest in November, 1834. He was professor in the archiepiscopal college of St. Jarlith's, at Tuam, 1834-44, and president of the college, 1844-49. At the invitation of Archbishop P. R. Kenrick of St. Louis he came to America in 1849, and was superior and professor of theology and sacred scriptures in the Theological Seminary, of St. Louis, at Carondelet, Mo., 1849-54. In 1854 he was appointed the third bishop of Chicago, Ill. He declined the appointment and returned the documents to Rome, but they were again sent to him and he was consecrated in the Cathedral of St. Louis, July 25, 1854, by Archbishop Kenrick assisted by Bishops Van de Velde, Henni and Lovas. The diocese of Chicago was established



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

Nov. 28, 1843, and in 1854 had but few churches and priests and no religious institutions. His administration extended also over the diocese of Quincy, until it was transferred to Alton, Jan. 9, 1857. He prudently purchased lands upon which the ecclesiastical structures of

the diocese were afterward built, and introduced the Jesuit and Redemptorist fathers into the diocese; but his administration was not successful, owing to a jealousy between

the Irish and French Catholics, who were at the time about equally divided in the diocese. In 1856 he went to Rome and petitioned the pope to accept his resignation which was granted, May 3, 1858. He received the titular see of "Dora," June 25, 1858, and resided at Michael's Grove, Brompton, London, England, until his death. He left his theological library to the diocese of Chicago on his resignation, and at his death \$10,000 to the Roman Catholic Missionary College of All Hallows, Dublin, to be used for educating young priests for the dioceses of Chicago and Alton, and \$2,500 towards the erection of a hospital in Chicago, Ill. He died in London, England, Nov. 13, 1866.

O'REILLY, Bernard, R.C. bishop, was born in the townland of Cunnareen, parish of Columbkil, county Longford, Ireland, in March, 1803. He left Ireland for America, Jan. 11, 1825; prepared for the priesthood in the *Seminarie de Théologie*, Montreal, Canada, and at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest in New York city, Oct. 13, 1831. His first mission was in St. James' church, Brooklyn, where in 1832 he was twice stricken with the cholera while attending the sick and dying. He was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church in Rochester, N.Y., in December, 1832, the parish extending from Auburn to Niagara Falls. In 1847 he was appointed by Bishop Timon vicar-general of the diocese of Buffalo, where he was president of the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, and director of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He answered several attacks made on the hospital by the Rev. John C. Lord, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman, and his articles: "Catholicity the Friend of Civil and Religious Liberty;" "Presbyterianism the Enemy of Civil and Religious Liberty," and "The Catholic Church, the Church of Christ," closed the discussion. He was appointed the second bishop of Hartford, Conn., to succeed Bishop Tyler, who died June 18, 1849, was consecrated in St. Patrick's church, Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1850, by Bishop Timon, assisted by Bishops McCloskey and Fitzpatrick, and was installed in St. Joseph's cathedral, Nov 17, 1850. He built new churches and educational and charitable institutions, introduced the Sisters of Mercy into the diocese and made rapid progress in spite of



Bernard O'Reilly

violent opposition. In 1855 when St. Francis Xavier's Convent of Mercy at Providence, R.I., was surrounded by a mob who threatened violence to the inmates, Bishop O'Reilly faced them, and by his determined attitude caused the mob to disperse without doing harm. He visited Europe in December, 1855, to secure a colony of brothers to take charge of his schools, and paid a last visit to his parents in Ireland. He embarked for the United States in the ship *Pacific* in January, 1856, and was never heard from again.

O'REILLY, Bernard, prothonotary apostolic, was born in the Parish of Cughall, near Westport, county Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1820. He immigrated to Canada in boyhood, was educated for the priesthood in the Seminary of Quebec, and was ordained priest Sept. 11, 1842, in the parish church at Nicolet, Can., by Archbishop Joseph Signay of Quebec. For several years he was engaged in mission work in Canada, where he devoted himself to the Irish families who immigrated there during the famine of 1843, and also to promoting a plan for Irish colonization. He went to New York city, became professor of rhetoric in St. John's college, Fordham, 1851, and after studying in Europe, became an assistant in St. Francis Xavier's church, New York city. He was nominated domestic prelate of the papal throne, Sept. 15, 1887, and prothonotary apostolic of the archdiocese of New York, Sept. 29, 1892. He traveled in Europe, and was selected by Pius IX. to write the official life of Pope Leo XIII. He is the author of *Mirror of True Womanhood* (1876); *Life of Pius IX.* (1877); *True Men* (1878); *Key of Heaven* (1878); *The Two Brides*, a novel (1879); *Life of Leo XIII.* (1887).

O'REILLY, John Boyle, author, was born at Dowth Castle, near Drogheda, county Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844, son of William David and



Eliza (Boyle) O'Reilly. He was educated under his father, a noted mathematician and master of the Nettleville Institute at Dowth Castle for thirty-five years, and in 1855 entered the office of the *Argus* in Drogheda, where he learned the printer's trade. He also learned shorthand, and removing to England served as a reporter. Becoming

imbued with the revolutionary spirit then gaining ground in Ireland, he joined in 1863 the 4th Hussars, known as the "Prince of Wales's Own," and

stationed in Dublin, Ireland, for the purpose of stirring up rebellion among the large proportion of Irishmen in that division of the English army. When his connection with the Fenian Brotherhood was discovered, he was arrested, tried for treason June 26, 1866, and sentenced to be shot; but this sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and finally to twenty years' penal servitude in English prisons. While at Dartmoor, from which he tried to escape, he helped to raise a crude pile of stones over the bodies of the French and American prisoners who had met their fate fifty years before. He was despatched to Australia with other political prisoners in November, 1867, and in 1868, through a young Maori girl, sent a letter to Father Patrick McCabe at Bunbury, West Australia, who labored for his escape. The priest arranged with Capt. Gifford, of the *Gazelle* of New Bedford, Mass., who after repeated adventures and escapes to save his passenger, had him transferred to different vessels, until he was landed in Philadelphia, Pa., by the *Bombay* in November, 1869. O'Reilly was admitted to citizenship in Philadelphia, removed to New York city, and later to Boston. He lectured extensively on the wrongs of Ireland. He resumed his journalistic career in connection with the Boston *Pilot* in 1870, followed the Fenian raid into Canada for that periodical, and in 1874 purchased the *Pilot* with Archbishop Williams of Boston, and was the manager and editor-in-chief until his death. In 1877 he helped effect the rescue of six of his former fellows deported as felons to Australia, the effort costing him \$25,000. He was elected recording secretary of the Catholic Union of Boston, from its beginning, and was a member of its executive committee; a founder of the Papyrus club, and a member of the St. Botolph club. He was married, Aug. 15, 1872, to Mary Agnes Smiley, daughter of John and Jane (Smiley) Murphy of Charlestown, Mass. She was a writer of ability, and died, Nov. 22, 1897. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Notre Dame in 1881, and from the University of Georgetown, D.C., in 1889. He was poet at the dedication of the Pilgrim monument at Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 1, 1889. He contributed to the American magazines, and to the magazine of Oxford university, England, and is the author of: *Songs of the Southern Seas* (1873); *Songs, Legends and Ballads* (1878); *Statues in the Block* (1881); *In Bohemia* (1886), and had in preparation *The Country with a Roof*, an allegory dealing with certain faults in the American social system; *The Evolution of Straight Weapons*, and a work on the material resources of Ireland. A monument was erected to his memory in the Fenway, Boston, Mass., and unveiled by his daughter, Blaind O'Reilly, June

20, 1896. Busts of the poet were also placed in the Catholic university of America at Washington, D.C., and in the Boston public library, where an alcove of Celtic literature was also established to commemorate him. He died at his summer residence, Hull, Mass., Aug. 10, 1890.

O'REILLY, Patrick Thomas, R.C. bishop, was born at Kill, county Caven, Ireland, Dec. 24, 1833, son of Philip and Mary O'Reilly. He came to the United States in 1847, where a wealthy uncle in Boston, Mass., paid for his theological education in St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md., 1852-53, and in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., 1853-57. He was ordained Aug. 15, 1857, by Bishop Bacon, of Portland. He was pastor of St. John's church, Worcester, Mass., 1857-62; organized and served St. Joseph's parish in Boston, Mass., 1862-64, and was pastor of St. John's church in Worcester, 1864-70. He was elected bishop of the newly organized diocese of Springfield, Mass., June 28, 1870, and was consecrated at St. Michael's church (afterward cathedral) Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1870, by Archbishop John McCloskey of New York, assisted by Bishops Williams and Conroy. The twentieth anniversary of his episcopate was celebrated in his cathedral in 1890. He died in Springfield, Mass., May 28, 1892.

ORMAN, James Bradley, governor of Colorado, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1849; son of John and Sarah Josephine (Bradley) Orman. He attended the common school, worked on his father's farm and in 1869 engaged in business with his brother, William A. Orman, as a contractor in railroad building, his work extending through the whole western country, and embracing the most prominent railroads and irrigating canals of that region. He

also accumulated valuable mineral and coal lands and real estate in Pueblo, Denver and Trinidad. He made his home in Pueblo, where he was married, Sept. 27, 1877, to Nellie, daughter of William P. Martin. He was president of the electric railway of that city; a member of the city council; a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1880-84; received twenty-seven votes on joint ballot for U.S. senate in 1883, there being only twenty-two Democratic votes; declined the Democratic nomination for governor of Colorado in 1888 and 1890; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1893; and mayor of Pueblo, 1897-98. He was nominated for governor of Colorado by the Democratic party and endorsed by the Populists and Silver Republicans, being elected by a large majority in the fall of 1900 for the term expiring Jan. 10, 1903.



ORMSBEE, Ebenezer Jolls, governor of Vermont, was born in Shoreham, Vt., June 8, 1834; son of John Mason and Polly (Willson) Ormsbee. He was educated in the academies at Brandon and South Woodstock, worked on his father's farm and taught school. He studied law in the office of Briggs & Nicholson, Brandon, Vt., 1857-61; was admitted to the bar in 1861; enlisted in the Allen Grays of Brandon, in April, 1861; joined the 1st Vermont volunteers; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, April 25, 1861, and served three months. He re-enlisted in the 12th Vermont volunteers for two years, was promoted captain, Sept. 22, 1862, and served under Gen. George J. Stannard in the 3d brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac, and distinguished himself at Gettysburg. He was mustered out a second time, July 14, 1863, and in 1864 engaged in the practice of law at Brandon, Vt., in partnership with his preceptors. He was assistant U.S. internal revenue assessor for the district of Vermont, 1868-72; state's attorney for Rutland county, 1870-74; a Republican representative from Brandon in the state legislature in 1872, and a state senator in 1878. He was a trustee of the Vermont Reform school, 1880-84; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1884-86, and governor of Vermont, 1886-88. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison, chairman of the commission to treat with the Paiute Indians at Pyramid Lake, Nev., for the cession of a part of their reservation, and also U.S. land commissioner at Samoa, serving at the latter post until 1893, when he returned to Brandon and resumed his law practice. He was married in 1862 to Jennie L., daughter of the Hon. E. N. Briggs of Brandon, Vt., and secondly in 1867 to Mrs. Frances Davenport, daughter of William L. Wadhams of Westport, N.Y.



Ebenezer J. Ormsbee

ORMSBY, Stephen, representative, was born in Virginia in 1765. He received a liberal education, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in Jefferson circuit, Kentucky. He served in the early Indian wars, and as a brigade-major under Gen. Josiah Harmar in the campaign of 1790. He was clerk of the circuit and county courts for several years, and became one of the first judges of the district court for Jefferson county, Dec. 19, 1791, and of the circuit court, Dec. 24, 1802.

He was a presidential elector on the Adams and Jefferson ticket in 1797, and a representative in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1811-15. He was defeated for the 13th congress in 1812 by John Simpson, who was killed at the battle of the River Raisin, Jan. 22, 1813, before taking his seat, and Ormsby succeeded him. He was active in promoting the educational welfare of the state, and died in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1846.

ORMSBY, Waterman Lilly, engraver, was born in Hampton, Windham county, Conn., in 1809. He attended the public school of Hampton, removed to New York city, where he learned the engraver's art and devoted himself to bank note engraving. He invented several ruling machines, transfer presses, and the grammagraph for engraving on steel. He was the founder of the Continental Bank Note company, executed large contracts for the U.S. treasury, and almost wholly designed the five-dollar note, intended to prevent counterfeiting. He is credited with having aided S. F. B. Morse in preparing the Morse telegraphic alphabet, and in transmitting messages at the first public exhibition of the telegraph in New York city. He is the author of: *Ormsby Bank Note Engraving* (1852). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1883.

ORNE, Azor, patriot, was born in Marblehead, Mass., July 22, 1731; son of Joshua and Sarah (Gale) Orne; grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth (Norman) Orne, and of Azor Gale, and a descendant of John Orne, or Horn, who emigrated from England, probably in the fleet with Winthrop, settled in Salem, Mass., in 1630, was made freeman in 1631, and was deacon of the First church of Salem for fifty years. Azor Orne was a prosperous merchant at the outbreak of the Revolution, and early joined the patriot cause. He was a representative to the General Court in 1773; a delegate to the Essex convention and to the Provincial congress of 1774, and a member of the committees of safety, military affairs, organization of forces, and on the collecting of arms and ammunition. He was elected judge of the general court in 1775, and was appointed one of three major-generals of Massachusetts militia by the Provincial congress in January, 1776. He was a representative in the Hartford convention of Nov. 11, 1780, and was a member of the committee that prepared a circular to set forth the necessity of providing for revenue by a system of taxation. He also loaned the government a large amount of money, and was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1780, and of the convention that adopted the Federal constitution in 1788; was a member of the council, 1788-96, and a presidential elector in 1792. He served in the state senate where he strongly advocated the public school

system. He was married first to Mary Coleman, and secondly to Mary (Lee) Orne, widow of his brother, Col. Joshua Orne, and sister of Col. Jeremiah Lee. He died in Boston, Mass., June 6, 1796.

ORR, Alexander Dalrymple, representative, was born at Alexandria, Va., in 1765. He was a pioneer settler of Kentucky, and at an early period settled in Bourbon, afterward Mason county, on the Ohio river, where he built the first brick house erected in the county. He represented Bourbon county in the Virginia legislature in 1790, was elected with Christopher Greenup to represent Kentucky on its admission as a state, in the 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, 1791-97. He was also elected to the Kentucky senate in 1792. He died in Paris, Ky., June 21, 1835.

ORR, James Lawrence, governor of South Carolina, was born in Craytonville, Anderson county, S.C., May 12, 1822; son of Christopher and Martha (McCann) Orr; grandson of John and Jane B. (Chicksale) Orr, and a descendant of Humphrey Orr, a native of Ireland, who settled in Plumstead, Bucks county, Pa., in 1730. James Lawrence Orr served as a clerk in his father's store; was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, studied law under Judge Whitner, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He settled in practice in Anderson, S.C., was married to Mary J. Marshall, and became editor of the *Anderson Gazette*. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1844-46, and a representative in the 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1849-59. He served as chairman of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and of the committee on Indian affairs, and was speaker of the house during the 35th congress. He opposed secession and the compromise measures of Henry Clay, and in 1851, as a member of the Southern Rights convention in Charleston, S.C., succeeded in defeating the secession ordinance framed by that body, although he maintained the right of a state to secede. He was a delegate to the state secession convention of 1860, and finally cast his lot with his native state. He was one of the three commissioners sent to Washington in December, 1860, to treat for the surrender of the U.S. forts in Charleston harbor and of other property to the state. On his return he raised a rifle regiment, and commanded it in battle until 1862, when he was elected to the Confederate States senate, serving until the close of the Confederate government. He was elected governor of South Carolina by the Republican party, under President Johnson's plan of reconstruction in 1865, and served until 1868. He was



a delegate to the Constitutional Union convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866; judge of the 8th circuit of South Carolina, 1870-73, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1872. He was appointed U.S. minister to Russia by President Grant, as successor to Andrew G. Curtin, who resigned in August, 1872, and he served from March, 1873, until his death in St. Petersburg, Russia, May 5, 1873.

ORR, John, educator, was born in Chester district, S.C., Aug. 12, 1820; eldest son of William and Isabella (Ervin) Orr; and grandson of John and Rosanna (Cameron) Orr, John Orr being a graduate of Dublin university, Ireland. He was graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1845; A.M., 1848, and was professor of ancient languages in the Macon Masonic college at Macon, Tenn., which was founded in Fayette county in 1849, transferred to Clarks-ville, Montgomery county, Tenn. soon after, became known as Stewart college in 1855 and as the Southwestern Presbyterian university in 1875. He was president of the college, 1851-53. Prior to the civil war he removed to Greene county, Ohio, where he was elected principal of the schools at Cedarville, and he was clerk of courts of Greene county, 1864-82. He died at Xenia, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1883.

ORR, John William, wood engraver, was born in Ireland, March 31, 1815. He was brought to New York in 1816 by his parents, who settled in Buffalo, where he attended school. In 1836 he removed to New York city and studied wood engraving in the studio of William Redfield, receiving a silver medal from the Mechanics institute for the best wood engraving in 1837. He engaged as an engraver in Buffalo, N. Y., 1837-42; in Albany, N. Y., 1842-44, where he made engravings to illustrate the state reports on geology, and in New York city, 1884-87. He established an engraving business, which held front rank for over a quarter of a century, and brought the art of wood engraving to public notice by extensive advertising, new inventions and able assistants, who represented the most skilled English, French and German engravers. His first work of importance was the frontispieces for Harper's *Illustrated Shakespeare*. He received a gold medal in 1842 from the New York State Agricultural society for the best wood cuts representing domestic animals. He edited *The American Odd Fellow*, 1862-71. He died in Jersey City, N.J., March 4, 1887.

ORT, Samuel Alfred, educator, was born at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., Nov. 11, 1843; son of Samuel and Christina Ort; grandson of John Ort, and a descendant of German and Huguenot families. His grandparents immigrated to America from Germany and settled near Lewis-

town, Pa., in 1780. Samuel Alfred Ort was prepared for college in Kishacoquillas seminary, near Lewistown, 1853-56, and was graduated at Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, A.B., 1863; A.M., 1869. He studied at the Theological school of Wittenberg college; was a tutor in the preparatory department, 1863-65; pastor of the Lutheran church at Findlay, Ohio, 1865-68, and teacher of Latin and literature in Hagerstown Female seminary, 1868-69. He returned to Wittenberg college as a tutor in 1869, and was professor of mathematics, belles lettres, English literature and logic, 1870-74. He had charge of the Lutheran mission at Louisville, Ky., 1874-79, where he erected a church, which was completed in 1875, and was pastor of St. James church, New York city, 1879-80. In 1880 he was elected professor of theology in Wittenberg college; became president of the college and Frederick Gilbert professor of Christian theology and mental philosophy in 1882, and professor of systematic theology in the seminary in 1884. He retired from the presidency in 1900, being succeeded by the Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff; was elected dean but retained his professorships, and on the death of President Ruthrauff in 1902 became acting president of the college. Under his supervision a new college building was begun and built at a cost of \$67,000, which stands as a monument to his perseverance and labor; also a young woman's hall, a gymnasium and Hamma divinity hall. He was a delegate to the General synod of the Lutheran church from 1873, secretary of the synod, 1873-79, and president of that body at Omaha, Neb., in 1887. He received the degree D.D. from Wittenberg college in 1877, and LL.D. in 1893. He was married in 1875 to Anna, daughter of W. W. and Mary A. Senteny of Louisville, Ky. He was prominent as a lecturer, contributed to reviews and edited the *Lutheran Evangelist* at Springfield, Ohio, 1881-85. He published several lectures and pamphlets, and is the author of: *The Pre-eminence of the Spiritual* (1884), and *Christ, the Completeness of Man* (1886).

ORTH, Godlove Steiner, representative, was born in Lebanon, Pa., April 22, 1817; son of Godlove and Sarah (Steiner) Orth; grandson of Balzer, Jr., and Rosina (Kucher) Orth, and great-grandson of Balzer Orth, a Moravian, who emigrated from Germany to Lancaster county, Pa., with Count Zinzendorf, and was settled in Lebanon in 1730. Balzer Orth, Jr., served in the Revolutionary war, and had charge of the Hessian prisoners after the battle of Trenton. Godlove Steiner Orth was graduated at Pennsylvania college; studied law in the office of James Cooper, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He settled in practice in Lafayette, Ind.; was a member of the Indiana senate, 1843-48, and became

president of that body. He was a candidate for elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848, and was appointed one of the five commissioners from Indiana to the Peace conference of 1861. He entered the U.S. army in 1862, as captain of the 76th Indiana volunteers, which he had recruited, and was placed in command of the U.S. ram *Horner* on the Ohio river. He was a Republican representative from the ninth district of Indiana in the 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1863-71, and served on important committees, including that on foreign relations. He was a representative from the state-at-large in the 43d congress, 1873-75; was instrumental in securing the right of expatriation; active in behalf of the annexation of Santo Domingo, and in reorganizing the diplomatic and consular system. He was recommended by the entire senate and house as U.S. minister to Berlin, in 1871, but President Grant decided to make no change. He declined a commissionership of internal revenue and accepted the appointment as U.S. minister to Austria in 1875, having previously declined the mission to Brazil. He resigned his mission in 1876, upon his nomination as Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, Feb. 22, 1876, and made the canvass for that office, but on Aug. 2, 1876, withdrew his name in favor of Benjamin Harrison, who was nominated and defeated. He received the votes of fifty-nine Republican legislators for U.S. senator, Jan. 24, 1879, when Daniel W. Voorhees was elected. He was a Republican representative from the ninth district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879-82, and was defeated for the 48th congress in 1882. He was married first, in 1840, to Sarah Elizabeth Miller of Gettysburg, Pa., and secondly, Aug. 28, 1850, to Mary A. Ayers of La Fayette, Ind. He died in La Fayette, Ind., Dec. 16, 1882.

ORTON, Edward Francis Baxter, educator, was born in Deposit, N.Y., March 9, 1829; son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel George and Clara (Gregory) Orton; grandson of Miles Orton, a soldier in the war of 1812, and a descendant, through Samuel Orton, one of the fifty-one colonists who settled in Litchfield county, Conn., of Thomas and Margaret (Pratt) Orton. Thomas Orton came to Massachusetts Bay colony before 1641; settled in Windsor, Conn., and removed to Farmington, Conn., in 1655. Dr. Samuel G. Orton was graduated at Hamilton college, 1822, and was a Presbyterian minister in western New York for fifty years. Edward Orton was fitted for college by his father, and was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851. He was assistant in the academy at Erie, N.Y., 1848-49; private tutor, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849-50; a student at Lane Theological seminary, 1849-50; assistant at Delaware Literary institute, Franklin, N.Y.,

1851-54; student at Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, 1852, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1854-55. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Jan. 2, 1856; was professor of natural science, State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., 1856-59; principal of the academy at Chester, N.Y., 1859-65; principal of the preparatory department and professor of natural history, Antioch college, Ohio, 1865-69; assistant state geologist, Ohio, 1869-75; president of Antioch college, 1872-73, and of the Ohio State Agricultural college (Ohio State university) 1873-81; professor of geology in Ohio State university, 1873-99, and state geologist of Ohio, 1882-99. Orton Hall, one of the chief buildings of the university, was named for him. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and its president, 1899, and corresponding and honorary member of various scientific associations in the United States and Europe. He helped to organize and was president of the Ohio State Sanitary association, 1884-85, and of the Geological Society of America, 1896. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton in 1876, and that of LL.D. by Ohio State university in 1881. He served on the U.S. geological survey, and his report appears in the "Eighth Annual Report"; on the Kentucky State survey, and his report on the petroleum and gas fields of western Kentucky was published in a separate volume. He was married first, in 1855, to Mary M. Jennings of Franklin, N.Y., who died in 1873, leaving two sons and two daughters; and secondly, in 1875, to Anna Davenport Torrey of Millbury, Mass., and of the two children by this marriage the son was given the ancestral name of Samuel. He is the author of many scientific reports and addresses, and of: *Economic Geology of Ohio* (1883-88); *Petroleum and Inflammable Gas* (1887). He died in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1899.

ORTON, James, naturalist, was born in Seneca Falls, N.Y., April 21, 1830; son of the Rev. Azariah Giles and Minerva (Squire) Orton; grandson of Azariah and Abigail (Jackson) Orton, and a descendant of Thomas and Margaret (Pratt) Orton. Azariah G. Orton, Williams, 1813; Princeton Theological seminary, 1820; D.D., University of New York, 1847; Union college, 1850, was a Presbyterian minister, 1822-60, and died in Lisle, N.Y.,



Edward Orton

Dec. 28, 1864. James Orton was graduated at Williams in 1855, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1858. He was married in 1859 to Ellen E. Foote of Williamstown, Mass. He traveled in Europe, 1859-60; was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church, Greene, N.Y., July 11, 1860; was pastor at Thomaston, Maine, 1861-63, and at Brighton, N.Y., 1863-69. He developed a strong interest in natural history, and while in college successfully conducted a students' expedition to Labrador. He was instructor in natural history at the University of Rochester, N.Y., 1866-69; conducted a scientific expedition to South America under the auspices of Williams college in 1867, and was professor of natural history in Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1869-77. He made a second expedition to South America in 1873, crossing the continent from Para to Lima by Lake Titicaca, and in 1876, owing to pulmonary trouble, returned to the high plateau regions of Peru and Bolivia, and in the spring of 1877 undertook the exploration of the Beni river, a large tributary of the Amazon. He had in view a preliminary survey for a railroad to connect the navigable waters of the Amazons with the railroad that had been already built from the Pacific coast to La Paz, Bolivia. He was forced, however, to turn back, reaching the eastern shore of Lake Titicaca on Sept. 24, 1877, and died while crossing to the other side. He brought to the United States the first fossils ever reported from the stratified rocks of the Amazon valley, and became one of the highest authorities on the central region of South America. He was a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and his discoveries were second only to those of Alexander Von Humbolt. He contributed articles on the natural history of South America to scientific journals and to the transactions of societies, and is the author of: *Miners' Guide and Metallurgists' Directory* (1849); *The Proverbialist and the Poet* (1852); *The Andes and the Amazon* (1870); *Underground Treasures and How to Find Them* (1872); *The Liberal Education of Women* (1873), and *Comparative Zoölogy* (1875). He died on Lake Titicaca, Peru, Sept. 25, 1877, and was buried on an island in the lake.

ORTON, William, publisher and financier, was born in Cuba, N.Y., June 14, 1826; son of Horatio and Sarah (Carson) Orton; grandson of John and Ruth (Norton) Orton; great-grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Mason) Orton, and a descendant of Thomas and Margaret (Pratt) Orton. William Orton was graduated at the State Normal school, Albany, N.Y., in 1847, and engaged in teaching school until 1850, when he was married to Agnes J. Gillespie of Buffalo, N.Y., and entered the employ of George Derby & Co.,

publishers, taking charge of the business in Geneva, N.Y. On the death of George Derby in 1852, the firm became Derby, Orton & Co. In 1856 the business, as Miller, Orton & Co., was transferred to New York city and in 1857 went into liquidation. Mr. Orton subsequently became managing clerk for J. G. Gregory & Co., publishers; was appointed collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of New York by President Lincoln in 1862, and U.S. commissioner of internal revenue, with headquarters at Washington, D.C., in 1865. He resigned this office after a few months, to accept the presidency of the United States Telegraph company, and after the consolidation of that corporation with the Western Union Telegraph company in 1866, was vice-president, 1866-67, and president from 1867 up to the time of his death. He established the *Journal of Telegraphy* in 1867, and secured for the Western Union Telegraph company a monopoly of telegraph lines in the United States, making the earnings of the company very large. He died in New York city, April 22, 1878.

OSBON, Bradley Sillick, naval officer, was born in Rye, N.Y., Aug. 16, 1828; eldest son of the Rev. Abiathar Mann and Elizabeth Esmond (Sillick) Osbon; grandson of William and Hannah (Mann) Osbon and of the Rev. Bradley and Mary (Pattison) Sillick, and a descendant of the Osbournes, who came from Normandy to England in the time of William the Conqueror. Four Osborne brothers came to America shortly after the arrival of the *Mayflower*, and settled in Massachusetts. His father (1808-1882) was a Methodist clergyman. The son went to sea on a merchant vessel in 1838; visited a majority of the ports and islands of the globe and nearly all the islands in the Pacific ocean; spent one summer in the Antarctic and two winters in the Arctic ocean; served in the Chinese navy as coxswain, and in the Argentine navy as commander under Commodore Coe. He also served throughout the Argentine war, returning at its close to the merchant service. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the *Harriet Lane* under Capt. John Faunce; served as aide and signal officer; was at the fall of Fort Sumter, S.C.; was temporarily attached to the flag-ship *Wabash*, North Atlantic squadron, under Dupont, and took part in the battle of Port Royal, S.C. He was appointed clerk and fleet signal officer to Farragut; served on the flag-ship *Hartford* during the capture of the forts below New Orleans, and was personally commended for gallantry. He was sent north on the gunboat *Cayuga* as bearer of dispatches, arriving at Hampton Roads during the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and acted as signal officer to President Lincoln, and as aide and signal officer to Com-

mander John L. Worden on the monitor *Montauk* in the engagements before Fort McAllister and in the destruction of the privateer *Nashville*. He was made admiral in the Mexican navy at the close of the civil war, and received a letter of marque giving him one half the prize money accruing from his captures and conferring upon him the power to issue "letters of marque" and to commission ships under the Mexican flag. He sailed from Philadelphia for Brazos de Santiago in the steamer *General Sheridan* with a full complement of officers and men. The steamer, fitted out in New York, and carrying his guns and torpedo outfit, was lost off Hatteras, thereby obliging him to confine his operations to the Rio Grande, Texas. He married in Liverpool, England, Feb. 14, 1868, Eliza Balfour, one of the Balfours of Burleigh. In the war with Spain, while acting as a volunteer naval scout, he was the first to discover Cervera's fleet off the island of Curacao, May 14, 1898, and after reporting to the department of state received a letter of thanks from that of the navy for his services. He was the first commander of the Farragut Naval Veteran Association of Philadelphia; a charter member of the Farragut Naval Association of New York; captain, commodore and twice rear-admiral of the National Association of Naval Veterans, U.S.A.; twice commander of Naval Post 516, G.A.R.; chairman of the Associated Commanders and Quartermasters of the City of New York; colonel of the Osborn cadets, composed of Sunday-School boys, and founder and flag-officer commanding the U.S. Veteran Navy with the rank of commodore. In 1902 he had been for several years interested in mining asphalt and sulphur in the eastern part of Venezuela. He was decorated with the Venezuelan order of "del Busto del Libertador" in 1889 in recognition of services rendered in coast surveying in that republic. The United States hydrographic office published his survey of the harbor of Carúpano, Venezuela.

OSBORN, Henry Fairfield, educator, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 8, 1857; son of William H. and Virginia R. (Sturges) Osborn; grandson of Jonathan Sturges of Fairfield, Conn., and New York, and a descendant of Nathan Gold. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1877, Sc. D., 1881; was assistant professor of natural science in the College of New Jersey, 1882-83; professor of comparative anatomy there, 1883-91, when he resigned and became Da Costa professor of biology in the newly established department at Columbia college, New York city. He was also dean of the faculty of pure science at Columbia, 1892-95; curator of vertebrate paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, 1891-1902; was active in

the organization of the New York Zoological society, serving from its foundation as chairman of its executive committee, and helping to plan the zoological park in the Bronx. He was appointed vertebrate paleontologist to the geological survey of Canada, and paleontologist to the U.S. survey in 1900. He was vice-president of the Academy of Science, 1894-98, president, 1898-1900, and elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1900. He was married, Sept. 29, 1881, to Lucretia, daughter of Gen. Alexander J. Perry, U.S.A. He is the author of: *From the Greeks to Darwin* (1894), and contributed extensively to educational and scientific periodicals.

OSBORN, Henry Stafford, educator and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1823; son of Truman and Eliza (Paget) Osborn. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and from Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1845. He was stated supply of the Presbyterian church, Coventry, R.I., 1845-46; traveled and studied abroad, and while in London, England, attended the Father Mathew Temperance convention as a delegate. He studied at the University of Bonn, Germany, and at the Polytechnic institution of London, and was ordained by the presbytery of Hanover, Va., April 9, 1846. He was pastor at Hanover Court House, Va., 1846-49; at Richmond, Va., 1849-53; at Liberty, Va., 1853-58; stated supply at Salem, Va., while serving as professor of natural science at Roanoke college, 1858-59, and was pastor at Belvidere, N.J., 1859-66. He was professor of mining and metallurgy at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1866-70; professor of chemistry at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1870-73, and pastor at Oxford, 1870-71. He was stated supply at Millville, Ohio, 1871-74, but resigned on account of failing health and subsequently devoted himself to literature. He was married to Susan Paulina, daughter of G. Hampton Coursen of New York. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1865. He was a member of the Pennsylvania and Virginia historical societies and of the Victoria Philosophical society of London. He is the author of: *Palestine, Past and Present* (1855); *Fruits and Flowers of the Holy Land* (1856); *Pilgrims in the Holy Land* (1857); *Scientific Metallurgy of Iron and Steel in the United States* (1870); *The New Descriptive Geography of Palestine* (1877); *Manual of Bible Geography and Ancient Egypt in the Light of Recent Discoveries* (1885); *Chart of Books of the Bible* (1886); *The Useful Minerals and Mining Architecture* (1887); *Biblical History and Geography* (1888), and with the Rev. Lyman Coleman published a large map of Palestine. He died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1894.

OSBORN, Herbert, entomologist, was born in Lafayette, Wis., March 19, 1856; son of Charles Paine and Harriet Newell (Marsh) Osborn; grandson of Alpheus and Harriet (Paine) Osborn, and of Enos, Jr., and Rebeckah (Hawley) Marsh, and a descendant of John Marsh, who was born in England, 1618, landed in Boston, 1635, settled in Hartford, Conn., 1636, and married Anne, daughter of John Webster, about 1642. He attended the public schools of Fairfax, Iowa, 1864-72; Iowa college, 1872-73, and was graduated from the Iowa State college, B.Sc., 1879, M.Sc., 1880. He was assistant professor of zoölogy and entomology in Iowa State college, 1880-85, and professor, 1885-98. He was married, Jan. 19, 1883, to Alice Isadore Sayles of Manchester, Iowa. He became the entomologist of the experiment station in 1890; state entomologist of Iowa in July, 1898, and was elected professor of zoölogy and entomology and director of Lake Laboratory, Ohio State university in 1898. He was special agent of the division of entomology of the U.S. department of agriculture, 1885-94; was elected president of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, 1887; president of the Association of Economic Entomologists, 1898, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1884, the Biological society of Washington, 1885, the Entomological society of Washington, 1885, the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science in 1893, the American Entomological society of Philadelphia, 1897, and of the Société Entomologique de France in 1888. He edited the *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences*, 1890-98, and is the author of: *Pelliculi and Mullophaga of Man and Lower Animals* (1891); *Insects Affecting Domestic Animals* (1896); *Contributions to Hemipterous Fauna of Iowa*, with E. D. Ball (1897); *Studies of North American Jassoidea*, with E. D. Ball (1898); *The Hessian Fly in the United States* (1898); *The Genus Scaphoideus* (1900), and articles in scientific journals and transactions of scientific societies.

OSBORN, Thomas Andrew, governor of Kansas, was born in Meadville, Pa., Oct. 26, 1836. He attended the public school and Allegheny college, and learned the printer's trade. He studied law under Judge Derrickson of Meadville in 1856, removed to Pontiac, Mich., in 1857, where he was admitted to the bar, and in November of that year removed to Lawrence, Kansas Territory, being employed as a compositor on the *Herald of Freedom*. In 1858 he engaged in the practice of law in Elwood, Kansas; was elected attorney of Doniphan county, and was a member of the state senate, 1859-62, serving as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1862.

He was lieutenant-governor of Kansas in 1863; U.S. marshal by appointment from President Lincoln, 1864-67, and Republican governor of Kansas, 1872-76. He was U.S. minister to Chile, by appointment from President Hayes, 1877-81, and conducted important negotiations between various South American governments, and in 1881 was transferred to the Brazilian mission, where he served until 1886. He located in Topeka, Kan., on his return, and in 1888 was state senator from Shawnee county. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose by the Emperor of Brazil for special services. He died at Meadville, Pa., Feb. 4, 1898.

OSBORN, Thomas Ogden, soldier, was born in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1832; son of Samuel and Hannah (Meeker) Osborn. He attended Delaware college; was graduated from the University of Ohio, A.B. 1854, A.M. 1857; studied law with Gen. Lew Wallace at Crawfordsville, Ind., and began practice in Chicago, Ill., in 1859. He organized the 39th Illinois regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was detailed to guard the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and engaged Jackson's forces during the raid into Morgan county, Va., in 1861, and succeeded in delaying him for several hours, afterward making a successful retreat across the Potomac. He engaged in the battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862, and commanded a brigade made up of the 39th Illinois, 13th Indiana and 62nd and 67th Ohio regiments in the operations against the forts in Charleston harbor in 1863. In 1864 he accompanied General Butler up the James river, his regiment occupying the right of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 10th army corps. He was wounded at Drewry's Bluff, May 12, 1864, and commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 24th army corps at the siege of Petersburg, Va., 1864-65. On April 2, 1865, his brigade was one of three to capture Fort Gregg. He was promoted brigadier-general and brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallant services throughout the war. He returned to his law practice in Chicago, where he was treasurer of Cook county and a manager of the National Soldiers' Home. He was appointed a member of the international committee to settle disputed claims between the United States and Mexico, and was U.S. consul-general and minister-resident to the Argentine Republic, 1874-85, subsequently engaging in railway enterprises in Brazil, but continuing his residence in Chicago. He was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of various other military associations.

OSBORN, Thomas Ward, senator, was born in Scotch Plains, N.J., March 9, 1836. He was graduated from Madison university in 1860, studied law in Watertown, N.Y., and was ad-



mitted to the bar in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized a company of artillery in Watertown, N.Y., was commissioned its captain and was assigned to the 11th army corps. He served through the war as chief of artillery in various army corps, and of the Army of the Tennessee and was three times wounded. He was commissioned colonel in 1865, and was appointed assistant commissioner of the Florida bureau of refugees, 1865-66. He practised law in Tallahassee, Fla.; was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1867; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1867, and drew up the constitution which was adopted. He was a Republican state senator and was elected June 30, 1868, by the Florida legislature, U.S. senator with A. S. Welch, drawing the long term expiring March 3, 1873. He died in New York city, Dec. 18, 1898.

OSBORNE, Edwin Sylvanus, representative, was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1839; son of Sylvanus and Lucy (Messinger) Osborne; grandson of Cooper and Hannah (Oakley) Osborne. His great-grandfather, Thomas Osborne, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and was mortally wounded in the battle of Monmouth, and his first ancestor in America, John Osborne, emigrated from England and settled in East Windsor, Conn., in 1645. Edwin S. Osborne was graduated from the University of Northern Pennsylvania, Bethany, Pa., in 1858 and from the National Law school of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1860. He was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 26, 1861, and in April joined the 8th regiment infantry, Pennsylvania volunteers. He served with General Patterson's division and was honorably mustered out, July 29, 1861. In August, 1862, he recruited a company and joined the 149th Pennsylvania volunteers, being commissioned captain, Aug. 30, 1862. In September he has appointed judge advocate and served as such for the command of General Wadsworth, 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, until February, 1863, when, at his own request, he rejoined his regiment and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. In the first day's battle this regiment forming part of Stone's "Bucktail" brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, successfully held an advanced position for four hours against the repeated assaults of greatly superior numbers, meanwhile executing the movement of "changing front to rear" under heavy fire, and sustaining in the battle a loss of seventy-five per cent of its effective strength. Captain Osborne was appointed brigade inspector, Aug. 27, 1863, and assigned to duty in General Wadsworth's division. He distinguished himself in leading a charge in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and again in the assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864. He was commis-

sioned major of the 149th Pennsylvania, March 2, 1865, was several times mentioned in orders for gallantry and skillful handling of troops in battle and was three times brevetted for meritorious conduct. In April, 1865, Major Osborne was relieved from duty in the inspection department and appointed judge advocate at Washington. In June, 1865, he was sent to Andersonville and other Confederate prisons to investigate the charges of cruelty to prisoners on the part of those late in command. In July, 1865, he preferred charges of murder against Capt. Henry Wirz of Andersonville prison and drew the specifications of the indictment under which that officer was found guilty and executed. He was honorably mustered out, July 21, 1865, and returned to the practice of law. He was major-general of the 3d division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1870-78; was prominent in reorganizing the militia system of the state; commanded the forces that quelled the riots in Scranton, Pa., in 1871, and Susquehanna Depot, Pa., in 1874, and prevented a similar outbreak at Hazleton, Pa. He was commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, G.A.R., in 1883, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888. He was representative-at-large from Pennsylvania in the 49th and 50th congresses, and from the 12th congressional district in the 51st congress, serving, 1885-91. During his service in congress he defended the policy of protection and advocated the subsidizing of American ships. He was married to Ruth Ball of Pittston, Pa., Oct. 12, 1865, and their son, John Ball Osborne, born June 24, 1868, Yale, A.B., 1889, was U.S. consul at Ghent, Belgium, 1889-94, and joint secretary of the reciprocity commission of the United States, Oct. 18, 1897. Their second son, William Headley Osborne, born in 1870, graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1891, served in the campaign against Santiago in the war with Spain as lieutenant in the 1st U.S. cavalry, and died of typhoid fever in the military camp at Montauk Point, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1898. General Osborne died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1900.

OSBORNE, John Eugene, governor of Wyoming, was born in Westport, Essex county, N.Y., June 9, 1860; son of John C. and Mary E. Osborne. His grandparents were English. He worked on a farm summers, attended the district and high school winters, was apprenticed to a druggist in Burlington, Vt., in 1876, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1880, after having attended the winter course of lectures, 1877-80. In 1881 he removed to Rawlins, Wyo., where he established a wholesale and retail drug store. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Union

Pacific railway company. He engaged extensively in live-stock raising in 1884, and became the largest individual sheep owner in Carbon county. He was a Democratic representative in the territorial legislature in 1883; chairman of



the territorial penitentiary building commission, and mayor of Rawlins, 1888; an alternate to the Democratic national convention in 1892; was governor of Wyoming, 1892-94, having been elected, Nov. 8, 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. F. E. Warren, and declined re-nomination in 1894. He was a

member of the bimetallic Democratic national committee for the state of Wyoming in 1895; was chairman of the state delegation at the Democratic national convention, Chicago, 1896, and was the Democratic representative-at-large from Wyoming in the 55th congress, 1897-99. He was vice-chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee in 1898 and the unsuccessful Democratic and Free Silver candidate for U.S. senator before the Wyoming legislature of 1899.

OSBORNE, Phoebe Ann Sayre, educator, was born in Madison, N.J., March 14, 1812; daughter of Baxter and Elizabeth (Kitchell) Sayre; granddaughter of Deacon Ephraim Sayre (born 1746) and of Aaron Kitchell (q.v.), and a descendant of Thomas Sayre, born in Bedfordshire, England, 1597, a Puritan refugee to America about 1635, and of Robert Kitchell, born in England in 1604, and prominent in the Guilford settlement in Connecticut, 1639. Phoebe Osborne was well educated and in 1828, with her sister, Elizabeth Kitchell, born in 1814, removed to New York city, where they devoted their time and liberal means to charitable work. The sisters founded and became teachers in the charity mission known as the "Ragged school," established at Five Points in 1830, and conducted with marked success. In 1836 they were prominent in inducing the city council to open public schools, Number 1 for boys and Number 2 for girls, the first public schools in the city, and they were engaged as the first teachers, Phoebe teaching the boys and her sister Elizabeth the girls. Phoebe continued to teach until 1835, when she was married to Milo Osborne of Lenox, Mass. and devoted herself to domestic life. In 1873 she removed to Chicago, Ill., where she died, Jan. 20, 1897.

OSBORNE, (Samuel) Duffield, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 20, 1858; son of Samuel Smith and Rosalie Willoughby (Duffield) Osborne; grandson of Samuel and Abbie M. (Theall) Osborne, and of James Murdoch and Margaretha A. (Prince) Duffield, and a descendant of George Duffield, who emigrated from Ireland to Pequea, Penn., in 1720, and of Carel de Beauvais, who emigrated from France and settled in New York in 1659. He attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882, and from the Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1881. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and practised in New York city, 1881-92. He was assistant secretary of the Brooklyn department of city works, 1892-94; traveled in Europe, 1895-96, and on his return settled in New York city and engaged in literary work. He was elected a member of the Linnæan society in 1878; corresponding member of the Nuttall Ornithological club in 1879, and an associate member of the American Ornithological union in 1888. He edited: *Livy's Roman History* in the *World's Great Books* series (1898); *Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome* (1901), and became associate editor of the *Home Library of Literature and Achievement*, in 1901. He is the author of: *The Spell of Ashtaroth* (1888); *The Robe of Nessus* (1890); *The Secret of the Crater* (1900); *The Lion's Brood* (1901), and of many short stories, essays and poems.

OSBORNE, William McKinley, consul-general, was born in Girard, Ohio, April 26, 1842; son of Abner and ——— (Allison) Osborne. He attended the academy at Poland, Ohio, and Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He enlisted in the 23d Ohio volunteer regiment early in 1861 and was discharged in 1862 owing to injuries received. He studied law at the University of Michigan, 1863-64; was admitted to the bar in June, 1864, and practiced at Youngstown, Ohio, 1869-77, serving as mayor of the city, 1875-76; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877, and was married in April 24, 1878, to Frances Clara, adopted daughter of Walter Hastings of Boston, Mass. He practiced law in Cleveland, Ohio, 1877-80, and in 1880, after traveling and residing in Europe, he settled in Roxbury and opened a law office in Boston, Mass. He became a prominent Republican politician; was a common council man, 1884-85; a member of the board of police commissioners, 1885-93, and secretary of the Republican national committee of 1896. He was appointed, March 18, 1897, U.S. consul-general at London, by President McKinley, his maternal cousin, and held that office until his death, which occurred at Wimbledon, London, England, April 29, 1902.

OSGOOD, Frances Sargent, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1811; daughter of Joseph Locke. She became acquainted with Mrs. Lydia Maria Childs, editor of the *Juvenile Miscellany*, and contributed articles and poems to that and other periodicals under the pen-name "Florence," and also edited the *Ladies' Companion* for a short time. She was married in 1835 to Samuel Stillman Osgood (1808-1850), an artist; accompanied him to England, and while there published two of her books and contributed to English magazines. They returned to Boston in 1840, and shortly afterward settled in New York city, where she wrote under the pen-name "Fanny Forester." She issued in London: *The Casket of Fate* (1838); *A Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England* (1839), and wrote at the request of James Sheridan Knowles, a play *The Happy Release, or the Triumph of Love*. In New York she issued: *Poetry of Flowers and Flowers of Poetry* (1841); *The Snowdrop*, a book for children (1841); *Poems* (1846), and in Philadelphia, *The Floral Offering* (1847). An illustrated edition of *Poems* appeared in 1849; a 16mo edition in 1861; a complete edition of her poems in 1850; *Labor is Prayer*, Rufus W. Griswold wrote a biographical sketch for a *Memorial* issued in 1850. She died in Hingham, Mass., May 12, 1850.

OSGOOD, Howard, educator, was born at Magnolia plantation, Plaquemine, La., Jan. 4, 1831; son of Isaac and Jane Rebecca (Hall) Osgood; grandson of Timothy and Sarah (Farnham) Osgood, and a descendant of John Osgood, Andover, Mass., 1642. He was a student at Harvard college, 1846-49. He was married in 1853 to Caroline Townsend Lawrence, who died in 1898. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1856; was pastor at Flushing, N.Y., 1856-58; traveled and studied in Europe, 1858-59; was pastor in New York city, 1860-63, and professor of Hebrew in Crozier Theological seminary, Chester, Pa., 1863-73, and in Rochester Theological seminary, 1875-1900. The degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1858, of D.D., by Brown in 1863, and of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1894. He served on the American committee on Bible revision, prepared the introduction for the *Schaff-Lange Commentary*, and is the author of numerous articles published in the *Baptist Review*, *Bibliotheca Sacra* and *Presbyterian and Reformed Review*.

OSGOOD, James Ripley, publisher, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, Feb. 22, 1836; son of Col. Edward Louis (1806-1864) and Abby R. (Dana) Osgood; grandson of Capt. James (1757-1815) and Abigail (Evans) Osgood, and a descendant through Samuel, James, Samuel and Capt. John from John Osgood, the immigrant. He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; was

a clerk for Ticknor & Fields, publishers, at the Old Corner Book store, Boston, Mass., 1855-64; member of the firm, 1864-69; of the firm Fields, Osgood & Co., 1869-71; James R. Osgood & Co., 1871-78; Houghton, Osgood & Co., 1878-80; James R. Osgood & Co., 1880-85; London agent for Harper & Brothers, 1885-90, and of the house of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., London, 1890-92. He was elected a member of the Century association, New York city, in 1866. He never married. His sister, Katharine Putnam Osgood, born May 25, 1842, was the author of: *Driving Home the Cows* and other poems. He died in London, England, May 18, 1892.

OSGOOD, Samuel, delegate and postmaster-general, was born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 3, 1748; third son of Capt. Peter and Sarah (Johnson) Osgood; grandson of Timothy and Mary (Russell) Osgood; great-grandson of Timothy and Deborah (Poor) Osgood; great²-grandson of John and Mary (Clements) Osgood; and great³-grandson of John and Sarah Osgood, who came from Wherwell, Hampshire, England, to Massachusetts, about 1637-38, sojourned at Ipswich, and settled at Newbury. John Osgood was admitted a freeman, May 23, 1637, and about 1645 removed to Andover, Mass., where he died, Oct. 24, 1651, leaving sons: John, born 1630, and Stephen, born 1638. Samuel Osgood was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1770, A.M., 1773, and studied theology, but abandoned it to join his brother Peter in business. He was a delegate to the Essex county convention in 1774; was a representative in the colonial legislature and served on many important committees in the provincial congress. He organized among his neighbors a company of minutemen and was made captain. On hearing of the conflict he marched to Lexington, and thence to Cambridge, where he joined the Continental army and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Artemas Ward, serving, 1775-76. He was offered the command of a regiment in February, 1776, but resigned from the army to become a member of the Provisional congress of Massachusetts which body made him a member of the board of war. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1779 and a member of the committee to frame the constitution. He was elected the first senator from Essex county in the Massachusetts legislature in 1780, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780-84, where he served on the board of war, winning the confidence and esteem of General Washington. He was the first commissioner of the U.S. treasury, 1785-89, and first postmaster-general of the United States, 1789-91, the government being conducted in New York city at that time. He resigned the postmaster-generalship on the removal of the national

capital to Philadelphia, Pa.; was elected a member of the state assembly in 1800, serving for several years, and was elected speaker. He was a supervisor of New York county, 1801-03, and U.S.



1785-1788.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, New York.

naval officer of the port, 1803-13. He was married first, Jan. 4, 1775, to Martha Brandon of Cambridge, Mass., who died without issue, Sept. 13, 1778; and secondly, May 24, 1786, to Maria (Bowne) Franklin, widow of Walter Franklin of New York city, and daughter of Daniel Bowne of Flushing, Long Island, N.Y. Their daughter, Martha Brandon, married the Hon. Edmond C. Genet, French minister to the United States; Juliana married first her cousin, Samuel W. Osgood, and secondly the Rev. Dr. Israel W. Putman; Susan Kittredge married, May 17, 1821, Moses Field, and Walter Franklin Osgood (1791-1836) married Ellen and had one son, Samuel, who married Kate Bowling and died in Newbern, N.C., 1863. Samuel Osgood, the delegate, was a charter member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of: *Letters on Episcopacy* (1807), and other theological writings. He died in New York city, Aug. 12, 1813.

OSGOOD, Samuel, clergyman and author, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812; son of Thomas (1767-1818) and Hannah (Stevens) Osgood; grandson of Samuel (1714-1774) and Elizabeth (Abbott) Osgood; great-grandson of Ezekiel (1679-1741) and Rebecca (Wordwell) Osgood; great²-grandson of Christopher (1643-1723) and Hannah (Belknap) Osgood, of Amherst, and great³-grandson of Christopher (the immigrant) and Margaret (Fowler) Osgood of Ipswich, Mass., who came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in 1633-34. Samuel Osgood prepared for college under Willard Parker and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and from the Divinity school, Cambridge, in 1835. He traveled and preached, 1835-37, and while residing at Louisville, Ky., in 1836-37, assisted James Freeman Clarke in editing the *Western Messenger*. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church, Nashua, N.H., in 1837, and served there, 1837-41; was pastor of the West-

minster church, Providence, R.I., 1841-49, and succeeded the Rev. Orville Dewey in the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, 1849-69. He resigned in 1869; was baptized, confirmed and ordered deacon, and advanced to the priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1870-71. He preached in New York city, but never took charge of a parish, devoting himself to missionary work and to literature. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1855 and that of LL.D. by Hobart in 1872. He was corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the New England Historic Genealogical society and member of the New York Historical society, serving for many years as its domestic corresponding secretary. He was married, May 24, 1843, to Ellen Haswell, daughter of George and Mary (Haswell) Murdock of Boston. He edited in connection with the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the *Christian Inquirer* (1850-54), and is the author of: *Studies in Christian Biography* (1851); *God With Men, or Footprints of Providential Leaders* (1853); *The Hearth Stone: Thoughts Upon Home Life in our Cities* (1854); *Milestones in our Life Journey* (1855); *Student Life* (1860); *American Leaves* (1861), and *Thomas Crawford and Art in America* (1875). He translated from the German of Olshausen: *History of the Lord's Passion* (1839); *De Wette's Practical Ethics* (2 vols. 1842), and published several addresses and sermons. He died in New York city, April 14, 1880.

OSMUN, Thomas Embley ("Alfred Ayres"), orthoëpist, was born at Montrose, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1834; son of George and Mildred Washington (Ayres) Osmun, and a descendant of Benjamin Osmun, a colonel in the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, a justice of the peace of Akron, Ohio, removed from Vermont in 1813 and founded the Ayres settlement. Thomas Osmun attended an academy in Cleveland and Oberlin college; studied in Paris and Berlin, 1853-59, and after his return to the United States became a prominent contributor to periodicals, teacher of elocution and dramatic critic. He was an editor of the *Standard Dictionary*, and under the pen name "Alfred Ayres" is the author of: *The Orthoëpist* (1880); *The Verbalist* (1881); *The Mentor* (1884); *Essentials of Elocution* (1886); *Acting and Actors; Elocution and Elocutionists* (1894); *The Essentials of Elocution* (1897); *Some Ill-Used Words* (1901). He died in New York city, Oct. 26, 1902.

OSSOLI, Sarah Margaret Fuller, author, was born at Cambridgeport, Mass., May 3, 1810; daughter of Timothy (q.v.) and Margaret (Crane) Fuller. Her younger sister, Ellen, married the poet, Ellery Channing of Concord, Mass. Margaret was educated at home and at the age of

fifteen was proficient in Latin, Greek, French and Italian. She removed to Groton, Mass., in 1833 and upon the death of her father in 1835, taught school in Boston, Mass., and Providence, R.I., in



Margaret Fuller

order to support the younger children of the family. She removed to Jamaica Plain, Mass., in 1839; was a frequent visitor at Brook Farm and there met the famous patrons of that celebrated colony, being recognized as the inspiration of Hawthorne's "Zenobia" in his "Blithedale Romance." She formed a club of the brightest and most distinguished women in Boston and edited the *Dial*, a philosophical journal. In December, 1844, she removed to New York city and assumed the position of literary critic and philanthropic and artistic reporter on the *Tribune*, and became a member of the household of Horace Greely. In August, 1846, she sailed for Europe and after an extended tour in which she met the foremost leaders in philanthropic, literary and reform movements, settled in Rome, Italy, in 1847. While there she was married in December, 1847, to Giovanni Angelo, Marquis Ossoli. During the siege of Rome, at the request of Mazzini, she was in charge of the Hospital of the Trinity to the Pilgrims and contributed much to the care of the wounded; but upon the possession of the city by the French in June, 1849, she took refuge with her husband in Rieti, Italy, where her child had been placed for safety. After a few months the family returned to Florence and set sail from Leghorn, on the merchant ship *Elizabeth* bound for America. While off Fire Island, N.Y., the vessel was wrecked during a severe storm and the three were drowned. The body of the child, the only one recovered, was taken to Boston and buried at Mt. Auburn cemetery by the New England relatives. A memorial to Margaret Fuller, consisting of a pavilion on the dunes overlooking the sea at Point o' Woods, opposite the site of the wreck, was unveiled on July 19, 1901, the 51st anniversary of the disaster. The idea of its erection originated with Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and the necessary money was raised by subscription. The interior of the pavilion contains a bronze tablet giving the name of Margaret Fuller and those of her husband and child, together with the facts of the shipwreck, and bearing an inscription by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Margaret Fuller is the author of: *Summer on the Lakes* (1843); *Woman of the Nineteenth Century* (1844); *Papers on Literature and Art* (1846), of which a new edition was prepared by her brother, the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller (q.v.) (1855). The MS. of her proposed *History of the Roman Republic* was lost in the shipwreck. Her life was written jointly by William Henry Channing, R. W. Emerson and James Freeman Clarke in 1852; Julia Ward Howe wrote a memoir in *Eminent Women* series (1883), and Thomas Wentworth Higginson in *American Men of Letters* (1884). See also correspondence of Emerson and Carlyle, and Life of Mazzini. She died at sea off Fire Island, Long Island, N.Y., July 19, 1850.

OSTERHAUS, Peter Joseph, soldier, was born in Coblenz, Germany, Jan. 4, 1823. He emigrated to the United States and settled in Belleville, Ill., in 1849. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned major of a battalion of the 2d Missouri infantry and engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. He was promoted colonel of the 12th Missouri regiment. He commanded the 1st division of the corps under General Curtis at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6-8, 1862, and one of the three divisions in the Army of the Southwest in May, 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, June 9, 1862, and commanded the 9th division, 13th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the attack on Arkansas Post and in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1-July 4, 1863. On May 2, 1863, he was stationed on the left branch of the road to Port Gibson and was repulsed by the Confederate force opposed to him; but later in the day he was joined by Gen. John E. Smith's brigade and made a successful attack. He commanded the 1st division, 15th army corps, of the army under Grant at Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25, 1863, and temporarily under General Hooker. At Lookout Creek he crossed the bridge, ascended the mountain, subsequently attacked the southern wing of the enemy on Missionary Ridge, making thousands of prisoners, and drove back the Confederate forces stationed at the summit. He commanded the 1st division, 15th army corps, in the Atlanta campaign, May 3 to Sept. 8, 1863, and during the absence of General Logan, the 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, Sept. 1, 1864, to January, 1865. He was chief of staff to Gen. E. R. S. Canby during the Mobile campaign and at the surrender of Gen. E. Kirby Smith's army, after which he commanded the military district of Mississippi until Jan. 15, 1866. He was appointed U. S. consul to France and resided at Lyons, 1866-77. He returned to New York city in 1877 and was engaged in manufacturing and exporting hardware for several years. He then removed to Mannheim, Germany, where he continued the business.

O'SULLIVAN, John Louis, diplomatist, was born on a British man-of-war in the Bay of Gibraltar, during the outbreak of the plague in November, 1813; son of the U.S. consul to the Barbary states. He was a student at the Military school of Sorèze, France, and at the Westminster school, London, where he received a gold medal; was graduated at Columbia college, A.B. 1831, A.M. 1834, and was tutor there, 1831-33. In 1841-42 he was a member of the New York state assembly, where he labored to secure a bill abolishing capital punishment; was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1846-54; and charge d'affaires and U.S. minister resident to Portugal, 1854-63. At the unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, Oct. 28, 1886, he addressed the French visitors. He died in New York city, March 24, 1895.

OSWALD, Eleazer, soldier, was born in England about 1755, and immigrated to America in 1770. At the outbreak of the Revolution he entered the Continental army; became secretary to Benedict Arnold, serving under him at Ticonderoga, and commanded the patriot force at Quebec after Arnold was wounded. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 1, 1777, and served with Col. John Lamb's regiment of artillery, distinguishing himself at Compo, where he fought under Arnold, and at the battle of Monmouth, where he was honorably mentioned in the official report. He left the service in July, 1778, and became connected with the *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, where he was unpopular on account of publishing an article by Gen. Charles Lee reflecting on the military ability of Washington. He removed to Philadelphia, where he established the *Independent Gazetteer, or the Chronicle of Freedom* in 1782, began the publication of the *Price Current* in 1783, the first commercial journal in the United States, and published the *Independent Gazette, or the New York Journal Revived*, in New York city, 1782-87. In 1792 he joined the Revolutionary army in France as colonel of artillery, served at Jemmapes and was sent by the Republican government on a secret mission to Ireland. He returned to the United States in 1795, and died of yellow fever in New York city, Sept. 30, 1795.

OTERO, Miguel Antonio, delegate, was born in Valencia, N.M., June 21, 1829; son of Vicente and Maria Gertrudes (Chavez) Otero. His brother, Antonio Jose Otero, was appointed by Gen. Stephen Kearny one of the three district judges, on the acquisition of the territory in 1846. He was educated in St. Louis, Mo., and Fishkill, N.Y.; studied law in New York city and in Missouri under Gov. Trusten Polk, and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis in 1852. He was private secretary to W. C. Lane, governor of New

Mexico, 1852-53; was elected to the territorial legislature from Valencia county in 1853; declined the appointment of U.S. attorney for the territory by President Pierce in 1853; was a delegate to the 34th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1855-61, and delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston in 1860, where he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He served as territorial secretary from June to September, 1861, under appointment of President Lincoln, but his nomination was not confirmed by the senate. In 1864 he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he engaged in merchandising, and later removed with the progress of the Kansas Pacific railroad to Hays city. When the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road was building he followed its progressive steps to Granada, La Junta, El Mora, Otero and Las Vegas. He helped to organize the New Mexico and Southern Pacific railroad and was its first vice-president. He also organized and was the first president of the San Miguel National bank at Las Vegas in 1880; was president of the Jamez Hot Springs company, and the unsuccessful candidate for delegate to the 47th congress in 1880. He was married in St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1857, to Mary J. Blackwood, and had four children; Page Blackwood, Miguel Antonio, Gertrude V. and Mary J. He died at Las Vegas, N.M., May 30, 1882.

OTERO, Miguel Antonio, governor of New Mexico, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17, 1859; son of Miguel Antonio and Mary J. (Blackwood) Otero. He received his classical education at the University of St. Louis, Mo., and the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and was married, Dec. 19, 1888, to Caroline V., daughter of Lafayette Emmett, chief-justice of Minnesota, 1858-65. He was cashier in his father's bank at Las Vegas, 1880-85; city treasurer, 1883-84; clerk of San Miguel county, 1889-90; clerk of the U.S. district court, 1890-93; delegate to the Republican national convention, 1892; and on June 7, 1897, became by appointment of President McKinley governor of the territory of New Mexico for a four years' term; was reappointed by President McKinley, June 15, 1901, during the vacation of congress, and by President Roosevelt, Dec. 18, 1901, being confirmed, Jan. 22, 1902, for a second four year term. He was chairman of the New Mexico delegation to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, 1900.

OTHEY, James Hervy, first bishop of Tennessee, and 30th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Liberty, Bedford county, Va., Jan. 27, 1800; son of Isaac Otey, and a descendant of John Otey, a soldier of the American Revolution. His father served for thirty years in the Virginia senate. He received an excellent preparatory education and was graduated with

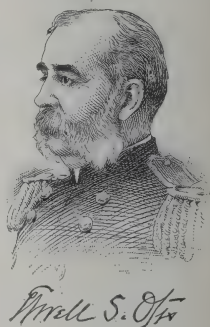
honors from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823. He was tutor in Latin and Greek at the university, 1820-21, and taught in a private school, Warrenton, N.C. He studied theology under Bishop Ravenscroft; was admitted by him to the diaconate and to the priesthood, and was rector of St. Paul's, Franklin, Tenn., 1827-35, and of St. Peter's, Columbia. He was elected the first bishop of Tennessee in 1834, and was consecrated by Bishops White, Onderdonk and Doane, Jan. 14, 1834. As pioneer bishop of the church in the southwest, he had missionary jurisdiction over Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Mississippi and Florida. He made St. Peter's church, Columbia, the cathedral church in 1835, and removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he erected St. Mary's cathedral. At the outbreak of the civil war he opposed secession, and although he was a firm friend and co-worker with Bishop Polk, refused to attend the convention of southern bishops held in Georgia, and remained loyal to the government. He established Columbia institute, a school for girls at Columbia, Tenn., while residing there, and was one of the first to propose the theological school which became the University of the South at Sewanee. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia college in 1833 and that of LL.D. by the University of North Carolina in 1859. He is the author of: *The Unity of the Church* (1852), and of many sermons. He died in Memphis, Tenn., April 23, 1863.

OTTEY, Peter Johnston, representative, was born in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 22, 1840; son of John M. and Lucy Wilhelmina (Norvell) Otey; grandson of Isaac Otey, for thirty years a state senator, and a descendant of John Otey of Revolutionary fame, and of Capt. Matthews, who served at Point Pleasant, Va., Oct. 10, 1774. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute, Lexington, Va., in July, 1860, and while a cadet took part in the defence of the state during the John Brown raid. He engaged as a civil engineer on the Virginia and Kentucky railroad, and in April, 1861, joined the Confederate army, serving throughout the war with the Army of Northern Virginia. He was severely wounded at the battle of New Market, Va., May 15, 1864, and as senior field officer commanded a brigade under General Early in the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. Upon the close of the war he returned to Lynchburg and engaged in the railroad, banking and insurance business. He was a Democratic representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895-1902. He died at Lynchburg, Va., May 4, 1902.

OTIS, Eliza Henderson (Boardman), author, was born in Boston, Mass., July 27, 1796; daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Henderson)

Boardman, and granddaughter of Joseph Henderson, who read the proclamation announcing "A Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and America," from the Old State House balcony, Boston, April 23, 1783. She was carefully educated, and was married, May 6, 1817, to Harrison Gray Otis, 2d (1793-1827); Harvard, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814. Shortly after his death she went to Europe, where she resided seven years and where her two sons were educated. While in Europe she was presented at several courts and after her return to Boston was prominent in society. She was interested in various charitable institutions, especially the Blind asylum and the Sailors' Snug Harbor. She aided in the purchase of Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and in the erection of the Washington equestrian statue, and was the first to celebrate regularly Washington's birthday, throwing open her house to the public on each succeeding February 22. Through her appeal to the legislature the day was set aside as a legal holiday by Massachusetts, which was the first state to recognize it as such. Upon the outbreak of civil war, she took charge of the Evans House aid committee, for which she was thanked by the mayor and council. Her portrait, painted by George P. A. Healy, is owned by the Bostonian society. She is the author of: *The Barclays of Boston* (1854), and articles in the *Boston Transcript*. She died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 21, 1873.

OTIS, Elwell Stephen, soldier, was born in Frederick, Md., March 25, 1838; son of William and Mary Ann Catharine (Late) Otis; grandson of Elwell and Sallie (Evans) Otis, and of Michael and Maria Late, and descendant of John Otis, born at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, 1581, who came to this country in 1635 and settled in Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1858, and from the Harvard Law school in 1861; practiced law in Rochester, N. Y., 1860-62, and joined the Federal army, Sept. 13, 1862, as captain in the 140th New York volunteer infantry attached to Warren's brigade, Sykes's division, and afterward to Ayres's brigade, Griffin's division, 5th army corps. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy and Bethesda Church; was promoted lieu-



tenant-colonel, Dec. 23, 1863, and upon the death of Col. George Ryan at Spottsylvania, succeeded to the command of the regiment. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 5th army corps, during the early operations against Petersburg, Va., in 1864, but later in the year was severely wounded, and after a sick leave of absence was honorably discharged, Jan. 24, 1865. The brevets of colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers were conferred on him, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania and the battle of Chapel House, Va." He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 22d U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866, which commission he accepted, Feb. 7, 1867, and was brevetted colonel, U.S. army, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia." He served on frontier duty, 1867-74; was inspector-general of the Department of Dakota, 1874-75, and took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, 1876-77. During the labor riots of 1877 he commanded his regiment, together with other troops, in Pennsylvania; upon the death of Col. George Sykes, succeeded him as colonel of the 20th U.S. infantry, Feb. 8, 1880, and organized and conducted the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry school, Leavenworth, Kansas, 1881-85. He returned to the command of the 20th infantry at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, in 1885. He was detailed as superintendent of the recruiting service, Oct. 1, 1890, which position he held until Jan. 21, 1893, and was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.A., Nov. 28, 1893. He was placed in command of the Department of the Columbia, including the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho and the territory of Alaska, with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, Dec. 1, 1893, and remained there till 1896, when he was engaged in revising the "Army Regulations" at Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado, including the state of Colorado and the territories of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, in May, 1897. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was engaged as president of a court-martial held at Savannah, Ga., and was delayed in entering active service until May 4, 1898, when he was commissioned major-general of volunteers and sent to San Francisco to organize troops destined for the Philippines. He sailed from San Francisco to Manila, July 23, 1898, with re-inforcements for Gen. Wesley Merritt, then commanding the U.S. army in the Philippines. In August, 1898, he succeeded General Merritt as commanding general of the Philippine army and governor-general of the province. Orders were issued prohibiting any acts of retaliation on the part of the troops to the annoyances of the insurgent forces, and on Feb. 1, 1899, a de-

tachment of U.S. troops was arrested and imprisoned at Malolos for examining, as was alleged, the Filipino intrenchments. On the same date the insurgents succeeded in drawing the fire of the outposts by attempting to break through the lines, and the ensuing battle lasted twenty-one hours, resulting in the utter rout of the Filipinos. On Feb. 4, 1899, he was brevetted major-general, U.S. army, for "military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippine Islands." On Feb. 23, 1899, on the occurrence of another demonstration the insurgents were defeated. Otis now followed up these engagements with the battles of Caloocan, Luzon, Iloilo, Island of Panay, and thereupon pressed Aguinaldo's Luzon army north, captured his capital of Malolos and drove the insurgent forces beyond the Rio Grande De Pampanga. Later, by combined operations of U.S. forces lasting from September to January, he took possession of all important points in the Philippines, scattered and disintegrated the army of the insurgents, Aguinaldo being among the fugitives. At the same time he inaugurated municipal governments, the supreme and some of the minor courts of the islands, and re-established trade and commerce throughout that archipelago. By his request he was relieved of the command of the U.S. forces in the Philippines, May 5, 1900, and was succeeded by General MacArthur, who also exercised the authority of military governor. He returned to San Francisco, May 25, 1900; on June 15, 1900, was publicly entertained at a celebration held in his honor at the city of Rochester, N.Y., and on June 16, 1900, his commission in the volunteer army was vacated. He was promoted major-general, U.S. army, June 16, 1900, to succeed Gen. Wesley Merritt, retired for age; was given command of the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., and on March 25, 1902, was retired, the war department, which issued a general order, reciting his distinguished services not only through the civil war, but in his conduct of the campaign in the Philippines. He was twice married, first in 1870 to Louise, daughter of Henry R. Selden of Rochester, N.Y., and secondly in 1879 to Louise Bowman, widow of Gen. Miles Daniel McAlester, U.S. army. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1900. He is the author of: *The Indian Question* (1878), and contributions to periodicals.

OTIS, Fessenden Nott, surgeon, was born at Ballston Spa, N.Y., March 6, 1825. He attended Canandaigua academy and Union college; was graduated from the New York medical college in 1852, was interne at Blackwell's Island hospital, New York city, 1852-53; and surgeon to the U.S. Mail steamship company, 1853-60. He was married in 1859 to Frances H., daughter of Apollos

Cook. He was surgeon to the New York city police department in 1861; lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1862-71, clinical professor there, 1871-90, and professor emeritus, 1890-1900; superintendent surgeon of the Pacific Mail steamship company, 1869-73, and president of the medical board of the New York police department, 1870-73. He acted as consulting surgeon to several New York hospitals, 1860-90. He made a trip around the world, 1890-91, and while in Japan gave a course of lectures at the medical university at Tokio. He was elected president of the American Association of andrology and syphilology in 1891; fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; the New York County Medical society; the British association, and a member of the University club, the Century association and numerous medical societies. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1851; that of M.D. by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864, and that of LL.D. by Columbia in 1892. He is the author of: *Lessons in Drawing, Studies of Animals and Landscapes* (2 vols., 1849-50); *Tropical Journeys* (1856); *History of the Panama Railroad and its Connections* (1860), and of numerous important medical and surgical works. He also contributed to various foreign and American medical journals, and invented many surgical instruments. He died in New Orleans, La., May 24, 1900.

OTIS, George Alexander, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1830; son of George Alexander (Harvard, 1821) and Anna (Hickman) Otis; grandson of George Alexander Otis, author of a translation of Botta's "History of the American War for Independence"; great-grandson of Dr. Ephraim Otis (Harvard, 1756), and a descendant from John Otis, Hingham, Mass., 1636. He attended the Boston Latin school and Fairfax institute near Alexandria, Va., and was graduated from th College of New Jersey, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852; and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D. in 1851. He was married, Sept. 19, 1850, to Pauline, daughter of the Rev. Alfred L. Baur of Newton, Mass. He studied in hospitals in London and Paris, 1851-52, and on his return to the United States settled in Richmond, Va. He was associate editor of the *Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1852-54, and in 1854 removed to Springfield, Mass. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal army as surgeon of the 27th Massachusetts regiment of volunteers and served throughout the war, receiving brevets as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services. He was appointed curator of the U.S. Army Medical Museum, July 22, 1864, and given charge of the surgical record department. His health failing in

1877, he was advanced to the rank of major and surgeon in the U.S. army, March 17, 1880, and remained in charge at the Army Medical Museum until his death. He was a member of the Medical Society of Norway; corresponding member of the Surgical Society of Paris; an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical society, a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D.C., and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of *Surgical History of the Rebellion* (2 vols. 1881), on which he was engaged at the time of his death, and numerous reports for the Medical Museum. He died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1881.

OTIS, Harrison Gray, senator, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1765; son of Samuel Alleyne and Elizabeth (Gray) Otis; grandson of Col. James and Mary (Alleyne) Otis, and of Harrison Gray, a loyalist and receiver-general of Massachusetts before the Revolution, and a descendant of John Otis, who emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, to Hingham, Mass., in June, 1635. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1783, A.M., 1786; studied law under Judge John Lowell in Boston, and became his law partner in 1786. He was married, May 31, 1790, to Sarah, daughter of William Foster. He served as captain in the Light infantry, 1787-93, his company escorting Washington on his entrance into Boston in 1789. He was an aide-de-camp to Gen. John Brooks during Shays's rebellion. He delivered the Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1788; represented Boston in the state legislature in 1796 and 1803-05, and was speaker, 1803-05. He was a Federalist representative from Massachusetts in the 5th and 6th congresses, succeeding Fisher Ames, and served, 1797-1801; was U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1801-03; and state senator and president of the senate, 1805-11. He was a delegate to the Federalist convention at Hartford, Conn., in 1814; judge of the court of common pleas of Massachusetts, 1814-18, and U.S. senator as successor to Joseph B. Varnum, 1817-22, resigning in 1822, when he was succeeded by James Lloyd, who completed the term. He was defeated as the Federal candidate for governor of Massachusetts by William Eustis in 1823, and was mayor of Boston, 1829-32. He delivered a eulogy on Alexander Hamilton in 1804 and made an argument in the U.S. senate in 1820 on the admission of Missouri, which were extensively copied and quoted. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was elected an honorary member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, Jan. 6, 1846. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1810-25, a fellow, 1823-25, and received the degree LL.D. from there in 1814. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1848.

OTIS, Harrison Gray, journalist, was born near Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1887; son of Stephen (born Litchfield, Conn., 1784) and Sarah (Dyar) Otis; grandson of Barnabas (1756-1850) and Mehitable (Turner) Otis; great-grandson of Joseph



Otis, who was born in Plymouth, Mass., and married — Little, and a descendant of James Otis (Hingham, 1635) from the Otis stock in America is descended, including James Otis, the Revolutionary patriot, and Harrison Gray Otis, the senator, for whom he was named. Barnabas Otis, his grandfather, served thirteen months in a New Hampshire

battalion, and was wounded, discharged and pensioned; and Stephen Otis, his father, removed with the New England Colonization company to Ohio in 1800, built a block house at Marietta, and was joined by his father, Barnabas Otis, and family from East Poultney, Vt. Harrison Gray Otis was partially educated in the common schools of Ohio, and learned the printer's trade. He married Eliza A. Wetherby at Lowell, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1859. He enlisted as a private in the 12th Ohio volunteers in 1861; was promoted four times and served in that regiment until 1864, when he was transferred to the 23rd Ohio Veteran Volunteers, in which he was promoted captain. He was twice wounded in battle and was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct, having participated in fifteen actions during the war. Subsequently he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the U.S. army, but declined. He was official reporter of the Ohio house of representatives, 1866-67; was foreman of the U.S. government printing office, 1869-70, and later an employee of the U.S. patent office, resigning as chief of division in 1876. He removed to California in that year, edited the *Santa Barbara Press*, 1876-79, and was special U.S. treasury agent in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska, 1879-81. He became editor of the *Los Angeles Times* in 1882. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898. He served against the Filipino insurgents in Luzon, commanding the 1st brigade, 2d division, 8th army corps, and led his brigade at the capture of Calococan, Feb. 10, 1899, being brevetted major-general for meritorious conduct there, March 25, 1899. After taking

part in the campaign against Malolos, the Filipino capital, he resigned, was honorably discharged, returned to California and resumed his newspaper work.

OTIS, James, orator and patriot, was born in West Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 5, 1725; son of James (1702-1778) and Mary (Allyne) Otis; grandson of Judge John Otis (1657-1725) and of Joseph Allyne of Plymouth, Mass., and great²-grandson of John Otis, who came from Hingham, England, in 1636 with his family and founded the town of Hingham, Mass. James Otis was tutored by the Rev. Jonathan Russell of Barnstable and was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1743, A.M., 1746. He studied law in the office of Jeremiah Gridley, 1745-48; was admitted to the bar in 1748, and began practice in Plymouth, Mass. He removed to Boston in 1750, soon attaining a high rank in his profession, and was appointed advocate-general under the crown. He was married in 1755 to Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel Cunningham, a Boston merchant. He was closely identified with the pre-Revolutionary movements and upon being asked to furnish the revenue officers with writs of assistance, refused and resigned his office, acting as counsel for the merchants in their protests against issuing writs, and accepting no fee. The case was argued before Chief-Justice Hutchinson in 1761, Otis's opponent being Jeremiah Gridley, his legal preceptor. He spoke for five hours in answer to Mr. Gridley's defence of the measure, and in his speech, which has been characterized as one of the greatest of modern times, embodied all the relations between the colonies and Great Britain. John Adams declared that on that day "the child of Independence was born,"

that "the oration breathed into the Nation the breath of life." The court reserved its decision until the next term when it granted the writs. In May, 1761, Mr. Otis was elected a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, where he served, 1761-70; opposed the stamp act in 1765; was the mover for the stamp act congress and a delegate to the same in New York city in October, 1765, and was a member of the committee that prepared an address to parliament. He was elected speaker of the house in 1767, but his election was not confirmed by Governor Bernard, his political enemy. On



OLD STATE HOUSE
BOSTON.

Sept. 5, 1769, he was badly beaten by one Robinson, a customs officer, supported by officers of the British army and navy, for having attacked the customs department in the columns of the *Boston Gazette*. He received a severe sword-cut on the head, and for the rest of his life was mildly insane. When he had received from Robinson a judgment for damages of £2,000, he refused to take the money awarded because Robinson had written an apology. In June, 1775, while residing at Watertown, Mass., on hearing of the assembly of troops at Breeds Hill, he borrowed a musket from one of his neighbors, joined the recruits and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. He removed to Andover, Mass., and in 1778 argued a case in Boston, but his mental powers were inadequate for the exertion and he returned to Andover. Shortly after his return, while standing in his doorway, he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He is the author of: *Rudiments of Latin Prosody* (1760); *Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives* (1763); *Rights of the Colonies Asserted* (1765); *Consideration in behalf of the Colonists* (1765), and *Power of Harmony in Prosaic Composition*. The Massachusetts society, Sons of the Revolution, placed a granite boulder holding a bronze inscription to his memory over his grave in the Old Granary Burying-Ground in Boston in 1898. He was named as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in 1900 in Class M, Rulers and Statesmen, and at the election in October received four votes. His daughter Elizabeth, on Oct. 4, 1776, married without his consent Lieut. Leonard Brown of the British army, who was wounded at Bunker Hill, and subsequently settled in Steaford, Lincolnshire, England. Her father, in his will, bequeathed to her "five shillings"; to his other daughter, Mary, and to her mother, Ruth Otis (who died in 1789), he bequeathed the residue of his estate and made them the executrices of his will. His only son, James, died when eighteen years of age, and his daughter Mary married Benjamin Lincoln, Jr. (1756-1784), eldest son of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln. James Otis died at the Osgood House, Andover, Mass., May 23, 1783.

OTIS, James. See Kaler, James Otis.

OTIS, Samuel Allyne, delegate, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 24, 1740; son of James and Mary (Allyne) Otis, and brother of James Otis the patriot. He was graduated from Harvard second in his class, A.B., 1759, A.M., 1762; studied law and engaged in business in Boston, Mass., as a merchant. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1776-88, and speaker, 1784; a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, 1780, and a member of the board of war. He was one of the commissioners

that negotiated with the leaders of Shays's rebellion in 1787; was a delegate to the continental congress, 1787-88, and upon the meeting of the first U.S. congress, March 4, 1789, was made secretary of the senate, which office he held, 1789-1814. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Harrison Gray, treasurer of Massachusetts. He died in Washington, D.C., April 22, 1814.

OTJEN, Theobold, representative, was born in West China, St. Clair county, Mich., Oct. 27, 1851; son of John C. and Dorothea (Schriner) Otjen. He attended the academy at Marine City, Mich., and a private school in Detroit, Mich., under Prof. P. M. Patterson, and was employed as foreman in a rolling mill at Milwaukee, Wis., 1870-72. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1875 and practiced law in Detroit until 1883, when he removed to Milwaukee. He was a member of the common council of the city, 1887-94; a trustee of the public library, 1887-91, and of the public museum, 1891-94; was defeated for city comptroller in April, 1892; was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 53d congress in 1892 and for the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Mitchell in 1893, and was a representative from the fourth Wisconsin district in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895-1903.

OTTENDORFER, Anna (Behr), philanthropist, was born in Würzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 13, 1815. She removed to the home of her brother in Niagara county, N.Y., in 1837, and in 1838 married Jacob Uhl, who opened a small printing office in New York city in 1844. He purchased the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, a German weekly, in 1845, which, through the help of his wife, greatly prospered and became a daily in 1849. Upon the death of Mr. Uhl in 1852, his wife became proprietor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, managing it alone until July, 1859, when she married Oswald Ottendorfer (q.v.), the latter assuming the position of editor-in-chief, while she remained the business manager. When the property of the paper, which had become the leading German journal in the United States, was turned into a stock company, Mrs. Ottendorfer gave the employees a ten per cent dividend on their annual salaries, subsequently raising it to fifteen per cent. She also bequeathed them \$25,000 in her will. She built and endowed the Isabella Home for Aged Women at Astoria, L.I., in 1875, at a cost of \$150,000, in memory of her daughter Isabella; contributed about \$40,000 to a memorial fund in support of several educational institutions in 1881; built and furnished the woman's pavilion of the German hospital in New York city at a cost of \$75,000, and gave \$100,000 and a library to the German dispensary on Second avenue, New York

city. Her fortune was estimated at \$3,000,000. She was awarded a gold medal by the German Empress in 1883, for her philanthropic work. She died in New York city, April 1, 1884.

OTTENDORFER, Oswald, journalist, was born at Zwittau, Moravia, Feb. 26, 1826. His father, a manufacturer, removed to Galicia, leaving Oswald in the charge of a married sister at Brünn. He attended the gymnasium at Brünn until 1846; was graduated in jurisprudence from the University of Vienna, and subsequently attended the University of Prague. In 1848 he returned to Vienna, joined the revolutionists and became a leader of the party in Saxony and Baden, and was subsequently commissioned a lieutenant in the battalion under Robert Blum. Upon the defeat of the revolutionists in October, 1848, he escaped to Switzerland and thence to the United States. He obtained employment in the counting room of the *Staats-Zeitung*, then owned by Jacob Uhl. Upon the death of Mr. Uhl in 1852 the management devolved on his widow, and Mr. Ottendorfer became an important factor in its publication. He was married in 1859 to Anna, widow of Jacob Uhl, and became the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *Staats-Zeitung*, which rapidly increased in circulation. In politics he was a Democrat, but his paper was strictly non-partisan. He was an alderman of the city, 1872-74, and was named as a candidate for mayor in 1874. He was a presidential elector on the Cleveland and Stevenson ticket in 1892. He retired from business in 1890, and part of his time was spent in travel in Europe. He donated \$300,000 to build and endow an educational institution in Zwittau, Moravia; founded a home for aged and indigent men on Long Island, N.Y., and founded and contributed to the Ottendorfer Free library on Second avenue, New York city. In his will he bequeathed to the Isabella Hermath Home for Aged Women, named in memory of a deceased daughter of his wife, \$100,000, supplementing a gift of like amount made a few days before his death; \$20,000 to the New York Free Circulating library, and the same to the Charity Organization society, to the Cooper Union and to the German hospital and dispensary; \$25,000 to the American Museum of Natural History, and \$10,000 each to the Society for Ethical Culture and the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans and Sick Persons. To each employee of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* he bequeathed a share in proportion to his salary in a total bequest of \$50,000. He died in New York city, Dec. 16, 1900.

OTTO, William Tod, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; son of Dr. John Conrad (q. v.) and Eliza (Tod) Otto. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania,

A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836; studied law with Joseph R. Ingersoll, and practiced in Indiana, 1836-44. He was judge of the second judicial circuit, 1844-52; was professor of law in the Indiana university, 1847-52; assistant secretary of the interior, 1863-71; was appointed the arbitrator on the part of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Spain in 1871, resigned in 1873, and was reporter of the decisions of the U.S. supreme court, 1875-84. He was U.S. representative to the universal Postal congress at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1885. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Indiana university in 1852. He is the author of seventeen volumes of the *Reports of the U.S. Supreme Court* (1866-82).

OUTHWAITE, Joseph Hudson, representative, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1841; son of George and Harriet (Hudson) Outhwaite, and grandson of John Outhwaite. He attended the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, 1847-60; taught in the Zanesville high school, 1862-64; was principal of a grammar school in Columbus, Ohio, 1864-67, and practiced law in Osceola, Mo., 1867-71, and in Columbus, Ohio, after 1871. He was prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, Ohio, 1874-78; a trustee of the Franklin County Children's home, 1879-83; a member of the sinking fund commission of the city of Columbus, 1883-89, and Democratic representative from the 13th and 12th districts of Ohio in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d congresses, 1885-95. He was a civilian member of the board of ordnance and fortification by appointment of President Cleveland in 1895, resigning in 1900, and was a trustee of the Ohio State university in 1897. In 1896 he was elector-at-large on the "Gold Democracy" ticket for the state of Ohio. He was president of the Columbus board of trade, 1900-1901.

OVERSTREET, Jesse, representative, was born in Franklin, Johnson county, Ind., Dec. 14, 1859; son of Gabriel Monroe and Sarah L. (Morgan) Overstreet; grandson of Samuel Overstreet, who removed from Oldham county, Ky., to Johnson county, Ind., in 1834, and of the Rev. Lewis Morgan. Jesse Overstreet attended the public schools and was graduated at Franklin college, Ind., in 1882. He studied law under his father, was admitted to the bar in 1886, settled in practice in Franklin, and in 1891 associated himself in practice with his father on the death of the latter's partner, Anderson B. Hunter. He subsequently practiced in Indianapolis. He was a Republican representative from the seventh Indiana district in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895-1905. He was married, June 7, 1898, to Katharyne, daughter of F. T. Crump of Columbus, Ind.

OVERTON, Edward, representative, was born in Towanda, Pa., Feb. 4, 1836; son of Edward and Eliza (Clymer) Overton; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Bleasdale) Overton of Wales, and of Henry and Mary (Willing) Clymer, and a great-grandson of George Clymer (q.v.). Edward Overton, Sr., a native of Clithers, Lancashire, England, was educated for the law in London, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., in 1818, and practiced in Wilkes Barre, Athens and Towanda, Pa. Edward Overton, Jr., was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1856, A. M., 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced in Towanda, and entered the Union army as major of the 50th Pennsylvania volunteers in September, 1861. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and commanded the regiment from that time until mustered out in October, 1864. He resumed practice in Towanda; served as U.S. register in bankruptcy, 1867-76, and as president of Citizens National Bank of Towanda, Pa., and was a Republican representative from the fifteenth Pennsylvania district in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877-81.

OVERTON, John, jurist, was born in Louisa county, Va., April 9, 1766; a descendant of William and Mary (Waters) Overton. William Overton, a native of England, settled in Virginia previous to 1670. John was self-educated; taught school in Virginia, later went to Kentucky where he was admitted to the bar in 1787, and in 1789 removed to Tennessee, practicing at Nashville with Andrew Jackson, at that time district attorney. He was employed as an expert in straightening out complications in the land titles in the district, and in modifying the land laws of North Carolina in conformity with the acts of 1777 and 1783. He was appointed judge of the superior court by Governor Sevier in 1804, to succeed Andrew Jackson, and was judge of the state supreme court, 1811-16. He purchased with Andrew Jackson the Rice grant of land at the mouth of the Wolf river in 1794, and was influential in establishing the city of Memphis. He was active in promoting the election of General Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and was consulted by the President during his two administrations. He owned the largest estate in Tennessee. He was the author of *Overton's Reports 1791-1817* (1817), which contain the land laws of the state, and his decisions became the statute law of Tennessee. He died near Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1833.

OWEN, Alfred, educator, was born in China, Maine, July 20, 1829; son of Sewell and Jane (Maxfield) Owen. He was graduated at Waterville college, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was principal of the academy at Bridgton, Maine, 1854-56, and was graduated at the Newton Theological institution in 1858. He was married, March 4, 1858, to

Elizabeth C. Stark of Waterville, Maine. He was ordained at China, Maine, Feb. 9, 1858; was pastor at Lynn, Mass., 1858-67; at Detroit, Mich., 1867-77, and at Chicago, Ill., 1877-79. He was president of Denison university, Granville, Ohio, 1879-86, and during his administration all debts were paid; the endowment was increased by \$100,000; the publication of the *Bulletin of the Scientific Laboratories of the University* begun, and the admittance of the university to the Ohio branch of the Inter-State Oratorical association secured. He was president and professor of theology at Roger Williams university, Nashville, Tenn., 1887-95, resigning the presidency in 1895, but continuing to hold the chair of theology and metaphysics. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Kalamazoo college, Michigan, in 1871. He was a frequent contributor to reviews and to the denominational press, and an occasional lecturer at several theological seminaries and ministers' institutes.

OWEN, David Dale, geologist, was born at Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, June 24, 1807; son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen, and brother of Robert Dale Owen (q.v.). He was educated under a private tutor, and trained in the use of carpenters' tools in the mechanical department connected with his father's mills. He attended the academy at New Lanark, the school of Emanuel von Fellenberg at Hofwyle, Switzerland, and the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, Scotland, where he studied science under Dr. Andrew Ure. He joined his father's community at New Harmony, Ind., in 1828, and with his brother Richard continued the study of chemistry and made geological researches. He went to England in 1831 to attend the lectures of Dr. Turner in the London university, returned to the United States in 1832 and was graduated at the Ohio Medical college in 1836. He accompanied Dr. Gerard Troost on the state survey of Tennessee during the summer of 1836, and was appointed state geologist of Indiana in 1837. He was married, March 23, 1837, to Caroline C., daughter of Joseph Neif who had been associated with Pestalozzi in his educational movement in Switzerland. He made a preliminary reconnaissance of the state of Indiana in 1837-38, and immediately published a



D. D. Owen

report which was re-issued in 1859. James Whitcomb, governor of Indiana and commissioner of the general land office, selected him to superintend a government survey of the Dubuque and Mineral Point districts, which comprised 11,000 square miles of the Northwest territory, the object being to reserve from sale the sections containing mineral wealth. This was one of the first surveys under the auspices of the national government. The results of his investigations were published in a *Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois made under Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury in 1839*, with charts and illustrations (1844.) He was engaged in assorting the collection of minerals and fossils left by William McLure in 1840, was appointed U.S. geologist and directed to make a survey of the Chippeway district, a preliminary report of which was published in 1848. In 1849 the task was broadened and he was directed to undertake a survey of the territory lying mainly within the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, for which the sum of \$40,000 was reserved. This task required five years of field work and a final year of office and laboratory work, the results of which appeared in a *Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Incidentally a Portion of Nebraska Territory*, with plates (1852). He was state geologist of Kentucky, appointed by Governor Powell, 1854-59, presenting four *Reports of the Geological Survey in Kentucky*, with an atlas (1836-61). He was also appointed state geologist of Arkansas by Governor Conway, serving, 1857-59, and publishing the results of his efforts in a *Report of a Geological Reconnaissance of the Northern Counties of Arkansas* (1858) and in the *Report of the Middle and Southern Counties* (1860). He was appointed geologist of Indiana in 1859, but owing to his impaired health, the work was done by his brother Richard, who published *Report of a Geological Reconnaissance of Indiana* (1862). His museum and laboratory were considered among the finest in the United States, and his collection of specimens was purchased by the Indiana State university for \$20,000. He died in New Harmony, Ind., Nov. 13, 1860.

OWEN, Edwin Iorwerth, educator, was born in Wales in 1825, and immigrated to the United States in his early youth. He was graduated from Georgetown college, Ky., B.A., 1849, and became a Baptist clergyman in Kentucky. He was pastor at Weston, Mo., 1857-59, and professor of ancient languages at William Jewell college, 1859-61. At the outbreak of the civil war the college was suspended, reopening in 1863 as a private school under the presidency of Dr. William Thompson, who retired after a few months.

Professor Owen became his successor and held the office until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William Jewell college in 1859. He died in Chicago, Ill., in 1867.

OWEN, George Washington, representative, was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1795, son of a planter, who removed his family to Davidson county, Tenn., in 1808. He was graduated at the University of Nashville, studied law under Felix Grundy and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He practised in Claiborne, Monroe county, Ala., in partnership with John Gayle, represented Monroe county in the state legislature, 1819-20, and was speaker of the house in 1820. He was representative from Alabama in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823-29; removed to Mobile; was collector of that port, 1829-36, and mayor of Mobile, 1836-37. He was married to Miss Hollinger of Mobile, Ala. He died at his plantation near Mobile, Ala., Aug. 18, 1837.

OWEN, John, governor of North Carolina, was born in Bladen county, N.C., in August, 1787; son of Col. Thomas and Eleanor (Portersfield) Owen. Colonel Owen was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1735; settled in North Carolina with his father in 1740; represented Bladen in the general assemblies of 1775-76 and 1776-77; served as 2d major of a Bladen regiment in the Revolutionary war, and commanded a regiment in the brigade of Gen. Isaac Gregory. He was a descendant of Robert and Rebecca (Humphrey) Owen of Merionethshire, Wales, who settled in Merion, Penn., about 1688. John Owen attended the University of North Carolina in 1804; became a planter, and was elected to the North Carolina legislature, serving in the house and senate, 1812-28. He was governor of North Carolina, 1828-30, and was defeated as a candidate for the U.S. senate by Willie P. Mangum in 1830, which contest produced an antagonism which very nearly resulted in a hostile meeting. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1835, and president of the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, at which William H. Harrison was nominated President, and John Tyler Vice-President, he himself having declined the nomination for the latter office. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Thomas Brown of Bladen county, N.C., an officer of the Revolution. His brother, James Owen (1784-1865), was a representative in the 18th congress, 1817-19. He died at Pittsboro, N.C., Oct. 14, 1841.

OWEN, John Jason, educator and author, was born in Colebrook, Conn., Aug. 13, 1803. His parents removed to Johnstown, N.Y., where he



was prepared for college. He was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; from Andover Theological seminary in 1831, and was ordained by the presbytery of New York city, Oct. 7, 1831. He was secretary of the Presbyterian Education society, 1831-35; principal of Cornelius institute, New York, 1835-48; professor of Latin and Greek, and vice-principal of the newly-organized Free academy, 1846-66. When the name was changed in 1866 to the College of the City of New York, he was made vice-president and served 1866-69. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1848, and that of LL.D. by Ingham college in 1850, and by Middlebury in 1864. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, Vt., 1863-69. He is the author of a translation of: *Xenophon's Anabasis* (1843); *Homer's Odyssey* (1844); *Xenophon's Cyropaedia* (1846); *The Works of Thucydides* (1847); also the *Acts of the Apostles in Greek, with a Lexicon* (1850); *A Greek Reader* (1852), and a *Commentary, Critical, Expository, and Practical, on the Gospels* (3 vols., 1857-73). He died in New York city, April 18, 1869.

OWEN, Joshua Thomas, soldier, was born in Caermarthen, Wales, March 29, 1821; son of David and Jane (Thomas) Owen, who immigrated to the United States in 1830 and settled in Baltimore, Md. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1845; engaged in teaching; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and in connection with his brother Robert founded a boys' academy at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He combined the practice of law with the duties of teacher, and was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1857-59. He was a private in the 1st city troop of Philadelphia in 1861; was elected colonel of the 24th Pennsylvania volunteers, enlisted for three months' service, and in July organized and became colonel of the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers, organized for two years' service. He served in the Army of the Potomac, holding the right of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 2d corps, and was present at every battle in McClellan's Peninsula campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Glendale, June 30, 1862, and was again with McClellan in the Maryland campaign, September, 1862, where he succeeded Gen. O. O. Howard to the command of the 2d brigade, when Howard succeeded Sedgwick to the command of the 2d division. He commanded the 2d brigade in Howard's division at Fredericksburg, in Gibbon's division at Chancellorsville, and in Grant's campaign against Richmond, including the battle of Cold Harbor. He was mustered out in 1864, and again took up his profession. He was recorder of deeds of Philadelphia,

1866-71, and in 1871 organized the New York *Daily Register* which published the official reports of the New York courts in 1873, and was a member of its editorial staff until shortly before his death. He was married in 1862 to Annie J. Shendon. He died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7, 1887.

OWEN, Richard, geologist, was born at Branfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, Jan. 6, 1810; son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen, and brother of Robert Dale Owen (q.v.). He studied under private tutors and attended the school of Emanuel Fellenberg at Hofwyl, Switzerland, three years, and the lectures of Dr. Andrew Ure at the Andersonian Institution, Scotland. He came to the United States with his father in 1824; settled at New Harmony, Ind., where his father founded a community and he engaged in teaching the settlers. He was next in business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward engaged in the management of a stock farm at New Harmony. He was married to Annie, daughter of Joseph Neif. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, he was commissioned captain in the 16th U.S. infantry, and served during the greater part of the war. With his brother David he made a geological survey of Minnesota, exploring in person the north shore of Lake Superior in 1849, and was professor of natural sciences in the Western Military institute of Kentucky, 1849-54. In 1854 the school was removed to Tyree Springs, Tenn., and in April, 1855, became the literary department of the University of Nashville, with which department he was connected, 1855-59. He also shared the military training of the students with Bushrod R. Johnson (q.v.). He was assistant geologist and geologist on the Indiana survey, 1859-60; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Indiana volunteers in 1861, and served in western Virginia, commanding a brigade under Gen. A. J. Smith. He recruited and commanded the 60th Indiana regiment and was taken prisoner at Munfordville, Sept. 17, 1862. He afterward served with Generals Sherman and Banks in the Red River expedition, resigning in 1863. He was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in Indiana university, 1863-67; of science and chemistry, 1867-79, and also gave instruction in geology, mineralogy, French and German. He made a survey of the mineral resources of New Mexico and Arizona; a geological survey of parts of North Carolina and of East Tennessee, while at Indiana university, and after his resignation, researches in terrestrial magnetism, and its effect on the formation of land on our globe. He received the degree M.D. from Nashville Medical college in 1858 and LL.D. from Wabash college in 1871. He contributed to sci-

entific and literary periodicals. He died, from the effects of poison taken accidentally, at New Harmony, Ind., March 25, 1890.

OWEN, Robert Dale, representative and author, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 7, 1801; son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen, and grandson of Robert and — (Williams) Owen, and of David Dale, a mill owner and lord provost of Glasgow, Scotland. His father (1771–1858), a prominent British social reformer and the author of many socialistic books, was in America, 1824–27, where he purchased 30,000 acres of land in Indiana and Illinois, and made an unsuccessful attempt to found a colony, which he named New Harmony. Robert Dale Owen was educated by private tutors and at Emanuel von Fellenberg's school at Hofwyl, Switzerland, 1818–21. He came to the United States in 1824, and aided his father in establishing the colony at New Harmony, Ind., but in 1827, upon the failure of the enterprise, went back to England. Returning to America in the same year he settled in New York, where he published the *Free Inquirer*, 1828–32, being assisted in the undertaking by Fanny Wright, the abolitionist. In 1832 he again went to New Harmony, Ind. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1835–38, and was influential in securing one half of the appropriation from the surplus U.S. revenue allotted to Indiana for the support of the public schools of that state. He was a Democratic representative from Indiana in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843–47. While in congress he introduced a resolution relating to the Oregon dispute, which subsequently formed the basis upon which the question was settled in 1846, and a resolution organizing the Smithsonian Institution. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Indiana in 1850, chairman of the committee on rights and privileges, and of the committee on revision. He was again a representative in the state legislature in 1851; appointed by President Pierce chargé d'affaires at Naples in 1853, and U.S. minister in 1855, serving until his return to the United States in 1858. He championed the abolitionist cause, and during the civil war was appointed by Secretary Stanton chairman of a committee to inquire into the condition of the freed slaves. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Indiana university in 1872, and he was a trustee of the university, 1838–46 and 1849–51. He is the author of: *Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark* (1824); *Moral Physiology* (1831); *Discussion with Origen Bachelor, on the Personality of God and the Authority of the Bible* (1832); *Pocahontas: a Drama* (1837); *Hints on Public Architecture* (1849); *A Treatise on the Construction of Plank Roads* (1850); *Footfalls on the Boundary of An-*

other World (1859); *The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation, and the Future of the African Race in the United States* (1864); *Beyond the Breakers* (1870); *Debatable Land Between this World and the Next* (1872), and *Threading My Way* (1874). He died at Lake George, N.Y., June 17, 1877.

OWEN, Thomas McAdory, historian, was born in Jonesboro, Jefferson county, Ala., Dec. 15, 1866; son of Dr. William Marmaduke and Nancy (McAdory) Owen; grandson of Judge Thomas and Dolly Payne (Williams) Owen, and great-grandson of Marmaduke (q.v.) and Agnes (Payne) Williams. Agnes Payne was a first cousin of Dorothy Payne, wife of President James Madison. His Owen and Williams ancestors were seated in Henrico and Hanover counties, respectively, in Virginia, as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, and his McAdory ancestor was a Scotch-Irish immigrant from North Ireland to South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary war. He was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B. and LL.B., 1887, A.M., 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and practised in Bessemer, Carrollton and Birmingham, Ala., until March 1, 1901, when he retired from the active practice of law and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was married, April 12, 1893, to Marie, daughter of the Hon. John H. Bankhead (q.v.). He was elected secretary of the Alabama Historical society, June 21, 1898; secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in Alabama, April 16, 1894, and a member of the American Historical association in 1894. He was one of the founders of the Southern History association of Washington, D.C., April 24, 1896; was instrumental in the establishment of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, located in the state capitol at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 27, 1901, and was elected its director, March 2, 1901, and in July, 1902, issued the first number of *The Gulf States Historical Magazine*, published bi-monthly. He edited the *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society* (vols. 1 to 4, 1898–1902,) and the *Report of the Alabama History Commission* (1901). He is the author of a *City Code of Bessemer, Alabama* (1888); *Bibliography of Alabama* (1897); *Bibliography of Mississippi* (1900), *Annals of Alabama 1819–1900*, being an addenda to Pickett's *History of Alabama* (1900); separate genealogies of the Lester, Strother, Eaton, Stansel, Lacey, Kelly, Fisher and Ross families; a *History of the Great Seal of Alabama*, and a sketch of Ephraim Kirby, the first Superior Court Judge in what is now Alabama.

OWEN, William D., representative, was born in Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 6, 1846; son of William D. and Priscilla (Rawlings) Owen; grandson of David and Elizabeth (Dunn) Owen,

and a descendant of David and Mary Jennings. He attended the Indiana State university in 1865, and studied law, which he relinquished in 1868 to become a minister of the Christian church, serving as such until 1878. He was married, Sept. 8, 1869, to Mary, daughter of John P. and Ada Ross of Oxford, Ind. He edited the *Western Journal*, Logansport, Ind., and was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880. He was a Republican representative from the tenth Indiana district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885-91. He is the author of *Success*, and *The Genius of Industry*.

OWENS, James W., representative, was born in Springfield, Ind., Oct. 24, 1837. He was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, B.S., 1862, A.M. 1865; and served in the 20th and 86th Ohio volunteers respectively, 1862-64, rising to the rank of captain. He attended the law school of the University of Michigan, 1864-65, was admitted to the bar in 1865 and settled in practice in Newark, Ohio. He was married, July 23, 1867, to Martha, daughter of Elias Kumbler of Oxford, Ohio. He served as prosecuting attorney of Licking county, Ohio, 1867-71, was a member of the state senate, 1876-80, and president *pro tempore* of that body, 1878-80. He was a Democratic representative from the sixteenth and fourteenth Ohio districts in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889-93. He was a trustee of Miami university, 1878-1900. He died at Newark, O., March 30, 1900.

OWENS, John Edward, comedian, was born in Liverpool, England, May 4, 1824, of Welsh parentage. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1827; settled first in Baltimore, Md., and in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, where his father engaged in the drug business. He was educated in private schools, and afterward assisted in his father's store and as a clerk in a wholesale house in the same business. His first stage appearance was a small and gratuitous part in the support of Charlotte Cushman at the National theatre, Philadelphia, in 1841, of which William E. Burton was manager. In 1843 he quarreled with Burton, left the company and returned to the drug business. He appeared in Baltimore at the Holiday theatre in 1844, and at Peale's museum in 1845. In 1846 he accepted the rôle of Jack Humphries in "Turning the Tables," in a benefit to D. P. Bowers at the Philadelphia museum, and in 1847 an agreement with Burton having been effected, was seen as Jakey in "A Glance at New York" in Philadelphia and Baltimore, receiving \$300 per week. He was associated with Mr. Hann in the management of the Baltimore museum in 1849, and was sole proprietor, 1850-53. In New Orleans he made the acquaintance of Joseph Jefferson, with whom he afterward played in "The Poor Gentleman." He

opened at Brougham's Lyceum, New York city, in 1852, and made a professional tour of Europe, 1852-53. He gave a panoramic entertainment illustrative of his ascent of Mount Blanc, in various cities in the United States, 1853, and in the same year became manager of the Charles Street theatre, Baltimore, where he personified Uncle Tom in Mrs. Stowe's novel dramatized. He then starred for several seasons and was the principal comedian at the Varieties theatre in New Orleans, La., in 1858, and manager, 1859-61. He opened at Wallack's theatre, New York city, in August, 1864, in "Solon Shingle," which had a run of eight months; appeared in the same play at the Adelphi theatre, London, in July, 1865, where he attracted immense audiences, and returned to Wallack's in 1866. He was repeatedly seen in all the leading cities of the United States in the rôles of Dr. Olapod, Caleb Plummer, Aminadab Sleek and Dr. Pangloss. He bought the Academy of Music at Charleston, S.C., in 1872; and while in California in 1880 lost a large proportion of his acquired fortune through speculation. He accepted an engagement at the Madison Square theatre in "Esmeralda," 1882-83, and afterward traveled. He died at his country house Aigburth Vale, near Towson, Md., Dec. 7, 1886.

OWSLEY, William, governor of Kentucky, was born in Virginia in 1782; son of William and Catharine (Bolin) Owsley; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Middleton) Owsley, and a descendant of the Rev. John and Dorothea (Poyntz) Owsley.

He removed to Lincoln in 1783 with his parents; taught school and served as deputy sheriff, his father being sheriff of Lincoln county; studied law under John Boyle, and established a successful practice in Lancaster, Garrard county.

He served in both branches of the state legislature several terms, and was a judge of the state supreme court, 1812-28. He maintained the principle of anti-repudiation advocated by Henry Clay in 1824, and remained firm when the majority in the state legislature tried to abolish the supreme bench, which act was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. supreme court. In 1828 he resumed the practice of law, again represented Garrard county in the state legislature and served on the bench of the court of appeals. Retiring from the practise of law in 1843, he lived on a farm near Danville, Ky., and in 1844 was elected by the Whig party governor of Kentucky, defeating Col. William O. Butler, Democrat, and re-elected in 1846, serving, 1844-48. Owsley county, Ky., was named in his honor. Centre college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1843. He died in Danville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1862.



P.

PACA, William, signer, was born at Wye Hall, Harford county, Md., Oct. 31, 1740; son of John and Elizabeth Paca. John Paca possessed large estates in Maryland, inherited from his father, and held office under the Proprietary governors.



Wm Paca

William Paca was graduated at Philadelphia college, A. B., 1759, A. M., 1762; studied law in the office of Stephen Bordley, Annapolis, Md., and was licensed to practise in the mayor's court in 1761. He completed his legal studies in the Middle Temple, London, England, and was admitted to the provincial court, April 11, 1764. He

opposed the "Stamp Act," in 1765, and every subsequent measure of British oppression. He was a member of the provincial assembly of Maryland, 1771-74, and a delegate to the Continental congress from Maryland, 1774-79, where he served on important committees. He was instructed by his constituents to agree to all measures that might be deemed necessary to obtain a redress of American grievances; but was restrained from openly advocating independence until June 28, 1776, when, the restrictions having been recalled, with his colleagues from Maryland he voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and on Aug. 2, 1776, signed the instrument. He contributed liberally to the patriot cause and as a member of the committee of safety assisted in planning a naval armament to defend the approach to Philadelphia, and in organizing the army. He was a state senator, 1777-79; chief-justice of Maryland, 1778-80; chief-justice of the court of appeals of Maryland in prize and admiralty cases, 1780-82, and president or governor of Maryland, 1783-85. He was influential in establishing Washington college at Chestertown, Md., in 1788; was vice-president of the Maryland Branch Society of the Cincinnati, 1784-99; a member of the Maryland convention that ratified the U.S. constitution in 1788, and judge of the district court of the United States for Maryland, 1789-99. He was married first, in May, 1761, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chew of Anne Arundel county, Md., and secondly, in 1777, to Anna Harrison of Philadelphia, Pa. He died at Wye Hall, Queen Anne county, Md., in 1799.

PACHECO, Romualdo, governor of California, was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 31, 1831. His father was a member of the staff of Echeau-dia, military governor of Alta California in 1835, and his mother was Romona Carillo of San Diego.

After attending school in the Sandwich Islands, 1838-43, he studied under a private tutor. Later he went to sea with his father-in-law, John Wilson of Dundee, Scotland, a sea captain, and after his return engaged in agriculture.

He was a state senator, 1851 and 1861; a representative in the state legislature, 1853-55 and 1868-70; county judge, 1855-59; state treasurer, 1863-66; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1871-75, and acting governor in 1875, to succeed Newton Booth, who was elected U.S. senator. He received the certificate of election as representative to the 45th congress in 1876, but the seat was awarded to Peter D. Wigginton, Feb. 7, 1878. He was a representative in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881-85, and in 1890 was appointed by President Harrison, U.S. minister to Guatemala and Honduras, retiring in 1893. He died in Oakland, Cal., Jan. 23, 1899.



PACKARD, Alpheus Spring, educator, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 23, 1798; son of the Rev. Hezekiah (1761-1849) and Mary (Spring) Packard; grandson of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard, and of the Rev. Alpheus and Sarah (Frost) Spring, and a descendant of Samuel Packard, who emigrated from Windham, Norfolk county, England, to America in the *Diligence* in 1638, with his wife and child, and settled first in Hingham and then in West Bridgewater, Mass. Alpheus removed to Wiscasset, Maine, with his parents, in 1802; was prepared for college at Phillips' academy, Exeter, N.H., and was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819. He taught school in Gorham, Wiscasset and Bucksport, and was the principal of Hallowell Academy, Maine, 1816-19; was at Bowdoin as tutor, 1819-24; professor of ancient languages and classical literature, 1824-65, of rhetoric and oratory, 1842-45, and of natural and revealed religion, 1864-84. He was also librarian of Bowdoin, 1869-81, and acting president, 1883-84. He was first married in 1827 to Frances E., daughter of Jesse Appleton, president of Bowdoin, and secondly in 1844 to Mrs. C. W. McLellan of Portland, Me. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, May 16, 1850, and was a frequent preacher at the college and the neighboring churches. He was an early member of the Maine Historical society, and its librarian and cabinet keeper for forty-five

years. He also contributed to and jointly edited several volumes of its *Collections*, and was a honorary member of the Royal Historical society of London, of the New York Historical society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the degree of D.D. from Bowdoin in 1860. He contributed to the *North American Review*, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and to *Annals of the American Pulpit*. He edited: *History of Bowdoin, with Biographical Sketches* (1882); *Works of the Rev. Jesse Appleton with a Memoir* (2 vols., 1836-37); *Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates with English notes* (1839), and published several addresses. See "Memorial: Alpheus S. Packard," by George T. Little (1886). He died at Squirrel Island, Maine, July 13, 1884.

PACKARD, Alpheus Spring, naturalist, was born in Brunswick, Me., Feb. 19, 1839; son of the Rev. Alpheus Spring and Frances Elizabeth (Appleton) Packard. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A. B., 1861, A. M., 1863, M. D., 1864; studied natural history under Louis Agassiz in the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, 1861-

64, receiving the degree S.B., 1864, and served for a time as an assistant in Agassiz Museum. He made a summer voyage to Labrador with the Williams College Greenland expedition under Professor Chadbourne in 1859, and inducted members of his class on a summer voyage to the Bay of Fundy in 1860. He was an assistant on



Alpheus S. Packard

the Maine geological survey, 1861-62, and discovered a deposit of fossils which determined the age of the rocks in the Fish River region, and visited northern Labrador with William Bradford, the artist, during the summer of 1864, afterward publishing various papers on the zoölogy and geology of that coast. He was assistant surgeon in the 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, Army of the Potomac, 1864-65. He was married in October, 1867, to Elizabeth Derby, daughter of Samuel B. Walcott of Salem, Mass. He was acting custodian and librarian of the Boston Society of Natural History, 1865-66; one of the organizers of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, Mass., of which he was one of the curators, 1868-76, and the director of its museum, 1877-78. He discovered in 1867 the traces (glacial striæ) of glaciers in the White mountains, which radiated from Mount Washington; the morphology

and mode of development of the ovipositor and stinging of insects; the nature of the spiral thread of the tracheæ of insects; the structure of the eyes and brains of blind insects, etc., and the brick-red or renal glands of the king crab. He established a summer school of biology in Salem, and in 1868, with Hyatt, Morse, and Putnam, founded the *American Naturalist*, of which he was editor-in-chief, 1868-88. He made zoölogical collections on the Florida reefs and also at Beaufort, N.C., 1869-70, at Charleston, S.C., in 1871, in Cuba in 1886, and in Mexico, ascending to the summit of Mt. Popocatepetl in 1885. In 1889 he traveled through Morocco, Algeria, and in Egypt up to the first cataract of the Nile. He was state entomologist of Massachusetts in 1871-73, and lectured on entomology at the Massachusetts State college, 1869-77, and at the Maine State Agricultural college in 1871. He was an instructor under Agassiz in the Anderson School of Natural History, Penikese Island, near New Bedford, Mass., 1873-74, serving also for a time as dean of the faculty, and was connected with the U. S. fish commission, for two seasons dredging off the New England coast. He was lecturer on natural history at Bowdoin, 1871-74, and was connected with the U. S. geological and geographical survey of the territories under Ferdinand V. Hayden, 1875-77. He was a member of the U. S. entomological commission, 1877-82, and during the summers of 1877-80 made extensive tours in the western and Pacific states and territories ascertaining the extent of the breeding grounds and distribution of the locust. He was elected professor of zoölogy and geology at Brown university in 1878. He received the degrees of Ph.D. in 1879 and LL.D. in 1901 from Bowdoin college. After 1870 he advocated a modern form of Lamarckism, to which he gave the name of Neolamarckism, and, with Hyatt and Cope, was one of the founders of that school of evolutionary thought in America. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872; was an honorary president of the International Zoölogical Congress of Paris in 1889; vice-president, Section of Zoölogy, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1898), and became a member and correspondent of twelve European and many American scientific societies; among them the Linnean Society of London, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Natural History societies of Vienna and Moscow, and the Entomological societies of London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Brussels. His bibliography comprises more than 400 titles, and includes papers on the classification, anatomy and embryology of insects, on the anatomy of the king crab (*Limulus*), on fossil crustacea, on the eyes of trilo-

bites, the brain of crustacea, on alpine insect life, on blind or cave animals, and articles on organic evolution. His larger scientific memoirs include: *Glacial Phenomena of Maine and Labrador* (1866), *Revision of the Fossorial Hymenoptera of North America* (1866-67); *Development and Anatomy of Limulus Polyphemus* (1871-95); *Monograph of the Geometrid Moths* (1876); *The Brain of the Locust* (1881); *Monograph of the North American Phyllopod Crustacea* (1883); *The Cave Fauna of North America* (1888); *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths* (1895). His textbooks include: *A Guide to the Study of Insects* (1869), (1869-72); *Our Common Insects* (1876); *Life-Histories of Animals, including Man, or Outlines of Comparative Embryology* (1876); *Half Hours with Insects* (1877); *Insects of the West* (1877); *Zoölogy for Students and General Readers*, (1879, Briefer Course, 1883); *First Lessons in Geology* (1882); *First Lessons in Zoölogy* (1886); *Entomology for Beginners* (1888); *Forest and Shade-Tree Insects* (1888), and *Text-book of Entomology* (1898). His general works are: *A Naturalist on the Labrador Coast* (1888); and *Lamarck, the Founder of Evolution, His Life and Work* (1901). For titles of papers on insects see "The Entomological Writings of Dr. Alpheus Spring Packard," by Samuel Henshaw (1887).

PACKARD, Hezekiah, educator and clergyman, was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., December 6, 1761; son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard. He served in the Revolutionary war at Bunker Hill, and afterward at Castle William (Fort Independence) and at Harlem Heights. He engaged in farming, but an injury preventing him from performing such labor, directed his thoughts to higher education, and he was graduated from Harvard college, A.B. 1787, A.M., 1790. He became principal of the Cambridge grammar school in 1788, was assistant librarian at Harvard college in 1789, and tutor in mathematics there, 1789-93. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, 1793, was pastor at Chelmsford, Mass., 1793-1802; at Wiscasset, Maine, 1802-30, and at Middlesex Village, Mass., 1830-36. He was married in September, 1796, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Alpheus and Sarah (Frost) Spring of Kittery (now Eliot), Maine. He was the founder of the Bible society of Lincoln county, Maine, and of the Eastern Evangelical society, an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1802-13, and a member of the board of trustees, 1813-30. He was a liberal Congregationalist, being classed in Sprague's "Annals" as a "Trinitarian-Unitarian." He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1818. He is the author of: *Federal Republicanism* (1799); *The Christian's Manual* (1801); *Infant Baptism* (1815). He died in Salem, Mass., April 22, 1849.

PACKARD, Jasper, representative, was born in Austintown, Mahoning county, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1832, son of Thomas and Nancy Ann Packard; grandson of John and Mary Packard. He removed to Indiana with his father in 1835, and labored on the farm until 1850; attended Michigan Central college, and Oberlin college, Ohio; was graduated at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1855, and taught school, 1855-56. He was married Oct. 4, 1855, to Harriet S., daughter of George and Therina Tibbits of Farmington, Mich., and then settled in Laporte, Ind., where he edited the *Union* and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and in the same year entered the Union army, rising from the rank of private to that of 1st lieutenant in the 48th Indiana infantry. In the Vicksburg campaign, where he received a facial wound, he was promoted captain. He was in the march from Memphis to Chattanooga, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 128th Indiana infantry during the Atlanta campaign. He was brevetted brigadier-general of the volunteers, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services, and was mustered out of the army in 1866. He was auditor of Laporte county, Ind., 1866-68; was a Republican representative from the eleventh Indiana district in the 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1869-75, and was chairman of the committee on private land claims. He established and edited the *Laporte Chronicle* 1874-78; was U.S. internal revenue agent 1876-84, and proprietor and editor of the *Laporte Daily Public Spirit*, 1886-88. In 1888 he removed to New Albany, Ind., and was proprietor and editor of the *New Albany Evening Tribune*, and a representative in the Indiana legislature 1896-98. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hillsdale college, Mich., in 1873. On June 1, 1899, he was appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Home, Lafayette, Ind., and he died there, Dec. 13, 1899.

PACKARD, Joseph, educator, was born in Wiscasset, Me., Dec. 29, 1812; son of the Rev. Hezekiah and Mary (Spring) Packard; grandson of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard and of Alpheus and Sarah (Frost) Spring, and a descendant of Samuel Packard, who settled first at Hingham, then in West Bridgewater, Mass., in 1638. Joseph Packard attended the private school kept by his father, and Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834. He taught in the academies at Walpole, N.H., and Brattleboro, Vt., 1831-33; attended Andover Theological seminary, 1833-34; and was professor of Latin at Bristol college, Pa., 1834-36. He was ordained deacon in 1836 and advanced to the priesthood in 1837; was professor of sacred literature at the P. E. Theological seminary, Fairfax county, Va., 1836-95; dean of the seminary, 1880-95, and

professor emeritus, 1895-1902. He was married in January, 1838, to Rosina, daughter of Gen. Walter Jones of Washington, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1847. He was a member of the American Oriental society, and of the American commission for the revision of the Bible, 1872-85; prepared a commentary on Malachi for Lange's commentary in 1874, contributed articles to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other religious periodicals, and published several sermons and addresses, including *Questions on the Gospels* (1855). He died at Theological Seminary, Va., May 3, 1902.

PACKARD, William Alfred, educator, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Aug. 26, 1830; son of the Rev. Alpheus Spring and Francis E. (Appleton) Packard. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1851; A.M., 1854; was teacher at Phillips Andover academy, 1852-53, and tutor at Bowdoin, 1853-54; was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1857, studied at the University of Göttingen, Germany, 1857-58, and was instructor in modern languages at Bowdoin, 1859. He was married in 1861 to Susan Breese Gallagher of Bloomfield, N.J., who died in Princeton, N.J., Dec. 16, 1886. He was professor of modern languages at Dartmouth, 1859-63, and of Greek language and literature, 1863-70, and in 1870 was elected professor of Latin language and literature and of the science of language at the College of New Jersey, Princeton. He received the honorary degrees A.M. from Dartmouth, 1864, and Princeton, 1896, Ph.D. from Hamilton, 1868, and D.D. from Bowdoin, 1894. He revised with translations for later editions "Curtius's History of Greece," prepared memorial sketches of the lives of earlier presidents and professors of the College of New Jersey, and articles, including the reviews of books, in the *Princeton Review* and the *Presbyterian Review*.

PACKER, Asa, representative, was born in Groton, Conn., Dec. 29, 1805; son of Elisha and Desire (Packer) Packer, and grandson (maternally) of Joseph and Rebecca (Welles) Packer. His father and mother were cousins. Elisha Packer failed in business and the son had few educational advantages, working as a farmer and a carpenter. He was married Jan. 23, 1828, to Sarah M., daughter of Joseph Blakeslee of Springfield, Pa. In 1833 he removed to Mauch Chunk, Pa., and engaged with his brother, Robert W., in transporting coal to Philadelphia, and in mining, merchandising, boat building and canal construction. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1842-43 and thereafter irregularly for several terms; and associate judge of Carbon county, which county he was instrumental in forming, 1843-48. He owned a controlling interest in the Lehigh Valley

railroad, was its president, 1851-79, and greatly extended its lines. He also owned the Bethlehem Iron Company works and was said to be the wealthiest man in Pennsylvania. He was a Democratic representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853-57; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868 and received the vote of the Pennsylvania delegates for President of the United States. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1868. In 1865, after consulting with Bishop W. B. Stevens, he carried out a long cherished plan to found and endow Lehigh university at South Bethlehem, Pa., with 115 acres of land and \$500,000. At this time no sum so large had been proposed by a single individual for such a purpose. The buildings were also constructed by him, and the institution was incorporated Feb. 9, 1866, formally opening Sept. 1, 1866, with Bishop Stevens as the president of the board of trustees. At his death he left the university \$1,500,000 for a permanent endowment and \$500,000 to the library which made the institution self-sustaining. He built St. Luke's hospital, South Bethlehem, and in his will endowed it with \$300,000 with the single provision that the employees of the Lehigh Valley railroad should thereafter be cared for without charge. He also built and endowed several churches of various denominations, and his daughter and only surviving child, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, built a memorial church on the campus of Lehigh university to the memory of her family, which was dedicated Oct. 13, 1887. He was prominent in encouraging the commercial interests of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 was a commissioner to the Centennial exposition. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1879.

PACKER, Horace Billings, representative, was born in Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 11, 1851; son of Dr. Nelson and Mary (McDougall) Packer; grandson of Capt. James Packer of Norwich, New York, and a descendant of James Packer of Groton, Conn. He attended Wellsboro academy and Alfred university, N.Y., and studied law under Stephen F. Wilson and J. B. Niles. He was admitted to the bar at Tioga county, Aug. 26, 1873; was district attorney of Tioga county, 1875-79; a Republican representative in the Pennsylvania legislature for two terms, 1884-88, and senator, 1888-92. He presided over the Republican state conventions of 1893 and 1894, and was a representative from the sixteenth Pennsylvania district in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897-1901. In 1901 he resumed the practice of law in Wellsboro, and engaged in the purchase and sale of timber and coal lands.



PACKER, John Black, representative, was born in Sunbury, Pa., March 21, 1824; son of Samuel Jones and Rachel (Black) Packer; grandson of James and Rose (Mendenhall) Packer; great-grandson of Philip and Ann (Coates) Packer; and great²-grandson of Philip Packer, who emigrated from England about 1700, settled near Princeton, N.J., and was married to Rebecca Jones, of Philadelphia. John attended the academy at Sunbury, and was attached to the state corps of engineers, 1839-42. He studied law with Ebenezer Greenough; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practiced in Sunbury. He was deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1845-48; district attorney of Northumberland county, 1849-50, and a representative in the state legislature, 1850-51. He was married May 22, 1851, to Mary M., daughter of William Cameron, of Lewisburg, Pa. He was a Republican representative from the fourteenth Pennsylvania district in the 41st-44th congresses, 1869-77, and in 1876 declined the appointment of postmaster-general of the United States, offered by President Grant. He died in Sunbury, Pa., July 7, 1891.

PACKER, William Fisher, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Howard, Centre county, Pa., April 2, 1807; son of James and Charity (Bye) Packer; grandson of James and Rose (Mendenhall) Packer, and of Hezekiah and Sarah (Pettit) Bye, and a descendant of Philip and Ann (Coates) Packer. Philip Packer, an English Quaker, was among the first immigrants to West Jersey under the auspices of William Penn. His ancestors on both sides were Quakers. He attended the country school, and in 1820 apprenticed himself to his kinsman, Samuel J. Packer, editor of the *Public Inquirer*, at Sunbury, Pa. He worked in the office of the *Patriot*, at Bellefonte, Pa., and in the office of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, published by Simon Cameron and David Krause, public printers at Harrisburg, where he remained until 1827. He studied law in the office of Joseph B. Anthony at Williamsport, Pa., in 1827, and in the fall of that year purchased in connection with John Brandon the *Lycoming Gazette*, conducted jointly until 1829, when he continued it alone, 1829-36. He was married Dec. 24, 1829, to Mary W., daughter of Peter W. Vanderbilt, of Williamsport, Pa. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., in 1835, and in 1836 united with O. Barrett and Benjamin Parke in establishing *The Keystone*, at Harrisburg, which became the organ of the Democratic party in that state, and from which he retired in 1841. He was a member of the board of canal commissioners, 1839-41; auditor-general of the state, 1842-45; a representative in the state legislature, 1847-48, and speaker of that body both terms. He was a state senator, 1849-

51; introducing and carrying through the bill to incorporate the Susquehanna railroad company, the beginning of railroad connections with Baltimore, Md. He was made president of the Susquehanna railroad company on its organization in June 1852, and upon its consolidation under the title of the Northern Central railway company, continued as a member of the board of directors. He managed the Lake Shore railroad from 1854 until its difficulties were settled, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1856, when he urged the nomination of James Buchanan. He was governor of Pennsylvania, 1858-61, and strongly opposed the secession of the southern states. He died in Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 27, 1870.

PADDOCK, Algernon Sidney, senator, was born in Glens Falls, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1830; son of Ira A. and Lucinda (Wells) Paddock; grandson of Joseph Williamson Paddock, of Connecticut, and a descendant of John Faunce and Governor Bradford. He attended the academy at Glens Falls, N.Y., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Nebraska territory in 1857. He was married in 1859, to Emma L., daughter of Daniel and Lucinda (Perry) Mack, of Connecticut. He settled in practice in Omaha; was an unsuccessful candidate for the territorial legislature in 1858, and a delegate to the first Republican territorial convention in 1859. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 16, 1860; secretary of the territory by appointment from President Lincoln, 1861-67, most of the time acting as governor. He was delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864; defeated as an Independent Republican candidate for representative in the 40th congress in 1866; declined the appointment of governor of Wyoming territory in 1868; removed to Beatrice, where he engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, and was elected to the U.S. senate by both Republican and Democratic votes, serving 1875-81. He was defeated by Charles H. Van Wyck in 1881; was a member of the Utah commission, 1882-86, and was re-elected to the U.S. senate for the term, 1887-93, where he was chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry. Paddock, the county seat of Holt county, was named in his honor in 1875. He died in Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 17, 1897.

PADDOCK, Benjamin Henry, fourth bishop of Massachusetts and 102d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Norwich, Conn., Feb. 28, 1828; son of the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, rector of Christ church, Norwich, Conn. He was graduated at Trinity college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851, taught in the Episcopal academy at Cheshire Conn., 1848, and was graduated at the Gen-

eral Theological seminary in 1852. He was admitted to the diaconate at Christ church, Stratford, Conn., by Bishop Brownell, June 29, 1852, and was ordained priest at Trinity church, Norwich, Conn., Sept. 27, 1853, by Bishop Williams. He was assistant at the Church of the Epiphany, New York city, 1852-53; rector of St. Luke's church, Portland, Me., for three months in 1853; of Trinity church, Norwich, Conn., 1853-60, and of Christ church, Detroit, Mich., 1860-69. He was elected missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory by the house of bishops in 1868, but declined, and was rector of Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1869-73. He was elected bishop of Massachusetts to succeed Bishop Eastburn, who died Sept. 12, 1872, and was consecrated in Grace church, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1873, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Williams, Stevens, Littlejohn and Huntington. He was married to Anna Page, daughter of Col. Sanger, U.S.A. The Bishop Paddock lectureship, founded in 1830 by Mr. George A. Jarvis in the General Theological seminary, was named for him by the founder, and he was to have been the eleventh lecturer in 1891, but died before the date appointed. He received the degree D.D. from Trinity college in 1867, was curator there, 1870-91, and a member of the board of visitors, 1873-91. He contributed to reviews and periodicals, and is the author of: *Ten Years in the Episcopate* (1883); *The First Century of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts* (1885); *The Pastoral Relation*, and canonical digests. He died in Boston, Mass., March 9, 1891.

PADDOCK, John Adams, first bishop of Olympia and 127th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 19, 1825; son of the Rev. Seth Birdsey and Emily (Flagg) Paddock, and elder brother of the Rt.



Rev. Benjamin Henry Paddock (q. v.) He was graduated at Trinity college in 1845 and at the General Theological seminary in 1849; was admitted to the diaconate July 22, 1849; advanced to the priesthood April 30, 1850; was rector of Christ church, Stratford, Conn., 1849-55, and of St. Peter's church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1855-80. He was married April 23, 1856,

to Frances Chester, daughter of Patrick and Alada (Thurston) Fanning, who died April 29, 1881. He was a member of the standing committee of the

diocese of Long Island from its organization, 1863-80, and also served on the foreign committee of the Board of Missions. He was elected first missionary bishop of Washington in 1880 and was consecrated at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1880, by Bishops Smith, Lee, Potter, Stevens, Tuttle, Paddock, Scarborough, Penick and Seymour. He founded several church and charitable institutions, among them the Fannie C. Paddock memorial hospital, Tacoma, and the Annie Wright Seminary for Girls, Tacoma, at a cost of \$60,000, for which he obtained an endowment of \$100,000. His jurisdiction was divided and his title changed to bishop of Olympia in 1892. He received the degree D.D. from Trinity college in 1870. He is the author of *History of Christ Church, Stratford, Conn.* (1854) and of sermons, addresses and reports. He died at Santa Barbara, Cal., March 4, 1894, and is buried at Tacoma, Wash.

PADEL FORD, Seth, governor of Rhode Island, was born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1807; son of John and Mary (Heath) Padel Ford, and a descendant of Jonathan Padel Ford, the English immigrant. He attended the common schools of Taunton; was employed in a wholesale grocery store at Providence and later established himself in business. He was a member of the city council, 1837-41 and 1851-52; a member of the city school committee, 1837-41, 1851-53 and 1864-73; a representative in the state legislature, 1852-53; lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, 1863-65; was presidential elector on the Grant ticket in 1868, and was elected the twenty-seventh governor of Rhode Island in 1869 to succeed Ambrose E. Burnside, serving by repeated re-elections until 1873. He was one of the commissioners of the sinking fund of Providence 1873-77; was vice-president of the New-England Emigrant Aid society; a director of the Providence Athenaeum; a member of the R.I. Historical society and of many charitable societies. He was twice married, first, Oct. 19, 1834, to Louisa Rhodes and secondly, Oct. 2, 1845, to Mary (Barton) Pierce. He died in Providence, R. I. Aug. 26, 1878.

PAGE, Carroll Smalley, governor of Vermont, was born in Westfield, Vt., Jan. 10, 1843; son of Russell Smith and Martha Melvina (Smalley) Page; grandson of Francis and Martha (Hyde) Smalley and of James and Hannah (Cheney) Page, and a descendant of William Page of Derry, New Hampshire, and of Capt. Jedediah Hyde of Norwich, Conn. He attended the Lamolite county grammar school, Johnson, Vt., People's academy, Morrisville, Vt., and Lamolite Central academy, Hyde Park, Vt., and



engaged in business, becoming an extensive dealer in raw calfskin. He was married in 1865 to Ellen Frances, daughter of Theophilus and Desdemona Patch of Johnson, Vt. He was a representative from Hyde Park in the state legislature, 1869-72; state senator, 1874-76; county treasurer and register of the probate court ten years; a member of the Vermont Republican State committee, 1872-90, and its chairman, 1884-90; delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880; inspector of finance of savings banks, 1884-88, and was elected the forty-third governor of Vermont to succeed William Paul Dillingham, in 1890, serving till 1892. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Norwich university in 1894.

PAGE, Horace Francis, representative, was born in Orleans county, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1833. He attended the common schools of the county and in 1854 removed to California where he engaged in business as a stage proprietor and mail contractor at Placerville. He was unanimously nominated for state senator by the Republican convention of El Dorado county, but was defeated. He was a Republican representative from the second district of California in the 43d-47th congresses, 1873-83, and was defeated in 1883 by James H. Budd of Stockton, Democrat.

PAGE, Hugh Nelson, naval officer, was born at North End, Gloucester (now Matthews) county, Va., Sept. 1788; son of John and Elizabeth (Burwell) Page; grandson of the Hon. John and Jane (Byrd) Page; and of the Hon. Mann and Judith (Carter) Page, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, Sept. 1, 1811, and the same year was ordered to Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario, but later joined Commodore Perry on Lake Erie, responding to the call for volunteers. He received a wound in the hand at the battle of Lake Erie, and had the honor of bearing to Gen. W. H. Harrison Commodore Oliver H. Perry's famous dispatch.

*On Lake Erie, among a daily routine
Two ships, the Big and one
Scholar of one ship
Jones, with great respect and attention*
Chas. R. Ror

Young Page was voted a sword by congress, and another by the state of Virginia. He took part in the operations against Fort Mackinaw, and in the Mexican war against Monterey. He was promoted lieutenant 1, April 1818; commander, Feb. 28, 1838; captain, May 29, 1850; was placed on the reserve list, Sept. 13, 1855, and resigned his commission, April 19, 1861. He married first, in November, 1838, Imogen, daughter of Guy Wheeler, and secondly, July 13, 1848, Elizabeth P., daughter of Holt Wilson, of Portsmouth, Va. He died in Norfolk, Va., June 3, 1871.

PAGE, John, governor of Virginia, was born at "Rosewell," Gloucester county, Va., April 17, 1744; son of Mann and Mary Mason (Selden) Page; grandson of Mann (1691-1730) and Judith (Carter) Page; great-grandson of Matthew Page (1659-1703), and great² grandson of John (1627-1692) and Alice (Luckin) Page. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1763, and was married about 1765 to Frances Burwell. He was a member of the house of burgesses; of the colonial council, and the committee of safety, contributing liberally to the prosecution of the Revolutionary war; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of July, 1776; lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth; a representative from the seventh district of Virginia in the 1st-4th congresses, 1789-97; a Jefferson elector in 1801, and governor of Virginia, succeeding James Monroe, 1802-05. Being constitutionally ineligible for re-election in 1805 he was succeeded by William H. Cabell. He was U.S. commissioner of loans for Virginia by appointment of President Jefferson, 1805-08; and a visitor to the College of William and Mary, appointed in 1776. At one time he was urged to take orders in the church, his friends desiring that he should become the first bishop of Virginia. He is the author of: *Addresses to the People* (1796 and 1799). He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 11, 1808.



PAGE, John, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Haverhill, N.H., May 27, 1787; son of John and Hannah (Rice) Green Page, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel Rice of Landaff, N.H. His father was a native of Lunenburg, Mass., who removed to Rindge, N.H., with his parents in 1762, and finally settled in Haverhill, Mass. John Page was prepared for college but did not enter, owing to his father's financial embarrassment which forced him to engage in farming. He was married in 1812 to Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Merrill of North Haverhill, Mass. He was appointed assistant U.S. tax assessor for Grafton county in 1813, and assessor in 1815; was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1818-20 and in 1835, and register of deeds for Grafton county, 1828-34, with the exception of one year. He was elected to the state council in March, 1833, and in the following June to the U.S. senate as a Democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac Hill, and served until the close of Senator Hill's term, March 3, 1837. He was re-elected to the state council in 1838, and was governor of the state, 1839-42. He took an active part in building the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad. He died in Concord, N.H., Sept. 8, 1865.

PAGE, John Boardman, governor of Vermont, was born in Rutland, Vt., Feb. 25, 1826; son of William and Cynthia (Hickok) Page. He attended the public schools and Burr & Burton seminary, and was employed in the bank at Rutland in 1842, succeeding his father as cashier and becoming president of the



National bank of Rutland. He was interested in several railroad and transportation enterprises, as director, trustee and vice-president. He was treasurer of the Howe Scale Co.; a representative in the state legislature, 1852-54 and 1880, and state treasurer, 1860-66, distributing nearly four millions of dollars for military expenses. He was elected the thirty-first governor of Vermont in 1867 to succeed Paul Dillingham, and served till 1869. He died in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 24, 1885.

PAGE, Mann, delegate, was born at "Rosewell," Gloucester (now Matthews) county, Va., about 1749; eldest son of Mann and Ann Corbin (Taylor) Page; grandson of Mann and Judith (Carter) Page, and of the Hon. Matthew and Mary (Mann) Page, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He was a half brother of Gov. John Page. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary; removed to Mansfield, Spotsylvania county, and was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress in 1777, with Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson and George Wythe. He was married, in 1776, to Mary, daughter of John Tayloe of Fredericksburg, Va. He died at Mansfield, Va., but the date could not be ascertained.

PAGE, Richard Channing Moore, physician, was born at Turkey Hill, Albemarle county, Va., Jan. 2, 1841; son of Dr. Mann and Jane Frances (Walker) Page; grandson of Maj. Carter and Mary (Cary) Page, and of Col. Francis and Jane (Byrd) Walker, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He attended the University of Virginia, 1860-61; entered the Confederate artillery in July 1861, and was promoted captain in April 1862. He commanded a battery in the principal battles of the Army of Northern Virginia and received a severe wound at Gettysburg. He was promoted major and assigned to duty as chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckinridge in October 1864, where he served until the close of the war. He was graduated M.D. from the University of Virginia in 1867, and from the University of the City of New York in 1868. He was house physician in Bellevue hospital, New York, house surgeon in the Woman's hospital, New York, and professor of general medicine and diseases of the chest in the New York Polyclinic, 1885-98.

He was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine and an active member of other medical and scientific societies. He was married April 30, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Fitch of Norwich, Conn., and widow of the Hon. R. H. Winslow of Westport, Conn. He contributed to the *New York Medical Record* and other periodicals, and is the author of: *Genealogy of the Page Family in Virginia* (1882); *Sketch of Page's Battery, Jackson's Corps, Lee's Army* (1885); *Chart on the Diseases of the Chest, Chart of Physical Diagnosis* (1885), and *Practice of Medicine*. He died in New York, June 19, 1898.

PAGE, Richard Lucian, naval officer, was born in Fairfield, Clark county, Va., Dec. 20, 1807; son of William Byrd and Anne (Lee) Page; grandson of Mann and Mary Mason (Selden) Page and of Richard Henry and Anne H. (Carter) Lee, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page of Williamsburg, 1650. He attended the common schools of Clark county, and Alexandria, Va., and entered the U.S. navy in 1824. In 1861 he resigned from the Federal service and entered the Confederate army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1863; took part in the fight at Port Royal and commanded Fort Morgan in Mobile bay at the time of its fall. In 1865 he retired to civil life and removed to Norfolk, Va. He was married Nov. 4, 1841, to Alexina, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Calvert) Taylor of Norfolk. He is the author of: *The Defense of Fort Morgan* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. IV., pp. 408-10. He died at Blue Ridge, Summit, Pa., Aug. 9, 1901.

PAGE, Thomas Jefferson, naval officer, was born at Shelley, Gloucester (now Matthews) county, Va., Jan. 8, 1808; son of Mann and Elizabeth (Nelson) Page; grandson of Gov. John and Frances (Burwell) Page; and of Gen. Thomas and Fannie Tinker (Houston) Nelson of Yorktown, Va., and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman Oct. 1, 1827; was promoted lieutenant, June 10, 1833, and captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was married Nov. 8, 1839, to Benjamin, daughter of Benjamin Price of Loudoun county, Va. For several years he was employed on the coast survey, and later he sailed around the world in the *Dolphin*. On his return he suggested a plan for the survey of the China seas, for which congress made an appropriation, and in 1852, when John P. Kennedy became secretary of the navy and the expedition was enlarged, Com. Matthew Perry being appointed to the command, Lieut. Page was offered the second place, which he declined. He was given command of an expedition for the exploration of the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata and adjacent countries, in 1853. While pursuing his mission he returned a

shot in response to one fired upon his ship, the *Water Witch*, from a Paraguayan fort on the Parana river in February, 1855, the affair resulting in the loss of one sailor, killed, for which the U.S. government secured reparation in January, 1859. He returned to the United States in May, 1856. His surveys were completed in 1860, turning his charts, notes, and journals over to the navy department. He resigned his commission April 18, 1861, on the secession of Virginia. He was offered an admiral's commission in the Italian navy to aid in its reorganization in 1861, but declined and entered the Confederate service. He commanded the heavy batteries at Gloucester Point on the York river, and engaged in building gun boats at West Point, Va., which he burned upon the surrender and retreat from Yorktown. He was commissioned commodore in 1862, and sent to England to take command of an iron clad then being built in the Mersey river. This vessel, however, was seized by the English government under threat of war from the U.S. minister, whereupon he took command of a small iron-clad at Copenhagen, Denmark, which he renamed *Stonewall*. This also being seized in a Spanish harbor, thereby cutting off his services to the Confederate States, he went to Argentine Republic and engaged in exploration. He was afterward associated with ex-President Uzquiza in sheep and cattle raising. Subsequently he went to England to superintend the construction of two iron-clads and two gun-boats for the Argentine navy, in which institution his son was a fleet captain, and engaged in extending the exploration of the tributaries of the Plata. In 1880 he took up his residence in Florence, Italy. He is the author of: *La Plata: the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay* (1859); describing 3600 miles of river, navigation and exploration on land extending over 4400 miles. He died in Rome, Italy, Oct. 26, 1899.

PAGE, Thomas Nelson, author, was born at Oakland, Hanover county, Va., April 23, 1853; son of Maj. John and Elizabeth Burwell (Nelson) Page; grandson of Francis and Susan (Nelson) Page, and of Thomas and Judith Nelson, and a descendant of Col. John and Alice (Luckin) Page of the county of York in Virginia. He was brought up on the family plantation, attended Washington and Lee university for three sessions, taught school in Kentucky for one year and was graduated at the University of Virginia, LL.B., in 1874. He practised law at Richmond, 1875-93, when he removed to Washington, D.C. He received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Washington and Lee university in 1887, of LL.D. from Tulane university in 1899, and of Litt. D. from Yale in 1901. He was married in 1886 to Anne Seddon Bruce, who died in 1888; and secondly, in

1893, to Florence Lathrop, widow of Henry Field of Chicago, Ill. He devoted his leisure to literary work, and is the author of: *In Ole Virginia, Marse Chan and Other Stories* (1887); *Two Little Confederates* (1888); *Befo' De War* (with Armistead C. Gordon, 1890); *On Newfound River* (1891); *Among the Camps* (1891); *Elsket and Other Stories* (1891); *The Old South: Essays, Social and Historical* (1892); *Pastime Stories* (1894); *The Burial of the Guns* (1895); *The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock* (1896);



Social Life in Old Virginia (1897); *Two Prisoners* (1898); *Red Rock, A Chronicle of Reconstruction* (1898); *Santa Claus' Partner* (1899).

PAGE, Walter Hines, editor, was born in Cary, Wake county, N.C., Aug. 15, 1855; son of Allison F. and Katharine (Raboteau) Page; grandson of Anderson Page, and a descendant of the Page family in Virginia. He attended the Bingham, N.C., military school; was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, Va., in 1876; was a fellow in Greek at Johns Hopkins university under Dr. Gildersleeve, 1876-78; and was a teacher at the Boys' High school, Louisville, Ky., 1878-79. He was editor of the *St. Joseph, Missouri, Daily Gazette*, 1880-81; later became book reviewer and editorial writer on the *New York World*, and returning to North Carolina founded the *State Chronicle*, at Raleigh, which he edited until 1888, when he was engaged on the staff of the *New York Evening Post*. He was manager of the *Forum*, 1887-91; its editor, 1891-95; literary adviser of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1895-99; editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1896-99, and became editor of *The World's Work* in November, 1899. He was a member of the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York city, and of the University club, in New York. He is the author of *The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths*, a book of essays toward the better training of the masses of the population of the Southern States (1902).

PAGE, William, painter, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1811. His parents removed to New York city in 1819, and in 1821 he received a premium from the American Institute for a drawing in India ink. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Frederick De Peyster in 1825, but soon left and apprenticed himself to James Herring, the portrait painter, with whom

he remained nearly a year. He next became the pupil of Samuel F. B. Morse through whom he was admitted as a student at the National Academy of Design, where he received a silver medal for his drawings from the antique. He settled in Albany, N.Y., as a portrait painter; removed to New York city in 1831, was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, in 1836, and painted the portrait of Gov. William L. Marcy for the New York City Hall, and that of John Quincy Adams, for Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. He resided in Boston, 1844-47, where he painted a large number of portraits; returned to New York in the latter year, and in 1849 went to Europe, spending his time chiefly in Florence and Rome, where he painted the portraits of many distinguished persons, including Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Hiram Powers. He also produced his two "Venuses"; "Moses and Aaron on Mount Horeb"; the "Flight into Egypt," and the "Infant Bacchus." He made a study of the works of Titian, whose method of painting he professed to have discovered, and his copies were so admirable that one of them was seized by the authorities at Florence, under the belief that it was the original painting. He returned to New York in 1860, resided at Eaglewood, near Perth Amboy, N.J., for four years, and then built a house on Staten Island. He was president of the National Academy of Design, 1871-73, and in 1874 visited Germany to study the supposed death-mask of Shakespeare, from which he produced a bust and several portraits. He delivered several courses of lectures on art; was known as an experimenter in colors, and published a *New Geometrical Method of Measuring the Human Figure* (1860). His work includes: *The Holy Family* (1837); *The Last Interview* (1838); portraits of *Henry Ward Beecher*, *Wendell Phillips*, *Charles P. Daly* (1848), owned by the New York Historical society; *James Russell Lowell*, *Gov. Reuben E. Fenton* (1870); *Charlotte Cushman* (1880); *General Grant* (1880); *Thomas Le Clear* (1883); and *Charles Sumner*, incomplete (1885); *Head of Christ* (1870); *Cupid* (1880); and *Ruth and Naomi*. He also executed a full-length painting of Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay, which was presented to the Russian government in 1871. He died in Tottenville, Staten Island, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1885.

PAINE, Albert Bigelow, editor, was born in New Bedford, Mass., July 10, 1861; son of Samuel E. and Mercy C. (Kirby) Paine; grandson of Elija and Cynthia (Brown) Paine, and of Nicholas and ——— (Ellis) Kirby, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, who came to America in 1638. He attended the public schools of Xenia, Ill., and devoted himself to literary work. He contributed rhymes and stories to *Scribner's, Century* and

other magazines, and became editor of the children's department of the New York *Herald* in 1898. He accepted the editorship of the League department of the *St. Nicholas Magazine* in June, 1899. He is the author of: *Rhymes by Two Friends*, with William Allen White (1893); *The Mystery of Eveline Delorme* (1894); *Gobolinks*, with Ruth McEnery Stuart (1896); *The Dumpies* (1897); *The Hollow Tree* (1898); *The Arkansaw Bear* (1898); *The Deep Woods* (1899); *The Beacon Prize Medals* (1899); *The Bread Line* (1900); *The Little Lady—Her Book* (1901); *The Van-Dwellers* (1901); *The Great White Way* (1901).

PAINE, Charles, governor of Vermont, was born in Williamstown, Vt., April 15, 1799; son of Judge Elijah and Sarah (Porter) Paine, and grandson of Seth Paine, and of John Porter. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1820, A.M., 1823, and engaged in manufacturing with his father. He was elected by the Whig party governor of Vermont in 1840, serving, 1841-48. As such he was influential in securing the construction of the Vermont Central railroad. He was afterward also connected with the Southern Pacific railroad, and went to Texas in the interests of that road. He gave to Northfield academy the land on which it was built, apparatus and \$500 in money. He built the Congregational church at Depot village, Vt.; bequeathed to the Roman Catholic congregation of the village the land for its church, and was a liberal benefactor of the University of Vermont and other institutions of learning. He died in Waco, Texas, July 6, 1853.

PAINE, Charles Jackson, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 26, 1833; son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine; grandson of Judge Charles Jackson of the Massachusetts supreme court, and great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, signer. He attended the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856. He studied law in the office of Rufus Choate in Boston, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practiced law until 1861. He was commissioned captain in the 22d Massachusetts volunteer infantry, Oct. 6, 1861; major of the 30th Massachusetts infantry, Jan. 14, 1862, and colonel of the 2d Louisiana regiment, Oct. 2, 1862. He commanded the first brigade 19th army corps at Port Hudson, after the death of Col. E. P. Chapin, May 24-July 8, 1863; resigned the command, March 4, 1864, and joined General Butler's Army of the James, commanding the 1st division, 25th army corps, all colored troops, at Petersburg; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 4, 1864, and led his division of colored troops in the attack on New Market Road, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. He also took part in the capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, where he commanded the 3d division 25th

army corps, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Jan. 15, 1865. He served under General Sherman in North Carolina in command of the 3d division 10th army corps, and after the surrender of General Johnston was placed in command of the district of Newbern until November, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. After 1866 he was connected with the management of railroad corporations, and was for many years a director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Mexican Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads. He was married March 26, 1867, to Julia, daughter of John and Mary Anna (Lee) Bryant. He headed the syndicate of yachtsmen that built the sloop-yacht *Puritan* in 1885, and successfully defended the cup from the British sloop *Genesta*. He later became sole owner of the *Puritan*. In 1886 he built the *Mayflower* which defeated the *Galatea*, and in 1887 the *Volunteer* which outailed the *Thistle*. These yachts were designed by Edward Burgess. In February, 1888, the New York Yacht club, of which he was a member, presented him with a silver cup in recognition of his triple defence of America's cup. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him, together with Edward O. Wolcott and Adlai E. Stevenson, a special envoy to Great Britain, France and Germany, with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money.

PAINE, Eleazer A., soldier, was born in Parkman, Geauga county, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1815; son of Hendrick E. and Harriet (Ellsworth) Paine; grandson of Eleazer and Anne (Ellsworth) Paine, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, of Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1839, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, July 1, 1839. He served on General Taylor's staff in the Florida war, 1839-40, and resigned his commission in the U.S. army, Oct. 11, 1840. He was U.S. deputy marshal for Ohio, 1842-45; lieutenant-colonel in the Ohio militia, 1842-45, and brigadier-general, 1845-48. He practised law in Painesville, Ohio, 1843-48, and in Montmouth, Ill., 1848-61, and was a representative in the state legislature of Illinois, 1853-54. He was commissioned colonel of the 9th Illinois volunteer regiment, July 3, 1861. He commanded a brigade at Paducah, Ky., Sept. 27-Dec. 24, 1861, and at Cairo, Ill., January-February, 1862; was in command of the 4th division of Pope's army in the operations against New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis, in March and April 1862, and in the attack and siege of Corinth in May 1862. He was on leave of absence, July 13, to Aug. 12, 1862; was in command of his division under Rosecrans, and was by him sent to strengthen Buell's army; was subsequently in

command of the district of west Tennessee, August-September, 1862; of Gallatin, Tenn., and of the district of Western Kentucky, July 18-Sept. 11, 1864, and on waiting orders September, 1864, to April, 1865. He resigned his commission April 5, 1865. After the war he engaged in business. He died in Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 16, 1882.

PAINE, Elijah, senator, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 21, 1757; son of Seth and Mabel (Tyler) Paine, and grandson of Seth Paine of Pomfret, Conn. He entered Harvard college in 1774, left to enter the American army, and was graduated A.B., 1781, A.M., 1783. He was admitted to the bar in 1784; removed to Windsor, Vt., where, besides conducting a law business, he cultivated a farm. He subsequently opened a settlement at Williamstown, where he established a broadcloth factory employing 200 men, erected a saw and grist mill, and built a turnpike to Montpelier at a cost of \$10,000, which he presented to the state. He had at one time a flock of 1500 merino sheep on his farm, besides improved breeds of horses and cattle. He was a member and secretary of the convention to revise the state constitution in 1786, and was appointed a commissioner to settle and close the controversy between Vermont and New York in 1789. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature, 1787-1791; was judge of the superior court of Vermont, 1791-94; was elected to the U.S. senate by the Federalist legislature as successor to Stephen R. Bradley, taking his seat Dec. 7, 1795, serving till March 3, 1801, and was judge of the United States district court of Vermont, 1801-42. He was married, June 7, 1790, to Sarah, daughter of John Porter, a lawyer of Plymouth, N.H., and had four sons: Martyn (q.v.); Elijah (q.v.); Charles (q.v.), and George, a lawyer, who removed to Marsellon, Ohio, and died aged twenty-nine years. He was a member of the American Antiquarian society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of the Vermont Colonization society; a charter trustee of Middlebury college, 1800-09, a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1806-29, and a liberal benefactor of the University of Vermont. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1786 and that of LL.D. by Harvard in 1812 and by the University of Vermont in 1825. He made the speech of welcome when Lafayette visited Vermont. He died in Williamstown, Vt., April 28, 1842.

PAINE, Ephraim, delegate, was born in Canterbury, Conn., Aug. 19, 1730; son of Joshua and Rebecca (Sparrow) Paine; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Shaw) Paine and of Jonathan Sparrow, and a descendant of Thomas Paine, the immigrant, who settled in Eastham, Mass. Joshua Paine removed to Nine Partners, N.Y., and Eph-

rain became the manager of a large farm. He also studied medicine with Dr. John Adams, and practiced for a time in Amenia. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress of 1775, and was prominent during the Revolutionary struggle. He was county judge, 1778-81; a member of the council of appointment in 1780; a state senator, 1780-84, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784-85, where he proposed that the number of commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Indians be reinforced by one, and that the sum of \$8,000 be presented to Baron Steuben. This latter bill failed in its passage, but was afterward affirmed and the sum increased to \$10,000. He was married, first, to Elizabeth Harris of Amenia, and, secondly, to Martha Thompson. He died in Amenia, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1785.

PAINE, Halbert Eleazer, lawyer, was born in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1826; son of Eleazer and Jane Caroline (Hoyt) Paine; grandson of Eleazer and Anna (Elsworth) Paine and of Noah and Rhoda (Waters) Hoyt, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, in the ship *Diligent* in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass., and in 1643, in Seekonk, now Rehoboth, Mass. He was a miller by trade; a delegate to the general court, and with others bought the land from the Indians on which Attleboro, Mass., is situated. Halbert Eleazer Paine was graduated at Western Reserve college, A. B., 1845, A. M., 1848; was tutor there, 1847-49, and was admitted to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, where he practiced, 1849-57, and at Milwaukee, Wis., 1857-61. He was major-general in the Ohio militia, 1856-7. He was married, Sept. 10, 1850, to Eliza Leeworthy, daughter of Harvey Brigham of Windham, Ohio. He entered the Union army as quartermaster of the 2d Wisconsin infantry; was appointed colonel of the 4th Wisconsin infantry in May, 1861; was stationed in Baltimore, Md., and left with General Butler on the New Orleans expedition in 1862. He captured the town of Grand Gulf and burnt it, by order of General Butler. He was placed under arrest at Baton Rouge, La., by Gen. Thomas Williams for refusing to obey an order to return fugitive slaves in the camps to their masters, and remained in arrest, except when the troops went into action. On the death of Williams at the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, he was released by General Butler and ordered to command the forces at Baton Rouge, where he packed the statue of Washington and the books in the library at the state capitol, shipping them to New Orleans before evacuating the place on the 20th. He was transferred to the command of the 1st brigade, T. W. Sherman's division, in September, 1862; afterward to the 3d brigade, Grover's division, and finally to the 2d brigade of

Emory's division, 19th army corps. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1863, and in May, 1863, succeeded to the command of the 3d division, 19th corps, and while leading in the assault on Port Hudson, lost a leg, June 14, 1863. He was appointed a member of General Augur's military commission at Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1863; commanded the forces stationed between Forts Stevens and Totten during General Early's attempt to capture Washington in July, 1864, and commanded the military district of Illinois, August to October, 1864. He returned to Milwaukee, was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and resigned from the army May 15, 1865. He was a Republican representative from the first Wisconsin district in the 39th, 40th and 41st congresses, 1865-71; was a member of the committee on reconstruction, of that on soldiers' and sailors' bounties and chairman of the committee on elections, and of that on militia. He framed and secured the passage of the bill organizing the U. S. signal service in 1869. He resumed the practise of law in Washington, D. C., in 1871; was U. S. commissioner of patents, 1878-90, and was still continuing his law practise at the national capital in 1902. He received the degree of LL. D. from Western Reserve college in 1875. He is the author of: *Paine on Contested Elections* (1880).

PAINE, Harriet Eliza, author, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., May 5, 1845; daughter of the Rev. John Chester and Eliza (Folger) Paine, and granddaughter of Hon. Elijah and — (Pomeroy) Paine of Ashfield, Mass., and of Gideon and Eunice (Macy) Folger of Nantucket. She was graduated at Wheaton seminary, Norton, Mass., in 1862, where she was a pupil of Lucy Larcom in literature and composition, and where she taught for several years. She was principal of Robinson seminary, Exeter, N. H., 1875-78, and taught in private schools in Boston, Mass. She is the author of: *Bird Songs of New England* (1882); *Girls and Women* (1890); *Chats with Girls on Self-Culture* (1891), and *The Unmarried Woman* (1892), the last three being written under the pen name "Eliza Chester."

PAINE, John Alsop, archaeologist, was born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 14, 1840; son of Dr. John Alsop (1795-1871) and Amanda (Kellogg) Paine; grandson of Ezra (1767-1828) and Elizabeth (Weeks) Paine, and a descendant, in the eighth generation (through John², Alsop⁴, John³, John²) of Thomas Payne, 2nd (1586-1650), born in Wrentham, Suffolk, England, who came to America about 1637 with six children and settled in Salem, Mass. John Alsop Paine, 2nd, was graduated from Hamilton college, A. B., 1859, A. M., 1862, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1862,

being ordained May, 29, 1867. He was employed by the regents of the University of the State of New York to enlarge the flora of the state, 1862-67; was professor of natural science at Robert college, Constantinople, 1867-69; traveled in Egypt and Palestine, and studied in Germany, 1869-70, and was professor of natural history and German at Lake Forest university, Ill., 1870-71. He was associate editor of the *Independent*, 1871-72; was archaeologist to the first expedition sent out by the Palestine exploration society, visiting the region east of the Jordan and the Dead Sea, 1872-74; edited and published the *Journal of Christian Philosophy*, 1882-84; was chosen a member of the editorial staff of the Century Dictionary in 1887, and curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, in 1889. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton in 1873. He contributed largely to scientific journals, reported many discoveries of the Palestine Exploration society, and is the author of a *Catalogue of Plants found in Oneida County and Vicinity* (1865); *Fifth Statement Containing Identification of Mount Pisgah* (1875); *Pharaoh, the Oppressor and his Daughter in the Light of their Monuments* (Cent. Mag., May, 1887); *The Pharaoh of the Exodus and his Son in the Light of their Monuments* (Sept., 1887).

PAINE, John Knowles, musician, was born in Portland, Maine, Jan. 9, 1839; son of Jacob S. and Rebecca Beebe (Downes) Paine; grandson of John K. Paine, and a descendant of the Paines of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He received his

early musical education in Portland, writing a composition for a string quartette at the age of sixteen, and made his first public appearance as an organist in 1857. He studied the organ in Germany under Haupt, Wieprecht and others, 1858-61, and made a tour of Germany in 1865-66, giving several organ recitals. He was lecturer on music at



Harvard, 1863-64; assistant professor, 1873-75; and in 1875, having gradually built up the department of music, was given the title professor of music, being the first to hold that position in any American university. In 1867 he directed his Mass at the Sing-academie in Berlin. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1869 and that

of Mus. D. from Yale in 1890. He is the composer of a *Mass in D* (1867); the oratorio *St. Peter*, first presented in Portland, Maine, in 1873; a *Symphony in C minor* given by Theodore Thomas in Boston Music Hall, Jan. 6, 1876; the *Centennial Hymn* (words by Whittier) sung at the opening of the exposition in Philadelphia, 1876; *Overture to As You Like It* (1876); *Symphonic Poem to The Tempest* (1877); *Spring Symphony* (1880); *Edipus Tyrannus*, performed in Greek in Cambridge, May, 1881; a cantata *Phæbus Arise*, words by Drummond of Hawthornden (1882); Keats's *Realm of Fancy*, for chorus, quartet and orchestra (1882); Milton's *Nativity*, composed for the Handel and Haydn festival in Boston (1883); *Symphonic Poem, an Island Fantasy* (1887); *A Song of Promise*, cantata composed for the Cincinnati festival (1888); *Columbus March and Hymn*, composed by invitation for the opening ceremonies of the Chicago World's Fair (1893); *Azara*, an opera in three acts, the libretto being written by the composer (1901); *Birds of Aristophanes*, presented by the Harvard Classical club (May, 1901), and many lesser pieces, including songs, piano and organ compositions and chamber music.

PAINE, Levi Leonard, church historian, was born in Holbrook, Mass., Oct. 10, 1832; son of Levi and Clementina Maria (Leonard) Paine; grandson of Silas and Lydia (White) Paine and of Caleb F. and Nancy (Thompson) Leonard, and a descendant of Peregrine White. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1856, B. D., 1861, and was at once ordained to the Congregational ministry. He was married, July 29, 1861, to Jennette H., daughter of George and Julia A. Holmes of Norwalk, Conn. He was pastor at Farmington, Conn., 1861-70; president of the Maine Missionary society, 1888-94, and dean of the faculty of the Bangor Theological seminary, 1870-1902. He is the author of: *The Critical History of the Evolution of Trinitarianism* (1900), and *The Ethnic Trinities* (1901), both of which attracted wide attention. He died at Bangor, Maine, May 10, 1902.

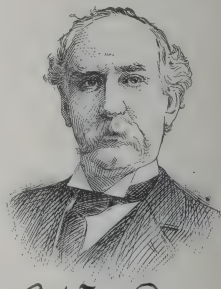
PAINE, Robert, M. E. bishop, was born in Person county, N.C., Nov. 12, 1799; son of James and Mary A. (Williams) Paine of Oxford, N.C.; grandson of Robert Paine, an officer in the Confederate army, and great-grandson of Dr. James Paine, a native of London, England. Robert Paine attended school near Leasburg, N.C., and later studied at the school of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Weir and Professor Alexander, near Lynnville, Tenn. He joined the M. E. church, Oct. 9, 1817, and was ordained deacon and elder in 1821; was a missionary preacher; presiding elder of the Nashville district, and president of LaGrange college, Ala., 1830-46. He was a leader of the mov-

ement in the Louisville conference of 1844 for the division of the church, north and south, and was elected bishop of the M.E. church, south, at the first general conference held at Petersburg, Va., 1846, of which he was presiding officer. He contributed ably to the support of the church during the embarrassments incident to the civil war. He was a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Nashville, and that of D.D. by Wesleyan university in 1842. He is the author of: *Life and Times of Bishop McKendree* (2 vols., 1859). He died in Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 18, 1882.

PAINE, Robert Treat, signer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1731; son of the Rev. Thomas and Eunice (Treat) Paine. His father was pastor of the church at Weymouth, Mass., a merchant in Boston after 1730 and the author of several published sermons and lectures. His mother was the granddaughter of Gov. Robert Treat of Connecticut and of the Rev. Samuel Willard, vice-president of Harvard college. His grandfather, James Paine, was a member of the expedition against Canada in 1694; his great-grandfather, Thomas Paine, emigrated to Cape Cod with his father, Thomas, and subsequently settled in Eastham, Mass., and was a representative in the colonial court. Robert Treat Paine was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1749, A.M., 1752. After his father's loss of property in 1750, he taught school one year, made three voyages to North Carolina as master of a vessel, calling on one voyage at Cádiz and Fayal, and next was master of a whaler to the coast of Greenland. He studied law and theology; was chaplain of a northern frontier regiment at Lake George, 1755; preached at Shirley, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1757 and practised in Boston, 1757-61, removing to Taunton, Mass., in 1761. He was a delegate to the convention of 1768 held at Boston to consider the condition of the country, and conducted the prosecution against Captain Prescott and his soldiers for the Boston Massacre of 1770. He was married in 1770 to Sally, daughter of Thomas Cobb and sister of Gen. David Cobb. In 1773-74 he was chairman of the Taunton committee to remonstrate against public wrong, writing the address for the governor's removal, and was chairman of the committee on the impeachment of Chief-Justice Peter Oliver. He was a delegate to the first Continental congress, 1774; to the second Provincial congress at Cambridge, 1775, and one of the committee on the state of the Province; a delegate to the 2nd and subsequent Continental congresses, 1775-76, where he served on many important committees and as chairman on the committee of supplies, and voted for the adoption of the Declaration of

Independence, July 4, 1776, of which instrument he was a signer. He was re-elected to the Continental congress for 1777 and 1778, but did not again attend. He was a member of the committee of three that visited Gen. Philip Schuyler's army on the northern frontier; was elected a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1777, being part of the time speaker, and was unanimously elected attorney-general of the state. He was a member of the committee appointed from Massachusetts to confer with members from the other colonies on the regulation of the price of labor, provisions and manufactures in 1778; of the executive council of Massachusetts, 1779-80, and a delegate to the convention that adopted the state constitution. He was attorney-general of Massachusetts, 1777-90, covering the period of Shays's rebellion; judge of the supreme court, 1790-1804, and a member of the executive council in 1804. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1805. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1780. He died in Boston, Mass., May 11, 1814.

PAINE, Robert Treat, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1835, son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine; grandson of Charles and Sarah Sumner (Cushing) Paine and of Judge Charles Jackson, and great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, the signer. He attended the Boston Latin school; was graduated from Harvard in 1855; studied law at Harvard Law school the following year; traveled and studied in Europe for two years, and then resumed his law studies under Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practised in Boston, 1859-70. He was married, April 24, 1862, to Lydia Williams, daughter of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman of Boston. In 1870 he retired from business and devoted himself to philanthropical work. He was a member of the sub-committee which had charge of the building of Trinity church, Boston, 1872-77, and was prominent in organizing the Associated Charities of Boston, being elected its first president in 1879. In 1887 he gave \$10,000 to endow a fellowship at Harvard college for the study of sociology, and in 1890 he endowed a trust of



Robt. Treat Paine

\$200,000, called the Robert Treat Paine association, for charitable work. He was a representative in the general court from Waltham in 1884 and was unsuccessful Democratic and Independent candidate for representative in the 49th congress in 1884. He was elected president of the Wells Memorial Workingmen's institute, which he organized in 1879 and which included a co-operative bank and building association. He also organized the Workingmen's Loan association and served as president of the congress of workingmen's clubs. In 1891 he became president of the Peace association.

PAINE, Thomas, author and diplomatist, was born in Thetford, Norfolk county, England, Jan. 29, 1737; son of Joseph Paine, a Quaker, and by occupation a staymaker. He attended the Thetford grammar school until 1750, when he learned the trade of staymaking and engaged in that business until 1755, when he went to sea on a privateer. He soon returned to Thetford, and in 1757 obtained employment with a London staymaker, becoming interested in the philosophical lectures of Martyn and Ferguson. He removed to Dover in 1758, and the following year established himself as a master staymaker in Sandwich, Kent county. He was married in 1759 to Mary Lambert, an orphan, who was a servant in a woolen draper's family, and in 1760 they removed to Margate, where she died. He abandoned his trade and prepared himself for a position as excise officer, returning to Thetford in 1761 as a supernumerary officer of excise. In 1764 he was appointed to watch smugglers, was discharged from office in August, 1765, and engaged in teaching English in an academy in London, 1765-66, and in a school in Kensington in 1767. He was re-appointed to the excise service in 1768, and deputed as officer in Lewes, Sussex county. In 1771 he was married to Elizabeth Ollive of Lewes. When the excisemen united in signing a plea to parliament for an increase of salary, Paine was entrusted with the prosecution of the matter, and in 1772 prepared his petition, but was unable to get a hearing. He was again dismissed from the excise service in April, 1774, and in June of the same year became formally separated from his wife. He removed to London, and made the acquaintance of Benjamin Franklin, in whose electrical experiments he was interested. In consequence of this acquaintance he left England in 1774, with letters from Franklin to Richard Bache in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a tutor and was chosen by Robert Aitkin to assist in publishing the *Pennsylvania Magazine or American Museum*, which he edited for eighteen months. In its columns he urged the extension of independence to the enslaved negro, was the first to advocate

international arbitration and to propose national and international copyright. During the Revolution he published political pamphlets, including "Common Sense" (1775), of which half a million copies were distributed, and donated the copyright to the colonies for the cause of independence. In July, 1776, he published a pamphlet, entitled "A Dialogue between the Ghost of Gen. Montgomery, Just Arrived from the Elysian Fields, and an American Delegate in a Wood Near Philadelphia." In November, 1776, he joined the Pennsylvania division of the flying camp, and while in the army composed the first number of "Crisis," writing only by night, and publishing the paper, Dec. 19, 1776, just before the battle of Trenton. The opening words, "These are the times that try men's souls," became a familiar watchword in the camp. He was appointed secretary to the commission sent by congress to treat with the Indians at Easton, Pa., Jan. 21, 1777, and was elected secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, April 17, 1777. He resigned his position of secretary on account of a controversy with Silas Deane, and was reduced to a clerkship in Owen Biddle's law office. He was appointed clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1780, and in February, 1781, accompanied Col. John Laurens to France, for the purpose of procuring a loan. Their mission was entirely successful and on their return to Philadelphia, Paine became a social lion, but was without means and suffered for want of food. Upon the earnest solicitation of General Washington congress ultimately paid Paine a salary of \$800 a year for secret services. After the conclusion of the treaty of peace, upon his endeavor to obtain some recognition of his services, New York state presented him with 277 acres of land at New Rochelle; Pennsylvania voted him £500, and congress paid him \$3,000. He had been engaged on designs for an iron bridge over the Schuylkill, and in April, 1787, he sailed for France to obtain the approval of his work by the French engineers. The plans were sanctioned by the French Academy and sent to the Royal Society. While in France he drew up a proposal for friendship between France and England, and acted as arbitrator. Visiting London, he at once became a social and diplomatic feature of that metropolis. In November, 1790, he began his reply to Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France," entitled "Rights of Man," which he dedicated to George Washington, and which reached a large circulation. The Democratic views set forth in this publication exposed him to punishment for sedition and on the conferment of the title of French citizen by the National Assembly on Aug. 26, 1792, he returned to France. He was elected president of the Constitutional society of Calais, and a

member of the convention of France. While in the convention he tried to save the life of Louis XVI. by voting for his detention until the close of the war, and upon the accession of the Jacobin party he was denounced, shut out of the convention and was arrested, Dec. 27, 1793, narrowly escaping the guillotine. While daily expecting arrest, he wrote the third of his famous books, "The Age of Reason." He was released in 1794, and in September, 1802, left France for the United States. Although anticipating a cordial welcome in the States, his "Age of Reason" had stirred up a strong feeling against him. He took no active part in politics after his return and resided in New York at the home of Madame Bonneville until his death. By his own request, his body was buried on his farm at New Rochelle. It was subsequently removed to England by William Cobbett, the English radical, and finally found sepulture in France. He died in New York city, June 8, 1809.

PAINTER, Franklin Verzelius Newton, author, was born in Hampshire county, Va., April 12, 1852; son of Israel and Juliana (Wilson) Painter, and grandson of John Painter and of Isaac N. Wilson, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. His boyhood was spent at West Union, now Aurora, W.Va. He was graduated with first honor from Roanoke college, Salem, Va., A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877, and from the Theological seminary, Salem, in 1878, and was ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran church in 1878. He was married, Aug. 9, 1875, to Laura Trimble Shickel of Salem. He studied in Paris and Bonn, 1882, and was appointed professor of modern languages at Roanoke college in 1882. He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and his paper advocating a modern classical course in American colleges was formally approved by that organization in 1884. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania college in 1895. He established the Virginia Teachers' Reading association in 1885, and is the author of: *A History of Education* (1886); *Luther on Education* (1889); *History of Christian Worship* (with Prof. J. W. Richard, 1891); *Introduction to English Literature* (1894); *Introduction to American Literature* (1897); *A History of English Literature* (1900); *Lyrical Vignettes* (1900); *The Reformation Dawn* (1901), and contributions to periodicals.

PALFREY, John Gorham, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1796; son of John and Mary (Gorham) Palfrey; grandson of William (1741-1780) and Susan (Cazneau) Palfrey, and a descendant, probably, of Peter Palfrey, Salem, 1626. His grandfather was a paymaster-general in the Continental army, and was appointed consul-

general to France in 1780 by the unanimous vote of congress, but was lost on the voyage out. John Gorham Palfrey fitted for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818. He studied theology at Harvard, and was ordained pastor of the Brattle Square Unitarian church in Boston in 1818 to succeed Edward Everett. He resigned his pastorate in 1830 to accept the Dexter chair of sacred literature at Harvard. In conjunction with his professorship, he became editor of the *North American Review*, with which he was connected until 1843; was dean of the theological faculty, and one of the preachers in the university chapel. He resigned his professorship in 1839 to give more attention to the *North American Review*, and removed to Boston, returning to Cambridge in 1843. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1842-43; secretary of the commonwealth, 1844-48; a representative in the 30th congress, 1847-49, and postmaster of the city of Boston, 1861-67. He represented the United States in the Antislavery congress held at Paris in 1867, and on his return to his home, Cambridge, Mass., devoted himself to literary pursuits. He delivered a series of eight lectures on the Evidences of Christianity before the Lowell Institute, 1840-42; contributed a series of antislavery articles to the *Boston Whig*, and was a member of the editorial staff of the *Boston Commonwealth*. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1834, and that of LL.D. in 1839, and by St. Andrews, Scotland, 1838. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of two discourses on the "History of Brattle Street Church," and "Oration at Barnstable Centennial, 1831"; papers on slave power; "Life of Col. William Palfrey, in Vol. VII., 2d series, Sparks's "American Biography"; a "Review of Lord Mahon's History of England," in *North American Review*; *Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities* (4 vols., 1833-52); *Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan and Rabbinical Grammar* (1835); *Evidences of Christianity* (Lowell lectures, 2 vols., 1843); *Relation between Judaism and Christianity* (1854); *History of New England* (5 vols., 1858). He was married in 1823 to Mary Ann Hammond (1799-1897), and their children, Francis Winthrop Palfrey (1831-1889), and John Carver Palfrey, born in 1833, became brigadier-generals by brevet in the volunteer army, 1861-65, each contributing valuable papers on the history of the civil war; their daughter, Sara Hammond Palfrey (q.v.), resided in Cambridge in 1902. His name in "Class A." received one vote for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Cambridge, April 26, 1881.

PALFREY, Sara Hammond, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1823; daughter of John Gorham and Mary Ann (Hammond) Palfrey. She attended private schools in Boston and Cambridge, and devoted herself to literary work. Some of her best known works were written under the pen-name of "E. Foxton." She is the author of: *Prémices*, verse (1850); *Herman, or Young Knighthood*, novel (1866); *Sir Paven and St. Paven*, verse (1867); *Agnes Wentworth*, novel (1869); *The Chapel*, verse (1880); *The Blossoming Rod*, verse (1887); *Old Times and New* (1900); *King Arthur in Avalon and Other Poems* (1900); *Katherine Morne*, novel, and contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines.

PALMER, Alice Freeman, educator, was born in Colesville, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1855; daughter of Dr. James Warren and Elizabeth (Higley) Freeman, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Knox) Freeman, and of Isaac and Elvira (Frost) Higley. Her father, originally a farmer, studied at the Medical college, Albany, N.Y., 1864-66, and in 1866 removed his family to Windsor, N.Y., where he practised medicine. Alice Freeman was graduated at the University of Michigan, A.B., 1876, and while there helped to organize the Students' Christian association for young men and women, and was also engaged in teaching. She taught in the high school at Ottawa, Ill., 1875; at Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, 1876-77; at East Saginaw, Mich., 1877-79; was professor of history in Wellesley college, Massachusetts, 1879-81; acting president of Wellesley, 1881-82, and president, 1882-87.

During her administration she raised the standard of scholarship, regulated the granting of degrees, established the academic council to legislate upon intellectual matters, reorganized the departments of instruction and introduced the "home idea." Several new buildings were also completed during her term of office. She



Alice Freeman Palmer

became prominent as a lecturer and writer on educational subjects; served as a Massachusetts commissioner of education to the World's Columbian exposition, 1893, and as dean of the women's department of the University of Chicago, 1892-95. She received the degrees: Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1882, L.H.D. from Columbia university in 1887, and LL.D. from Union college in 1895. She was

a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education; president of the Woman's Educational association of Boston, of the Massachusetts Home Missionary association, of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and of the corporation of the Institute for Girls in Spain, and a trustee of Wellesley college. She was married, Dec. 23, 1887, to George Herbert Palmer (q.v.). In September, 1902, they started on a European trip, and Mrs. Palmer died suddenly in Paris.

PALMER, Anna Campbell, author, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1854; daughter of James Barbour and Sally (Carpenter) Campbell. In 1868 she was left an orphan and taught school in Elmira. She was married, Sept. 28, 1880, to George Archibald Palmer. She was a member of the editorial staff of the Elmira *Evening Star*, 1895-99, a correspondent to Buffalo *Express*, and on the staff of the Elmira *Advertiser*, 1901. She wrote under the pen-name of "Mrs. George Archibald": *Verses from a Mother's Corner* (1889); *The Summerville Prize* (1890); *Little Brown Seed* (1891); *Lady Gay and Her Sister* (1891); *Lady Gay* (1898); *A Dozen Good Times* (1898); *Three Times Three*, in collaboration (1899); *Joel Dorman Steele*, a biography (1900), and in 1901 she began to use her full married name on all her books and articles in periodicals.

PALMER, Benjamin Morgan, clergyman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 25, 1818; son of the Rev. Edward (1788-1882) and Sarah (Bunce) Palmer, and grandson of Job Palmer (1747-1845), a native of Falmouth, Mass., who removed to Charleston, S.C., before the Revolution. He was graduated at the University of Georgia, A.B., 1838, and at the Theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., in 1841; was married, Oct. 7, 1841, to Mary Augusta, daughter of Dr. Robert and Sarah McConnell of Liberty county, Ga. He was ordained by the presbytery of Georgia in 1841, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Savannah, Ga., 1841-43; of the Presbyterian church, Columbia, S.C., 1843-56, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New Orleans, La., in 1856. He was professor of church history and polity in the Theological seminary at Columbia, S.C., 1853-56; moderator of the first southern assembly of the Presbyterian church at Augusta, Ga., in 1861, and a commissioner to ten general assemblies of the church. He was one of the founders of *The Southern Presbyterian Review* in 1847, and one of its editors and contributors from that year. He was a director of the Theological seminary, Columbia, S.C., 1842-56; of the Southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tenn., from 1873, and of Tulane university at New Orleans, La., from 1882. He received the degree of D.D. from Oglethorpe university, Ga., in 1852, and LL.D. from

Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., in 1870. He published several addresses and pamphlets, and is the author of: *The Life and Letters of Rev. James Henley Thornwell, D.D., LL.D.* (1875); *Sermons* (2 vols., 1875-76); *The Family in its Civil and Churchly Aspects* (1876); *Formation of Character* (1889); *The Broken Home* (1890); *Theology of Prayer* (1894); *Three-fold Fellowship* (1902). He died in New Orleans, La., May 28, 1902.

PALMER, Bertha Honoré, was born in Louisville, Ky.; daughter of Henry H. and Eliza (Carr) Honoré. She was graduated from the Convent of the Visitation in Georgetown, Ky.; was married in 1871 to Potter Palmer (q.v.), a merchant of Chicago, Ill., and became the social leader of that city. She was associated with many charitable organizations and clubs, and in 1891 was elected president of the board of lady managers of the World's Columbian exposition, and visited Europe in order to interest foreign governments in the fair. She was appointed by President McKinley the only woman member of the National commission for the Paris exposition of 1900, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1891.

PALMER, Erastus Dow, sculptor, was born in Pompey, N.Y., April 2, 1817; son of Erastus Dow and Laurinda (Ball) Palmer, and grandson of Uriah C. and Diantha (Dow) Palmer and of Jonathan and Lydia (Eastman) Ball. He received a limited education and engaged as a carpenter until 1846, when he took up the engraving of cameo portraits. In 1851 he exhibited a marble bust of the "Infant Ceres" at the Academy of Design. He settled in Albany, N.Y., and devoted himself to sculpture. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1873. Among his bas-reliefs are: *Night*, *Morning*, *Faith*, *The Spirit's Flight*, *Mercy*, *Sappho*, *Peace in Bondage*, and among his statues are: *The Indian Girl* (1856), in the Metropolitan Museum, N.Y.; *The White Captive* (1858); *The Sleeping Peri*; *The Little Peasant*, and a monument, *The Angel at the Sepulchre* (1868). He also executed many ideal busts, notably: *Resignation*, *Spring*, *June* and *The Infant Flora*; and portrait busts of Alexander Hamilton, Commodore Perry, Edwin D. Morgan, Washington Irving, Moses Taylor and Dr. James H. Armsby. A large group of sixteen figures, entitled "The Landing of the Pilgrims" (1857) designed to occupy a pediment in the capitol at Washington, was refused, but his statue of Robert R. Livingston, modeled in 1873, received a gold medal at Philadelphia, 1876, and was placed in Statuary Hall by the state of New York.

PALMER, Francis Asbury, educationist, was born at Bedford, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1812; son of Lewis and Mary Palmer. He was graduated at

Bedford academy; was married, Oct. 31, 1834, to Susannah Sheldon, who died childless. He was founder and president of the National Broadway bank (1849-1901); president of the Broadway Savings bank; chamberlain of New York city, 1871-72; gave \$10,000 to build a home for aged ministers at Castile, N. Y.; founded the chair of Christian ethics at Antioch college, Ohio, with \$50,000; gave \$20,000 to Palmer Christian college, LeGrand, Iowa, in 1867 and \$30,000 by his will; \$100,000 toward founding Palmer university, Muncie, Ind., of which Dr. L. B. McQuinney was made chancellor; founded the Orphan Home, Lake Mount, N.Y.; left by will, among other bequests, \$5000 to Hamilton college; \$30,000 to Elton college, N.C.; \$30,000 to Union Christian college, Ind., and \$500,000 to the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund. He died in New York city, Nov. 2, 1902.

PALMER, Frank Wayland, representative, was born in Manchester, Ind., Oct. 11, 1827; son of Zacheus Marshall and Selina (Strong) Palmer. His parents removed to Jamestown, N.Y., during his early boyhood, and in 1841 he was apprenticed to the Jamestown *Journal*. He worked one year as journeyman in New York city, and was joint and sole proprietor of the Jamestown *Journal*, 1848-58. He was a member of the state assembly for two terms, and in 1858 removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he became editor and one of the proprietors of the *Times*. In 1861 he was elected state printer and served as such eight years, taking up his residence during the same year in Des Moines, where he purchased the *Iowa State Register*, weekly, and soon after issued the paper daily. In 1868 he sold the paper, but retained its editorship. He was a representative from the fifth district of Iowa in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869-73; removed to Chicago in 1873 and purchased one-third interest in the *Inter-Ocean*, and was editor-in-chief, 1873-76. He was one of the commissioners appointed by President Grant to report upon the most equitable mode for adjusting compensation for railway postal service, and in 1877 was appointed postmaster of Chicago. He was re-appointed by President Hayes in March, 1877, and by President Arthur in 1881, serving, 1877-85. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley public printer in the government printing office and was retained by President Roosevelt.

PALMER, George Herbert, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1842; son of Julius Anboynan and Lucy (Peabody) Palmer, and grandson of Thomas Palmer and of Jacob Peabody. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867; studied in the University of Tübingen, 1867-69, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1870. He was married in 1871 to Ellen Margaret Wellman of Brookline,

Mass., who died in 1879; and secondly, in 1887, to Alice Freeman, president of Wellesley college. He was tutor in Greek at Harvard, 1870-72; instructor in philosophy, 1872-73; curator of the Gray collection of engravings, 1872-76; assistant professor of philosophy, 1873-83; professor of philosophy, 1883-89, and in 1889 became Alford professor of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1894, and from Union college in 1895, and that of Litt.D. from Western Reserve university in 1898. He translated "The Odyssey" into rhythmic prose (1884), and "The Antigone of Sophocles" (1890); and is the author of: *The New Education* (1887); *Self Cultivation in English* (1897); *The Glory of the Imperfect* (1898), and *The Field of Ethics* (1901).

PALMER, Innis Newton, soldier, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., March 30, 1824; son of Innis Bromley and Susan (Candee) Palmer; grandson of Job and Hannah (Bromley) Palmer of Danby, Vt., and a descendant of Lieut. William Palmer, of the *Fortune*, 1621. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, brevet 2d lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles, July 1, 1846; served in the Mexican war, being wounded at Chapultepec; was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 20, 1847; brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco, and captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He took part in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847; was in garrison, and on recruiting and frontier duty, 1847-51. He also served as adjutant of the Mounted Rifles, 1850-51; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1853; captain, March 3, 1855, and transferred to the 2d cavalry, and major, April 25, 1861, and transferred to the 5th cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861. He served in the defence of Washington, D.C., April to July, 1861; commanded the battalion of U. S. cavalry in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Bull Run. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861, and commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, at Yorktown and Williamsburg, Va.; 3d brigade, 2d division, 4th corps, at Seven Pines, and the 3d brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, in the Seven Days' battles. He was engaged in organizing and forwarding to the field New Jersey and Delaware volunteers; in superintending camps of drafted men at Philadelphia, Pa., 1862, and in commanding the first division of the 18th army corps in North Carolina, January to July, 1863; the department of North Carolina, February to March, 1863; the district of Pamlico, the 18th army corps and the defences of Newbern, N.C., March, 1863, to April, 1864, and the districts of North Carolina, and Beaufort, N.C., successively, April, 1864, to June, 1865. At Beaufort he joined in General

Sherman's movements and in the action at Kinston, N.C. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 2d cavalry, Sept. 23, 1863; brevetted colonel and brigadier-general in the regular army, and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866; commanded the 2d cavalry at Fort Ellsworth, Kan., 1866; a regiment at Fort Laramie, Dak., 1867-68, and was a member of the board on a system of Cavalry tactics from July, 1868, to April, 1869. He was promoted colonel, June 9, 1868, and commanded a regiment at Omaha Barracks, Neb., and at Fort Sanders, Wyo., interspersed with special board service, 1869-76. He was on sick leave of absence, 1876-79, and was retired from active service upon his own application, March 26, 1879. He died at Chevy Chase, Md., Sept. 10, 1900.

PALMER, James Croxall, naval surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1811; son of Edward and Katherine (Croxall) Palmer. He was graduated from Dickinson college, A.B., 1829, and from the University of Maryland, M.D., 1833. He was commissioned assistant-surgeon in the U.S. navy, 1834; ordered to the *Relief* store-ship of Wilkes's exploring expedition, July 17, 1838; subsequently transferred to the *Peacock*, and when that vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, July 19, 1841, was placed in command of the shore party assembled at Astoria. He was promoted surgeon, Oct. 27, 1842, and was in charge of the U.S. navy-yard at Washington when the wounded from the *Princeton* were brought to the yard for surgical assistance. He served in Mexican waters, 1845-47, and in 1857 was ordered to the steam-frigate *Niagara*, when that vessel laid the first Atlantic cable. He originated the idea of making the splice in mid-ocean. He had medical charge of the U.S. Naval academy, while that institution was located at Newport, during the early part of the civil war. He was fleet-surgeon under Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, leaving the *Hartford* on the admiral's steam-barge, and by Farragut's orders notifying the iron-clads to attack the *Tennessee*. He aided the surgeons of the iron-clads and did not return to the *Hartford* until the battle had ended, when he was ordered to the *Tennessee* to attend to Admiral Franklin Buchanan of the Confederate navy, whose shattered leg he saved from amputation. Surgeon Palmer was instrumental in procuring an agreement by which Confederate surgeons were not detained as prisoners of war. He was in charge of the U.S. Naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867-71; on March 3, 1871, he was commissioned medical director; on June 10, 1872, surgeon-general of the U.S. navy, and was retired, June 29, 1873. He died in Washington, D.C., April 24, 1883.

PALMER, James Shedden, naval officer, was born in New Jersey in 1810. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Jan. 1, 1825, was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831, and lieutenant, Dec. 17, 1836. In the Mexican war he commanded the *Flirt* on blockading duty; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855; commanded the *Iroquois* of the Mediterranean squadron in 1861, and was transferred to Dupont's Atlantic blockading fleet. His failure to capture the Confederate privateer *Sumter* in West Indian waters in 1861 called for an investigation, through which he was exonerated and restored to his command. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Iroquois*, which led the advance in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, forcing the surrender of Baton Rouge and Natchez, and taking part in the fight with the ram *Arkansas*. In the passage of Vicksburg, when the admiral's flagship stopped her engines to enable the vessels following to close up, Captain Palmer, fearing that the *Hartford* was disabled, stopped the *Iroquois*, which led the line, in order to draw the fire from the forts, and thus relieve the admiral's ship. This action at first called for the censure of the admiral, but when he comprehended the motive, he accepted the courtesy and Captain Palmer became his close friend. He was promoted commodore, Feb. 7, 1863, and in March, 1863, served as Farragut's fleet captain in the passage of the Port Hudson batteries. He was naval commander at New Orleans, La., in 1864, and afterward commanded the West Gulf squadron in the capture and destruction of blockade runners. He conducted the movement that resulted in the fall of Mobile and led the first division in the final attack on the city. He was promoted rear-admiral, July 25, 1866, for services during the war, and was placed in command of the West India squadron. In the "Life and Letters of Farragut" he is warmly praised as an officer. He died of yellow fever at St. Thomas, W.I., Dec. 7, 1867.

PALMER, John McAuley, senator, was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Ky., Sept. 13, 1817; son of Louis D. and Ann (Tutt) Palmer, both natives of Virginia, and great-grandson of Charles McAuley, who emigrated from Ireland. His great-grandfather, Thomas Palmer, came to Virginia from England, and his grandfather, Isaac Palmer, was a soldier in the American Revolution, 1776-84. His father was a soldier in Col. John Allen's regiment in the war of 1812. He escaped the massacre at Raisin River and was married in 1813. The family removed to Christian county, Ky., during John's boyhood, and in 1831 to within ten miles of Alton, Ill. He received his first instruction from Isaiah Boone; learned the trade of plasterer; attended Alton college in 1834, but

leaving for lack of means to pay his tuition, was employed as a cooper, peddler and school teacher; studied law, 1835-38; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practised in Carlinville, Ill., 1839-61. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for county clerk in 1839, and in 1840 he supported Martin Van Buren for president. He was judge of probate for Macoupin county, Ill., 1843-47; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1847; judge of probate, 1848; county judge, 1849-51, and a member of the Illinois senate, 1852-54.

As a Democrat he did not agree with his party on the slavery question, resigned from the senate in 1854, and was elected by the anti-Nebraska faction in 1855. He was president of the Republican state convention of 1856, resigned his seat in the senate a second time in 1856, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, where he supported the nomination of Judge McLean for the presidency, although he preferred Frémont and worked privately for his nomination. He was defeated as Republican candidate for representative in the 36th congress in 1858; was an elector at large from Illinois on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1861; a delegate to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., in February, 1861, and was elected colonel of the 14th Illinois infantry in April, 1861. He accompanied Gen. John C. Frémont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo.; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 20, 1861; assigned to the command of the 3d division under Gen. John Pope, and took part in the capture of New Madrid, March 14, and Island No. 10, April 8, 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of the Mississippi, during the siege of Corinth, April 30-May 30, and was ordered home May 29, on account of sickness. He organized the 122d Illinois volunteers in August, 1862, and in the following September was assigned to the command of the 4th (afterward the 1st) division, Crittenden's left wing, Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, at the battle of Stone River, Nov. 29, 1862, where he was promoted major-general of volunteers, and in the battle of Chickamauga commanded the 2d division, 1st army corps, Sept. 19-20, 1863. He commanded the 14th army corps in the Chattanooga campaign and in the Atlanta campaign until August, 1864, when he



was assigned to the military division of Kentucky, where he was military governor and had charge of the Freedman's bureau, and was mustered out of the service, Sept. 1, 1866. He was the Republican governor of Illinois, 1869-73, declined renomination in 1872, and returned to the Democratic party. He was active in the canvass of 1876, speaking in, all parts of the country for Tilden and Hendricks. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1877, when John A. Logan was elected, and in 1883, when Governor Cullom was elected. He was defeated for governor of Illinois in 1888 by Joseph W. Fifer, and was elected to the U.S. senate by the Democratic legislature in 1891, serving 1891-97. In 1896 he refused to indorse the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and when the national convention of the Gold Democrats met at Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 1896, General Palmer accepted the nomination for President, with Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice-President. In the election of November, the Palmer and Buckner electors received 133,148 popular votes, but none in the electoral college. In the presidential canvass of 1900, General Palmer supported the Republican nominees and announced his intention to vote for McKimley and Roosevelt electors. He was married in December, 1842, to Malinda, daughter of Julius Neely. Mrs. Palmer died in 1886. They had ten children, and at Senator Palmer's death, two sons and four daughters survived. His eldest son, John Mayo Palmer, was his law partner, and his youngest son, L. J. Palmer, was a lawyer at Rock Springs, Wyo. In 1888 he married as his second wife Mrs. Hannah M. Kimball, daughter of J. L. Lamb of Springfield, Ill. In 1899 congress voted him a pension of \$100 per month. His personal recollections, *The Story of an Earnest Life*, were published in 1901. He died in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25, 1900.

PALMER, John Williamson, author, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1825; son of Edward and Katherine (Croxall) Palmer; grandson of John and Mary (Preston) Palmer, and of James and Eleanor (Gittings) Croxall, all of the Maryland colony, and a descendant of Edward Palmer (1572-1625), of Warwickshire, England, Oxford scholar and antiquary, who purchased and gave his name to "Palmer's Island," in the mouth of the Susquehannah river (1622), and was "Projector there of the first College and School of Arts in North America" (1624). John W. Palmer was graduated from the University of Maryland, M.D., in 1847, and went to San Francisco, Cal., in 1849, where he was city physician, 1849-50. He was surgeon of a war-steamer of the East India company, and served in the second Burmese war, 1851-52, having vis-

ited Hawaii, China, Malacca, Burmah, Aracan and Hindostan. He returned to the United States in 1853; wrote for the leading magazines, and was married in 1855 to Henrietta Lee of Baltimore, Md., who was later known as a writer for several periodicals and as the author of *The Stratford Gallery* (1859), and *Home-Life in the Bible* (1881). Dr. Palmer was the Confederate war-correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, 1862-64. In 1870 he returned to New York city, where he resumed literary work, and was an editor on the original staffs of the *Century* and *Standard* dictionaries. He translated Michelet's "L'Amour" and "La Femme" (1859), and Legouvé's "Histoire Morale des Femmes" (1860), and is the author of: *The Queen's Heart*, comedy (1858); *The New and the Old* (1859); *Up and Down the Irravaddi* (1860); *Epidemic Cholera* (1866); *The Poetry of Compliment and Courtship* (1867); *The Beauties and Curiosities of Engraving* (1879); *A Portfolio of Autograph Etchings* (1882); *After His Kind*, novel (1886); *For Charlie's Sake*, and *Other Lyrics and Ballads* (1901).

PALMER, Nathaniel Brown, discoverer, was born in Stonington, Conn., Aug. 8, 1799; son of Nathaniel (1768-1812) and Mercy (Brown) Palmer; grandson of Nathaniel (1740-1818) and Grace (Noyes) Palmer, and of Peleg and Mercy (Denison) Brown, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Walter and Rebecca (Short) Palmer, who came from England to Stonington, Conn., in 1653, and in the sixth generation from the Rev. Chad Brown (q.v.). He was also a direct descendant through Mercy Denison, of John Howland of the *Mayflower*, and through Dorothy Noyes, of Governor Peleg Sanford. His father was a lawyer and afterward a shipbuilder. The son went to sea in 1813; was second mate of the brig *Herselia*, Capt. J. P. Sheffield, in 1818, and returned from the south seas to Stonington with 10,000 seal skins. He was made captain of the sloop *Hero* in 1819, and in company with the *Herselia* made a second voyage to the south seas where he discovered Palmer's land in latitude 67° longitude 70°. He next commanded the *James Monroe* in an expedition under Capt. W. A. Fanning to the South Shetland Islands, and the *Cadet* in several voyages to Cartagena on the Spanish main, where he was employed by the Colombian government in transporting a portion of General Bolivar's army from Cartagena to the river Chagres and prisoners to Santiago de Cuba. In 1826 he took the brig *Tampico* to Cartagena. He was married Dec. 7, 1826, to Eliza Thompson, daughter of Paul Babcock, she died in 1872, having had no children. He took the brig *Francis* to the south seas in 1827, and the *Anawan* on a voyage of discovery in 1829, east of Cape Horn. On his next voyage he touched at Juan Fernan-

des island for water and was captured by Chilian convicts. His identity as a Mason saved his life, but the convicts forced him to carry them out of captivity. In December, 1833, he assumed command of the packet ship *Huntsville* between New York and New Orleans; in 1835 the *Hibernia* to Rio Janeiro; in 1837 the ship *Garrick* of the Collins line to Liverpool; in 1838 the *Siddons* to the same port, and in 1841 the *Paul Jones* to China. He modeled the clipper ship *Hoqua* for Brown & Bell, of New York, and made a voyage in her to Canton. He next modeled the *Sam Russell*, *Oriental*, *David Brown* and *N. B. Palmer* for A. A. Low, and commanded the *Oriental* and *Sam Russell* in the China tea trade, making the celebrated passage from Hong Kong to London in ninety-seven days. In 1848 he took the steamer *United States* to Germany, and in 1849 retired from active sea-service. He was the seventh charter member of the New York Yacht club, and held his membership over thirty years. He modeled and owned seventeen yachts. He was a member of the Currituck Gun club; a director of the Fall River line of steamers, and was instrumental in building the *Bristol* and the *Providence*. He bought the *Great Republic* for Low Brothers, and was in charge of that vessel for three years in London, until she was chartered by the French government. He corrected the U.S. coast survey of Stonington harbor. His brother, Alexander Smith Palmer, a famous sailor and commander and several years his junior, was presented a silver cup for saving the passengers and crew of the English ship *Dorothy*, July 4, 1833, and a gold medal from Queen Victoria for rescuing the survivors of the *Eugenia* in 1840. Capt. Alexander's son, Nathaniel Brown Palmer 2d, left San Francisco, Cal., for China on a sailing vessel, with his uncle, Capt. Nathaniel, in 1876, for the benefit of the health of the younger man. They left Hong Kong on the return voyage on board the *City of Peking*, May 15, 1877, and the nephew died when one day out, and Capt. Nathaniel Brown Palmer died in San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1877. Both were buried in Stonington, Conn.

PALMER, Potter, capitalist, was born in Potts Hollow, Albany county, N.Y., in 1826. His parents were Quakers. He was brought up on his father's farm; attended the district school, and was a clerk in Lockport, N.Y., 1844-47. He engaged in business in Oneida, N.Y., 1847-49, and in Lockport, N.Y., 1849-52, and in 1852 removed to Chicago, Ill., when the city had a population of 38,000. He established a dry goods store, which subsequently became Field, Palmer & Lieter, and from which he retired in 1867, investing his large fortune in real estate and its improvement, and becoming one of the largest real

estate owners in the city. The fire of 1871 swept away his improvements which were valued at several million dollars. He was active in rebuilding the burned district, erected a new hotel on the ruins of the Palmer house, and soon recovered his entire loss and largely augmented his fortune. He was married in 1871, to Bertha, daughter of Henry H. Honoré, of Chicago, Ill. He declined the position of secretary of the interior in President Grant's cabinet in 1870. He was an early manager of the Young Men's Christian association of Chicago, and was interested in the World's Columbian exposition of 1893, to which enterprise he gave the sum of \$200,000 to erect the Woman's building, his wife being president of the board of lady managers. He died in Chicago, May 3, 1902.

PALMER, Ray, poet and author, was born at Little Compton, R.I., Nov. 12, 1808; son of Thomas and Susanna (Palmer) Palmer. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, was graduated from Yale A.B., 1830, A.M., 1833; taught in a New York city school, 1830-31, and at the Young Ladies' institute, New Haven, Conn., 1831-34. He was married Oct. 3, 1832, to Ann Maria, daughter of Marmaduke and Maria (Ogden) Ward, of Newark, N.J. Mrs. Palmer died March 8, 1886. Mr. Palmer was ordained to the Congregational ministry July 22, 1835, at Bath, Maine, and was pastor there, 1835-50, and at Albany, N.Y., 1850-66. He was secretary of the American Congregational union, 1866-78, and after 1870 resided in Newark, N.J., where he was acting associate pastor of the Bellevue Avenue church, 1881-84. He was a visitor to Andover Theological seminary, 1865-78; a corporate member of the A.B.C. of F.M., 1854-87, and a director of the American Home Missionary society, 1862-83. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1852. His first hymn, *My Faith Looks up to Thee*, written in 1831, became widely known and was translated into over twenty languages. He is also the author of: *Memoir of Charles Pond* (1829); *Memoir of C. L. Watson* (1839); *Doctrinal Text-Book* (1839); *Spiritual Improvement* (1839); *Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions* (1860); *Hymns and Sacred Pieces* (1865); *Hymns of My Holy Hours* (1866); *Remember Me* (1865); *Home* (1868); *Earnest Words on True Success in Life* (1873); *Complete Poetical Works* (1876) and *Voices of Hope and Gladness* (1880). His name received one vote for a place in the Hall of Fame, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Newark, N.J., March 29, 1887.

PALMER, Thomas Witherell, senator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25, 1830; son of Thomas and Mary Amy (Witherell) Palmer; grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Barber) Palmer, and of Judge James and Amy (Hawkins)

Witherell, and a descendant of Walter Palmer, who emigrated from England with John Endicott in 1629, and became an original founder of Charles-



T. W. Palmer

town, Mass. He afterward removed to Pawcatuck (afterward Stonington), Conn., where he died in 1661. Thomas Palmer was a native of Windham county, Conn., and one of the pioneer American merchants of Detroit. Thomas Witherell Palmer matriculated at the University of Michigan in the class of 1849, but was not graduated owing to the

weakness of his eyes. He traveled in Europe, made a pedestrian tour in Spain, and a tour of South America and the southern part of the United States, 1848-50. He was engaged as the agent of a transportation company and as a merchant in Appleton, Wis., 1850-52, and in the real estate business in Detroit, Mich., 1853-55. In 1855 he was married to Lizzie Pitts, daughter of Charles and Francis (Pitts) Merrill. Mr. Merrill was a lumber merchant and mill owner in Saginaw, Mich., and Mr. Palmer became a partner in the business. On the death of her father in 1872, Mrs. Palmer inherited his interest and became a partner with her husband. He was a member of the Michigan board of estimates from Detroit in 1873; president of the waterways convention at Sault Sainte Marie, in August, 1887; a Republican state senator in 1878; was defeated for nomination for governor of Michigan in 1880; elected to the U.S. senate in 1883, and at the expiration of his term, March 3, 1889, was nominated and confirmed as U.S. minister to Spain, which office he resigned in 1890. He was president of the World's Columbian commission, 1890-93; became a director in the American Exchange National bank, and was also interested in several other important enterprises. He was president of the Detroit Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from the University of Michigan in 1876, as of the class of 1849. He conducted a large stock farm near Detroit, and imported valuable horses and cattle.

PALMER, Walter Launt, artist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 1, 1854; son of Erastus Dow Palmer (q. v.). He was a pupil of Frederic E. Church, Hudson, N.Y., 1870-72, and studied with Carolus Duran in Paris in 1873 and 1876. After returning to the United States in 1877 he painted in New York until 1882, when he removed to

Albany. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1881; an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1887, and Academician in 1897; a member of the American Water-Color society, the Society of American Landscape Painters and the Pastel club. He received the second Hallgarten prize, National Academy of Design, 1887; medal, World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; gold medal, Philadelphia, 1894; Evans prize, New York, 1895; first prize, Boston, 1895; second prize, Nashville Centennial, 1897; honorable mention, Paris, 1900; and gold medal, Pan-American exposition, 1901. Among his works are: *Dining Room at Appledale* (1879); *An Editor's Study* (1880); *Waving Grain* (1881); *Venice* (1882); *The Out Field* (1884); *The Inlet* (1885); *An Early Snow* (1887); *January* (1887); *The Vale of Tawasentha* (1895); and *The Senator's Birthplace* (1900).

PALMER, William Adams, governor of Vermont and senator, was born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781; son of Joshua and Susanna Palmer, and a descendant of Walter Palmer, the immigrant, 1629. He attended the public schools with seven brothers and sisters, and being debarred from manual work on account of an accident to his hand, studied law in Hebron under Judge Peters, and in Chelsea, Vermont, under Daniel Buck. He was admitted to the bar about 1802, practising at St. Johnsbury until September, 1813, when he was married to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Peter and Sarah Blanchard, of Danville, to which place he removed. He was clerk of Caledonia county, judge of probate for eight years, and judge of the supreme court in 1816. He served as a representative from Danville in the state legislature for six terms; was elected by the Democratic legislature to the senate in 1818 to fill out the unexpired term of James Fisk, resigned, and was re-elected to a full senatorial term, serving from Nov. 16, 1818, to March 3, 1825. He was a representative from Danville in the state legislature, 1826-27; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1828 and 1835, and governor of Vermont, 1831-35, being elected by the Anti-masonic party four successive terms in closely contested elections. His last public service was as a member of the state senate in 1837. He conducted his farm at Danville until his death. He received the honorary degree A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1817. He died in Danville, Vt., Dec. 3, 1860.

PALTSITS, Victor Hugo, librarian, was born in New York city, July 12, 1867; son of William Thomas and Sidonia Ida (Loose) Paltsits, and



grandson of Thomas Matthias and Theresa (L  w) Paltits, and of John Samuel and Adeline Rosamunde (Schultze) Loose. He attended the common schools of New York, 1872-81; took a scientific course at the Cooper Institute, N.Y., 1882-86, and studied Latin, German, Greek, Spanish and French in high schools and under private tuition. He became connected with the Lenox library, Jan. 1, 1888; was made assistant in the reading room in March, 1890, and sub or assistant librarian in the spring of 1893. He edited: *The Journal of Capt. William Pote, Jr., 1745-47* (1896); *Papers relating to the Siege of Charleston, S. C., in 1780* (1898); *Captivity of Capt. John Gyles, 1689-97* (1902). He was bibliographical adviser on the editorial staff of *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (73 vols); compiled a bibliography of the *Lettres Edifiantes*, Cleveland, Ohio (1900) and contributed to cyclop  dias, magazines and reviews. He delivered the historical address on Capt. Nathan Hale at East Haddam, Conn., June 6, 1900.

PANCOAST, Henry Spackman, author and teacher, was born in Germantown, Pa., Aug. 24, 1858; son of Charles Stacy and Mary Anne (Shelmerdine) Pancoast, and grandson of Stacy and Eliza (Hatton) Pancoast and of Edward and Martha Mitchell (Roberts) Shelmerdine. He attended Germantown academy and studied under a private tutor, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He was married, June 2, 1897, to Dorothea Napier, daughter of Herman Marcus of New York. He was a founder of the Indian Rights association, and is the author of: *Impressions of the Sioux Tribes in 1882, with some first principles in the Indian Question* (1882); *The Indian before the Law* (1884); *Representative English Literature* (1892); *Introduction to English Literature* (1895); *Introduction to American Literature* (1898); and edited a volume of *Standard English Poems* (1900).

PANCOAST, Joseph, surgeon, was born in Burlington, N.J., Nov. 23, 1805; son of John and Anne (Abbott) Pancoast. His first maternal ancestor in America emigrated from England to Pennsylvania with William Penn. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and settled in practice in Philadelphia, Pa., where he married, in 1829, Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Abbott of that city. He taught classes in practical anatomy and surgery, was one of the physicians to the Blockley hospital in 1834, head physician of the Children's hospital for several years, and one of its visiting surgeons, 1838-45. He was professor of surgery in Jefferson Medical college, 1838-47, succeeding Dr. George McClellan, and was transferred to the chair of anatomy, serving 1847-74, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Wil-

liam H. Pancoast. He was surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1854-64. He performed many novel and skilful operations which are recorded in medical works. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; the College of Pharmacy; The Philadelphia County Medical society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and other scientific institutions. He contributed to the *American Journal of the Medical Science*, *The American Medical Intelligencer* and the *Medical Examiner*; translated J. Frederick Lobstein's *Treatise on the Structure, Functions, and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve* from the Latin (1831); edited *Manec on the Great Sympathetic Nerve* (1841); *Manec on the Cerebro-Spinal Axis of Man* (1841); and *Quain's Anatomical Plates* (1852); and is the author of: *Treatise on Operative Surgery, with Descriptions of all the New Operations* (1844, revised edition, 1852); *A System of Anatomy for the Use of Students*, based on the work of Casper Wistar (1844), and several essays. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1882.

PANCOAST, William Henry, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16, 1835; son of Dr. Joseph and Rebecca (Abbott) Pancoast. He was graduated at Haverford college, A.B., 1853; at Jefferson Medical college, M.D., 1856; studied in the hospitals of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, 1856-59, and while in Paris was a pupil and assistant of the discoverer of the operation of lithotripsy. He began practice in Philadelphia in 1859 and soon became prominent as a hospital and private surgeon. In 1861 he entered the army as surgeon-in-chief and second officer in charge of the military hospital in Philadelphia. He was demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson Medical college, 1862-74; adjunct professor of anatomy during his father's absence in Europe, 1867-68, and 1873-74, and professor of anatomy, 1874-97. He was also first president of and professor in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1886-96. He was married first, Nov. 13, 1873, to Mary Anna Gertrude Lewis; and secondly, to Matilda Robb. He secured the bodies of the Siamese twins in 1874, and conducted the autopsy under the auspices of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia, proving that the band could not have been safely cut except in childhood. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; the Academy of Natural Sciences; fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia; president of the Philadelphia County Medical society; vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Medical society; a member of the American Medical association, of the International Medical congress, 1876; corresponding member of the Soci  t   Clinique de Paris; first president of the Red Cross Society in Pennsylvania, and of a section of the Pan-American

Medical congress. He received from Haverford the honorary degree of A.M., 1876. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1897.

PAPE, Eric, artist, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17, 1870; son of Friederich Ludwig Moritz and Maria (Meier) Pape, born in Zeven, Province of Hanover, Germany. His father came to California and Idaho in the early fifties, engaged in mining and prospecting, and was married in San Francisco, 1868, to Maria Meier, also a native of Zeven, Hanover, Germany. Eric Pape was educated at the San Francisco School of Design, under Boulanger, Lefebvre and others in Paris, and at the École des Beaux Arts under Gérôme. He traveled in Egypt, 1891-92, and subsequently through remote sections of Mexico, giving much time and study to the antiquities of those two countries. He opened a studio in New York city in 1893, where he illustrated "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," "The Building of the Mahomedan Empire," Life of Mahomet" and "The Incas of Peru" and executed portraits of "Famous Men and Women" for the *Century* magazine, 1893-95. He was married, Aug. 16, 1894, in Dublin, N.H., to Alice, daughter of Lewis Baxter, and Adeline Frances (Osgood) Monroe. He removed to Boston in 1897, teaching during that year at the Cowles Art school, and founded the Eric Pape school of Art in 1898, of which he became the director. He illustrated "The Fair God" by Gen. Lew Wallace, 1898-99, and "The Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1901. He exhibited twenty-one pictures and one gold bas-relief at the Salon Champ de Mars, 1890-1900; and several pictures at other exhibitions, including: Exposition d'Égypte, 1892; World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; Munich Kunst Anstellung, 1897; Paris exposition, 1900, and Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901. His most important paintings are: *The Spinner of Zeven* (1889); *The Great Sphinx by Moonlight* (1891); *The Two Great Eras* (1892); *The Angel with the Book of Life* (1897); *Approaching Storm*, *The Great Dune and Early Morning* (1900), and *Foam Surges* (1902). He received medals at five exhibitions.

PARDEE, Ariovistus, philanthropist, was born in Chatham, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1810; son of Ariovistus and Eliza (Platt) Pardee; grandson of Dr. Calvin Pardee, who served in the Continental army as a surgeon, and of Capt. Israel Platt, who served in the New York line, and married Abigail Scudder; and a descendant of George Pardee, of Huguenot descent, who settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1644, and of Martha Miles his wife. Ariovistus Pardee, Jr., was brought up on a farm, attended the district school, and was employed as rodman and assistant engineer on the

Delaware and Raritan canal in New Jersey, 1830-33. He was chief engineer in the survey of the Beaver Meadow railroad, Pennsylvania, 1833-37, and builder and superintendent of the Hazelton railroad, 1837-40. He founded the city of Hazelton, Pa., in 1836; settled there in 1840, bought anthracite coal properties in the Jeddo district, and in a few years became the largest shipper of anthracite coal in the state. He also engaged with Asa



A. Pardee

Packer in the development of coal mines, manufactures and railroads in the Lehigh Valley. He built a gravity railroad to Penn Haven in 1848, as an outlet to the product of the mines, which was abandoned in 1860 for the improved facilities of the Lehigh Valley railroad. He became interested in iron manufactures, and acquired control of the blast furnaces in Stanhope, N.J., and subsequently of others in New York, Virginia and Tennessee. He purchased a tract of forest land in Canada, as large as the state of Rhode Island, and another tract in North Carolina. He was president of the Seacaucus and the Musconetcong Iron Works in New Jersey; the Allentown Rolling Mills, and the Union Iron Works of Buffalo, N.Y., and a director of the Lehigh Valley, and other railroads. He fitted out at his own expense a company of U.S. volunteers commanded by his eldest son Ario Pardee, who attained the brevet rank of brigadier-general, Jan. 12, 1865. Through the influence of William C. Cattell, president of Lafayette college, he contributed in 1864 the sum of \$20,000, which prevented the college from closing its doors for want of funds. He endowed the professorship of mathematics in 1864, and the Pardee scientific department in 1866. This was followed by further donations amounting in 1869 to \$200,000. He afterward gave \$250,000 for Pardee Hall, the corner stone of which he laid in 1873, and for the scientific equipment of which he gave \$50,000 in all. The building was destroyed by fire in 1879, when it was rebuilt. He was president of the board of trustees of Lafayette college, 1882-92; president of the state board controlling the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, and a presidential elector in 1876. His benefactions extended to various charitable organizations of which he was an officer. He was married, first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ellen Jacobs of

Luzerne county, and secondly, in 1849, to Anna Maria, daughter of William Robinson of Bloomsbury, Pa. He died while on a visit to Rock Ledge, Indian River, Fla., March 26, 1892.

PARDEE, Don Albert, jurist, was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, March 29, 1837; son of Aaron and Eveline (Eyles) Pardee; grandson of Ebenezer and Anna (Minon) Pardee and of William and Polly (Duthick) Eyles, and a descendant of George Pardee, settled in New Haven, Conn., between 1637 and 1642. He was appointed to the U.S. naval academy in 1854, but left in 1857 to study law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He entered the volunteer army in 1861 as major of the 42d Ohio regiment, was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Port, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's Hill, and in two assaults on Vicksburg, serving during the siege as inspector-general of the 13th corps. He was mustered out in December, 1864, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general. He practised law in New Orleans, 1865-67; was registrar in bankruptcy for the third congressional district of Louisiana, 1867-68; judge of the 2d judicial district; 1868-81; member of the state constitutional convention of 1879; Republican candidate for attorney-general of Louisiana, 1880, and in 1881 was appointed circuit judge for the fifth judicial circuit embracing Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. In June, 1898, he removed from New Orleans to Atlanta, Ga.

PARET, William, sixth bishop of Maryland, and 137th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Sept. 23, 1826; son of John and Hester (Levi) Paret; and grandson of Stephen Paret, a native of Tricolet, France,



William Paret

who immigrated to America and settled in New York about 1765. William Paret was prepared for college in the grammar school of Columbia college, and graduated at Hobart in 1849 and the same year was married to Maria G., daughter of Isaac and Agnes Peck of Flushing, L.I., N.Y. He was prepared for holy orders under Bishop William H. Delancy; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Chase in 1852 and was ordained priest in 1853. He was rector of St. John's church, Clyde, N. Y., 1852-54; Zion church, Pierrepont Manor,

N.Y., 1854-64; St. Paul's church, Saginaw, Mich., 1864-66; Trinity church, Elmira, N.Y., 1866-68; Christ church, Williamsport, Pa., 1868-76, and Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., 1876-84. He was elected bishop of Maryland in 1884 to succeed Bishop William Pinkney who died July 7, 1883, and he was consecrated in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1885, by Bishops Lee, Lay, Stevens, Neely, Howe, Lyman and Whitehead. By his counsel and influence the new diocese of Washington was created out of the diocese of Maryland in 1895, but he continued from choice to administer in his old diocese. He received from Hobart college the degree of D.D. in 1867, and LL.D. in 1886. He was married secondly, in 1900, to Mrs. Sarah Hayden Haskell, daughter of Levi G. and Mary E. (Belden) Hayden. He is the author of *St. Peter and the Primacy of the Roman See*; *Our Freedom and Our Catholic Heritage*, and *The Method and Work of Lent*.

PARK, Edwards Amasa, theologian, was born in Providence, R.I., Dec. 29, 1808; son of the Rev. Dr. Calvin (1774-1847) and Abigail (Ware) Park; grandson of Nathan and Ruth (Bannister) Park, and a descendant on his maternal side of the Rev. Samuel Ware of Wrentham, Mass. He was graduated from Brown university in 1826, and from the Andover Theological seminary in 1831. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1831, and was pastor of the First church, Braintree, Mass., 1831-33; and professor of mental and moral philosophy and Hebrew literature at Amherst college, 1835-36. He was married in 1836 at Hunter, N.Y., to Ann Maria, daughter of William and Rebecca (Tappan) Edwards, and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He was professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological seminary, 1836-47; professor of Christian theology, 1847-81, and professor emeritus, 1881-1900. He was one of the foremost upholders of the Andover creed, and became involved in a controversy with several fellow professors, in which he held that their teachings were inconsistent with the creed. The case was brought before an ecclesiastical court, by which Dr. Park was not sustained. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1844, and by Brown in 1846, and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1886. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the New England Historic Genealogical society, and the Victoria Institute of England; a fellow of Brown university, 1863-1900; a trustee of Smith college; president of the board of trustees of Abbot academy for thirty-six years, and a charter member of the A.B.C.F.M. He founded and edited the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (4 vols., 1844-84), and was a member of the staff of the *Sabbath Hymn Book*.

He contributed articles to the *American Quarterly Register*, *The Spirit of the Pilgrims*, and the *Congregational Quarterly*, also to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible;" *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*," and the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia." He is the author of: memoirs of *The Rev. Charles B. Storrs* (1833), *William Bradford Homer* (1842), *Prof. B. B. Edwards* (1852), *Professor Moses Stuart* (1852), *The Rev. Samuel Hopkins* (1854), *The Rev. J. M. Manning* (1855), *The Rev. Nathanael Emmons* (1861), *The Rev. Joseph S. Clark* (1861), *Dr. Samuel H. Taylor* (1871), *Richard S. Storrs* (1874), *The Rev. Samuel C. Jackson* (1878), *Leonard Woods* (1880), and *William G. Schauffler* (1887), and he also published *Duties of a Theologian* (1839); *Selections from German Literature* (1839); *Unity and Diversity of Belief* (1851); *Theological Education* (1865); *Essay on the History of Laura D. Bridgman* (1878); *Associate Creed of Andover Theological Seminary* (1883); *Discourses on Some Theological Doctrines as Related to the Religious Character* (1885), and many essays, addresses and sermons. He died at Andover, Mass., June 5, 1900.

PARK, Milton, journalist, was born in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 1, 1846; son of the Rev. Dr. John Thompson Sankey and Tabitha Ann Park; grandson of Joseph Littlejohn and Sarah Owen (Musgrove) Park, and a descendant of John Park, of Donegal, Ireland. He attended the Orion, Ala., Institute and was graduated from Mercer university, Penfield, Ga. He served in the Confederate army from March 13, 1862, until Dec. 1864, participating in all the battles of the Army of Tennessee. On Feb. 5, 1875, he married Alice Valeria, daughter of Mack Wimberly of Greenville, Ala. He was president of South Alabama Female college, Greenville, Ala., 1883-85, and of Kyle (Texas) seminary, 1890-91, and in 1891 became editor of *Southern Mercury*, Dallas, Texas. He was chairman of the Populist national executive committee, 1896-1900; and presidential elector at large on the Populist ticket in 1900.

PARK, Roswell, educator, was born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 1, 1807; son of Avery and Betsey (Meech) Park; grandson of Roswell and Eunice (Starkweather) Park, and of Daniel and Zerviah (Witter) Meech, and a descendant of Robert Parke, who emigrated from Preston, England, to America in 1630, settled in Roxbury, Mass., removed to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1639; from there to New London, in 1649, and was representative to the general court, 1641-42 and 1652. His parents removed to Burlington, Otsego county, N.Y., where he prepared for college. He matriculated at Hamilton college, N.Y., but left in 1827 before graduating to enter the U.S. military academy, where he was graduated first in the class of 1831, and promoted 2d lieutenant in

the U.S. corps of topographical engineers, July 1, 1831. The same season he passed the final examination at Union college and was graduated with the class of 1831. He was assistant engineer at Fort Adams, 1831-33, at Fort Warren, 1833-36, at the Delaware Breakwater, 1836, and resigned from the army, Sept. 30, 1836. He was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1836-42. He prepared for holy orders under Bishop G. W. Doane in Burlington, N.J., 1842-43; was admitted to the diaconate, Sept. 10, 1843; ordained priest May 28, 1844; was rector of Christ church, Pomfret, Conn., 1843-52, and conducted the school known as Christ Church Hall, 1845-52. He declined the presidency of Norwich university, Vt., in 1850; spent six months in Europe, 1852; founded and was the first president of Racine college, Racine, Wis., 1852-59, and its chancellor, 1859-63. He was instrumental in having St. John's school, Delafield, Wis., unite with Racine college, and in introducing the elective course of study, and discontinuing the two-year scientific course. He was rector of St. Luke's church at Racine, Wis., 1859-63, and rector and proprietor of Immanuel Hall, a literary and scientific school near Chicago, Ill., 1863-69. He received the degree A.M. from Union college in 1836, and from Hamilton college in 1837, and that of D.D. from Norwich university in 1850. He was an original member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and held various offices of trust. He was married first, Dec. 28, 1836, to Mary Brewster, daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary C. (Coolidge) Baldwin, of Woburn, Mass., and secondly, April 25, 1860, to Eunice Elizabeth, daughter of Gardner and Elizabeth Niles. He is the author of: *Juvenile and Miscellaneous Poems* (1836); *Sketch of the History of West Point* (1840); *Pantology* (1841); *Handbook for Travelers in Europe* (1853); *Jerusalem and other Poems* (1857) and text-books for his pupils' use. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1869.

PARK, Trenor William, financier, was born in Woodford, Vt., Dec. 8, 1823; son of Luther and Cynthia (Pratt) Park, and a descendant of Richard Park, who came from Hadleigh, Suffolk, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1635. He removed to Bennington, Vt., with his parents about 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, and conducted a law office. He was married, Dec. 15, 1846, to Laura, daughter of Gov. Willard Hall, of Bennington. In 1852 he removed with his father-in-law to California and became a member of the law firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings of San Francisco. He also engaged in real estate operations in that city, and acquired a large fortune. He assisted James King in establishing the San Francisco *Bulletin* in 1855,

and after the assassination of Mr. King became attorney of the vigilance committee, which delivered the city from the power of lawless ruffians. In 1857 he was defeated by D. C. Broderick for the U.S. senate. He was associated with John C. Frémont in the Mariposa estate and in gold mines. His wife having died, he married, secondly, Ella, daughter of O. C. Nichols of San Francisco. He returned to Bennington, Vt., in 1863, established the First National bank, and was a representative in the state legislature. He assisted in the reorganization of the Vermont Central railroad; purchased the Western Vermont railroad, and began the construction of the Lebanon Springs railroad, hoping to make Bennington a great railroad centre, but receiving no support, he abandoned the plan, after losing a large fortune in the venture. He was associated with General Baxter in Nevada in the ownership of the Emmamaine in 1872, was a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship company for several years, and owned a controlling interest in the Panama railroad, of which he was president, 1874-82. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, 1865-67, to which he gave the Park Art Gallery; contributed liberally to the New York *Tribune* "Fresh Air Fund"; established the Bennington Free Library, and was a member of the committee on the design of the Bennington battle monument. He died at sea on his way to Panama, Central America, Dec. 13, 1882.

PARKE, Benjamin, jurist, was born in New Jersey, Sept. 2, 1777. He removed to Lexington, Ky., in 1797, studied law with James Brown, secretary to Governor Shelby, and was admitted to the bar. He married Eliza Barton of Lexington, and in 1801 removed to Vincennes, Ind. Ter. He was attorney-general of the territory, 1804-08, succeeding John Rice Jones; a representative in the first territorial legislature in 1805; and on Nov. 9, 1806, with William Henry Harrison and others, he became a trustee of the proposed University of Vincennes within the borough of Vincennes. He was the first territorial delegate to the 9th and 10th congresses, 1805-08, resigning to accept the appointment as territorial judge of Indiana by President Jefferson, serving 1808-17. He was a member of the state constitutional convention at Corydon, June 10, 1816, and was a member of the committee appointed by that body July 19 to designate the township to be set apart by the President of the United States for the use of a seminary of learning; Perry, Monroe county, being selected and named for the President and Commodore Perry. He was judge of the U.S. district court for Indiana, March 6, 1817-35. In 1811 he raised a company of dragoons and went to the relief of the frontier settlers. He served on Governor Harrison's staff in

his treaty with Tecumseh and in the battle of Tippecanoe, was promoted major, and commanded the cavalry after the death of Major Daviess. He lost his fortune in a bank venture at Vincennes, and subsequently removed to Salem, Ind. He founded the law library of the supreme court of Indiana, was instrumental in establishing the public library at Vincennes, and was a promoter and trustee of Vincennes university, 1806-35. He also organized and was first president of the Indiana Historical society. He died in Salem, Ind., July 12, 1835.

PARKE, John Grubb, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 22, 1827; son of Francis and Sarah (Gardner) Parke, and a descendant of John Parke, one of the early settlers of Chester county. He entered at the University of Pennsylvania with the class

of 1847, but left at the close of his sophomore year and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy second in the class of 1849, being assigned to the topographical engineers. He engaged in various surveys, including that of the boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota, 1849-50, and was secretary of the board for

the improvement of lake harbors and western rivers, 1852-53. He was promoted 2d lieutenant April 18, 1854, engaging in the second survey of Southern California, 1854-56, and 1st lieutenant July 1, 1856, and was chief astronomer and surveyor in settling the northwest boundary, 1857-61, under the treaty of 1846. He was commissioned captain of the 13th U.S. infantry in 1861, but declined to serve, was promoted captain of topographical engineers Sept. 9, 1861, and brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 23, 1861. He accompanied General Burnside on the expedition to North Carolina, 1861-62, being assigned to the command of the 3d brigade, with which he engaged in gaining possession of Roanoke Island, Sept. 7, 1862, Newbern, March 14, 1862, and Fort Macon, April 25, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., April 26, 1862, for services in the capture of Fort Macon, and major-general, U.S. volunteers, July 18, 1862. He was engaged in the movement to Newport News, Fredericksburg and Washington, D.C., in 1862, and was chief of staff of the 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Burnside, during the Maryland campaign, at South Mountain and



John G Parke

Antietam, and in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va., September-November, 1862. When Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 10, 1862, he became his chief-of-staff, and in the Rappahannock campaign engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. He was promoted captain of the corps of engineers, U.S.A., March 3, 1863. When Burnside took command of the Department of the Ohio in 1863, General Parke was transferred with the 9th army corps to Kentucky in March, 1863, and to Grant's army before Vicksburg, June 14-17, 1863. He commanded the corps during the siege, and at the surrender of that city, July 4, 1863, was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., July 12, 1863, for "gallant and meritorious services" in the capture of Jackson, Miss., and commanded the left wing of General Sherman's army in the re-occupation of that city, July 16, 1863. He commanded the corps in the Department of the Ohio during the East Tennessee campaign, being engaged in the action of Blue Spring, Oct. 10, 1863; the defence of Knoxville, Nov. 17-Dec. 4, 1863; and in the operations against General Longstreet, January-February, 1864. When General Burnside resumed command of the 9th corps he accompanied him in the march to Virginia, March 17-May 3, 1864, and acted as chief-of-staff to General Burnside in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania campaigns. On May 24, 1864, the corps was regularly assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted major in the corps of engineers, June 17, 1864, was on sick leave July-August, 1864, and commanded the 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, during the Richmond campaign, Aug. 13, 1864-April 2, 1865; was engaged in the siege of Petersburg, the combat at Peeble's Farm, Sept. 3; at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864; the assault on Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, and the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the defence of Knoxville and major-general, U.S.A., for the repulse of Fort Stedman, Va. He commanded the district of Alexandria, May-July, 1865, and the southern district of New York, 1865-66. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866, and resumed charge of the northwestern boundary survey, Sept. 28, 1866. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers, March 4, 1879; colonel, March 17, 1884; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1887-89, and was retired at his own request, after forty years' service, July 2, 1889. He was married to Ellen, daughter of George Blight of Philadelphia. He compiled *Laws of the United States Relating to Public Works for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors* (1877, new ed. 1887); *Laws Relating to the Construction of*

Bridges Over Navigable Waters (1882, new ed. 1887); *Opinions of Attorneys-General Relative to Acquisition of Lands, Bridges, Contracts, etc.* (1882), and is the author of various reports in *Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, 1900.

PARKER, Abraham X., representative, was born in Granville, Vt., Nov. 14, 1831; son of Isaac and Amanda (Patrick) Parker; grandson of Abraham (1763-1829) and Sarah (Whitney) Parker; great-grandson of Joseph (4th) Parker, a minute man and soldier at Bunker Hill, and a descendant of Joseph Parker, who came from Newbury, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1638, at the age of twenty-four, removing later with his brother Nathan to Andover, Mass., where his descendant, Joseph (4th) was born, 1735. Abraham Parker's maternal grandfather was Joseph Patrick, of Scotch-Irish extraction, who was town clerk of Granville, Vt., for more than forty years. Isaac Parker served in the Vermont legislature, moved to Potsdam, N.Y., in 1840, and there became a farmer, town superintendent of schools and supervisor. Abraham X. Parker attended St. Lawrence academy, Potsdam, and the Albany Law school, and was admitted to the bar in Albany, 1854, returning to Potsdam to practice. He was married in 1857, to Mary J., daughter of Alpheus Wright, of Potsdam. He was a member of the assembly, 1863-64, refusing re-nomination in 1865. He was elector-at-large on the Republican presidential ticket in 1876, and a representative from the nineteenth and twenty-second districts in the 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th congresses, 1881-89. He served on the judiciary and other important committees, and in the 50th congress was a member of the special committee appointed to investigate the coal and railroad employee strikes and other labor difficulties affecting the commerce of four states which were visited and inspected by the committee. After this public service he returned to Potsdam and resumed his law practice until his appointment by President Harrison as assistant U.S. attorney-general, Sept. 8, 1890. With the change of administration, March 4, 1893, he resigned, but was retained in office upon the request of Attorney-General Olney, to complete important work, until the adjournment of the supreme court in May. He took active interest in the educational institutions of Potsdam, and became president of the Thomas S. Clarkson Memorial School of Technology.

PARKER, Alton Brooks, jurist, was born in Cortland, N.Y., May 14, 1852; son of John Brooks and Harriet F. (Straton) Parker; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Brooks) Parker, and great-grandson of John and Olive (Temple) Parker, of

Massachusetts. He was educated in the academy at Cortland, and at the Cortland Normal school; studied law in the office of Schoonmaker & Hardinburgh, at Kingston, N.Y., and taught school in Ulster county. He was graduated at the Albany Law school in 1872. He was married Oct. 16, 1873, to Mary L., daughter of M. I. and Phebe (Decker) Schoonmaker, of Rochester, Ulster county, N.Y. He practiced law in Kingston, N.Y., in partnership with W. S. Kenyon, 1872-78, and afterward alone until November, 1885. He was surrogate of Ulster county, 1877-85, a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1884, and declined the office of first assistant postmaster-general, in 1885. He was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee in 1885; was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New York in 1885, and the year following was elected to that office without opposition, serving, 1886-98. He was a member of the court of appeals, 2d division, 1889-92, and on the dissolution of the court in 1892, became a member of the general term of the supreme court of New York, serving 1893-96, and of the appellate division of the supreme court, 1896-97, and on Jan. 1, 1898, became chief judge of the court of appeals of New York.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, jurist, was born in Ellsworth, Conn., June 2, 1807; son of the Rev. Daniel and Anna (Fenn) Parker; grandson of Amasa Parker, of Wallingford, Conn., and a descendant of William Parker, of Hartford, Conn.



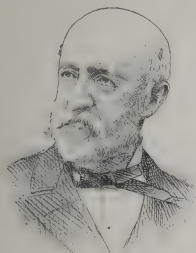
Amasa J. Parker

His parents removed to Hudson, N.Y., in 1816, and he received a good education under the tutelage of his father. He was principal of the Hudson academy, 1823-27; was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., on examination, in 1825; was admitted to the bar in October, 1828, and became a partner of his uncle, Amasa Parker, at Delhi, N.Y. He was married Aug. 27, 1834, to Harriet Langdon, daughter of Edmund and Catharine Whipple (Langdon) Roberts, of Portsmouth, N.H. He was a member of the state assembly, 1833-34; was district attorney of Delaware county, N.Y., 1834-37; was a Democratic representative in the 25th congress, 1837-39, and was vice-chancellor and circuit judge of the third circuit, 1844-47. He presided at the anti-rent trials of 1845, and disposed of 240 cases

in three weeks. He was judge of the supreme court, 1847-55, during one year of which he was on the bench of the court of appeals. In 1856 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of New York, John A. King, Republican, being elected. Erastus Brooks, Native American, was also his opponent. In 1858 he was again defeated for governor, Edward D. Morgan, Republican, being elected. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, by President Buchanan, in 1854, but declined the position and also that of U.S. minister to Russia. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867 and 1868. He was a member of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, 1835-44, the youngest regent ever elected in the state; was president of the board of trustees of Albany Female college for many years; trustee of Cornell university, 1871-90, and a trustee of the Albany Medical college, and president of the board of trustees, 1875-90. In 1851, in conjunction with Amos Dean and Ira Harris, he founded the Albany Law school in which he filled an important professorship. He was a corresponding member of the Buffalo Historical society for twenty-one years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by (Geneva) Hobart college, in 1846. He edited: *Reports of Criminal Cases* (6 vols., 1855-69), and assisted in editing the *Revised Statutes of 1859* (3 vols.), and was a commissioner of revision of the New York statutes. He died in Albany, N.Y., May 13, 1890.

PARKER, Amasa Junius, lawyer, was born in Delhi, N.Y., May 6, 1843; son of Judge Amasa Junius and Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker. He attended the Albany academy, and was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and at the Albany Law school, 1884; and was a law partner with his father, 1865-90. He was major and aide-de-camp, 3d division, N.G.S. N.Y., 1866; lieutenant-colonel, 1875; colonel, 10th regiment, 1877, and brigadier-general commanding the 3d brigade, 1886-91. He was president of the National Guard association, 1878-80; member of the state assembly, 1882, and state senator, 1886-87, 1892-93 and 1894-95. He compiled the new military code adopted by the state legislature in 1883. He served as president of the Albany Young Men's association; president of the board of trustees of the Albany Law school; trustee of the Albany Medical college; trustee of Union college, 1878-82; president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's association of Albany; trustee of the Union Trust company of New York city, and president of the board of managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for sixteen years. After 1890 he continued the practice of law alone.

PARKER, Cortlandt, lawyer, was born at Perth Amboy, N.J., June 27, 1818; son of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker; grandson of James Parker, who was one of the Proprietors of the colony of New Jersey. He bore off the honors of his class at Rutgers college; delivered the valedictory, and was graduated A. B., 1836, A.M., 1839. He studied law under Theodore Frelinghuysen and Amzi Armstrong, and established himself in practice at Newark, N.J., in 1839. His practice continued to increase for some eight years and in September, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Wolcott, daughter of Richard W. Stites of Morris-



Cortlandt Parker

town, formerly of Savannah, Ga. He was prosecutor of pleas for Essex county, 1857-67. He declined a seat on the supreme bench of New Jersey in 1867, the judgeship of the court of Alabama claims offered by President Grant in 1874; the mission to Russia offered by President Hayes in 1877, and that to Austria offered by President Arthur in 1882. He was named by Governor Newell with others to the legislature, for the office of chancellor during the vacancy in that court in 1888, and was twice a prominent candidate before the legislature for U.S. senator. He also declined the nomination by the Republican convention, after it was made, for representative in congress. During the civil war and the reconstruction period he was a leader for the Union and for the civil rights of the freedmen. He was one of the revisors of the statutes of New Jersey in 1875; was sent to Louisiana in 1876 by President Grant to witness the count of electoral votes; was commissioner to establish the boundary line between New Jersey and Delaware, and was largely instrumental in the forming and passage of the general railroad law which removed an abundant source of corruption. He acted for the defense in no less than thirteen homicide cases, several of them very celebrated, and was concerned either for the plaintiff or the defendant in almost all civil suits of great importance occurring in the state during his active practice. His power over a jury was phenomenal. He tried cases in every county in the state, as well as in New York and Philadelphia, and in the supreme court of the United States. He was the counsel of the Erie Railway company, and president of the American Bar association, of the State Bar

association and of the Essex County Bar association. The College of New Jersey and Rutgers college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1866. He was influential in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal church, as a delegate to the Diocesan convention yearly for about forty years, and as a representative of his diocese in five general conventions.

PARKER, Ely Samuel, soldier, was born in the Indian reservation, Tonawanda, N.Y., in 1828; grandson of Red-Jacket, chief of the Wolf tribe, Seneca Indians, Six Nations. He was a full-blooded Indian, and chief in turn of his tribe, his Indian name being "On-E-Don-E-Wag-Wa." He was educated in the public schools; took a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy, N.Y., and studied law, but as Indians had no claim to citizenship at that time, he could not be admitted to the bar. He subsequently entered the employ of the U.S. government as an engineer and in that capacity superintended the erection of the U.S. custom house and marine hospital at Galena, Ill., 1858-61. He there became the intimate friend of Ulysses S. Grant. When Gen. C. F. Smith assumed command at Paducah Parker was appointed on the engineer corps, and when Grant was before Vicksburg Parker was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general on his staff, May 25, 1863, and served as lieutenant-colonel and military secretary to Grant from Aug. 30, 1864, to July 25, 1866, succeeding Gen. W. R. Rowley. He wrote from Grant's dictation the terms of capitulation at the surrender of Lee, and was mustered out of the volunteer service July 1, 1866. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 2d cavalry March 22, 1866, served as colonel and aide-de-camp to General Grant from July 25, 1866, to March 4, 1869, was promoted 1st lieutenant of the 2d cavalry, June 1, 1867, and resigned April 24, 1869. He was brevetted colonel of volunteers, Feb. 24, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services; brigadier-general of volunteers April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating in the surrender of the army under General Lee, and 1st lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general in the U.S. army March 2, 1867, for faithful and meritorious services during the civil war. He served as U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, 1869-71; then resumed the profession of civil engineering, and was appointed on the police department of New York city, where he superintended repairs in department buildings and the purchase of supplies, 1876-95. He died at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 31, 1895.

PARKER, Foxhall Alexander, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 5, 1821; son of Foxhall Alexander and Sara (Bogardus) Parker; grandson of William Harwar and Mary (Sturman)

Parker, and of Gen. Robert Bogordus; great-grandson of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Beale) Parker, great²-grandson of Alexander and ——— (Harwar) Parker, and a descendant of Thomas and Elinor Parker, who settled in Rappahannock county, Va., in the 17th century. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1839, attached to the *Lavant* of the West India squadron in 1840, served in Florida against the Indians, and was graduated at the naval school, Philadelphia, Pa., and promoted passed midshipman June 29, 1843. He served on the *Michigan* on the lakes, 1844-45, on the coast survey in 1848, and on the *St. Lawrence*, Mediterranean squadron, 1849-50. He was promoted lieutenant Sept. 28, 1850; served on the *Susquehanna* in the East India squadron, 1851-53, on the coast survey, 1854-55, and in the Pacific squadron, 1859-61. His brother William Harwar Parker (q.v.) resigned from the U.S. navy in 1861 and joined the Confederate navy. Foxhall Alexander Parker was executive officer at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1861-62, and served with the navy on the Potomac at Alexandria, Va., where he manned Fort Ellsworth July 23, after the battle of Bull Run, with 250 seamen and marines to protect Washington. He was promoted commander July 16, 1863, and was given command of the U.S. gunboat *Mahaska*. He commanded the *Wabash* off Charleston, S.C., and the



U.S.S. WABASH.

naval battery on Morris Island, at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Aug. 17-23, 1863, and engaged the batteries on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and the Confederate forts off Wilmington, N.C. He commanded the Potomac flotilla after September, 1863. He was promoted captain July 25, 1866, and was employed in the bureau of navigation at Washington, D.C. He commanded the *Franklin* on the European squadron, 1870-71; was chief of staff to the North Atlantic fleet in 1872, and drew up a code of signals for steam tactics September, 1872. He was promoted commodore Nov. 25, 1872; served as chief signal officer of the U.S. navy, 1873-76; and in December, 1874, was detached to act as chief of staff of the united fleets under Admiral Case, assembled for instruction in tactics in the Florida waters. He commanded the navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1876-78, and in 1878 was made superintendent of the U.S. naval institute, Annapolis, Md., of which he was one of the organizers, Oct. 9, 1873. He prepared by order of the navy department, systems of *Fleet Tactics under Steam*

(1863), *Squadron Tactics under Steam* (1863), *The Naval Howitzer Afloat* (1865), and *The Naval Howitzer Ashore* (1866), all text books at the naval academy. He is the author of: *The Fleets of the World*, *The Galley Period* (1876), and *The Battle of Mobile Bay, and the Capture of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan, under the Command of David G. Farragut and Gordon Granger* (1878). He died in Annapolis, Md., June 10, 1879.

PARKER, Francis Wayland, educator, was born at Piscataquog, N.H., Oct. 9, 1837; son of Robert and Mille (Rand) Parker; grandson of William and Nabby (Parker) Parker, and of Deacon Jonathan and Sarah (Abbott) Rand; and a descendant of Thomas Parker, the immigrant, 1635. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1850 entered the academy at Mt. Vernon, where he paid his tuition by working on a farm during the summers. He taught school in New Hampshire, 1854-58 and then in Carrollton, Ill., until 1861, when he entered the 4th New Hampshire volunteers as a private, subsequently attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Deep Bottom, Va., July 26, 1864, he was severely wounded and taken prisoner and was not released till April 1865. He was brevetted colonel, Aug. 16, 1864, and mustered out in August, 1865. He was principal of the grammar school in Manchester, N.H., 1865-68; of the district schools in Dayton, Ohio, 1868-71, and studied psychology, philosophy, history and pedagogy at King William's university, Berlin, 1871-73. He was superintendent of the schools at Quincy, Mass., 1873-80, where he applied his methods begun in Dayton, Ohio, founded on the theories of Comenius, Pestalozzi, and Fröbel, and his influence soon extended all over the country. He was supervisor of schools in Boston, Mass., 1880-83; principal of the Cook county, Ill., normal school, 1883-95, and of the Chicago, Ill., normal school, 1895-99, and in the latter year became president of the Chicago Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons McCormick Blaine in 1899 and affiliated with the University of Chicago, 1901. He was married Dec. 1, 1864, to Phene H., daughter of Gilbert Perry Hall of Bennington, N.H., who died in 1871; and secondly, Nov. 23, 1882, to Mrs. Frank Stuart, daughter of Calvin and Dorothy Stuart of Boston, Mass. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration by him of the "Quincy movement" was celebrated at Quincy, Mass., April, 1900. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Illinois Society for Child Study, the first organization of its kind in the United States; and editor of: *The Elementary School Teacher and Course of Study*, a publication begun at the Cook County normal school and continued at the Chicago Institute and the University of Chicago. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary

degree of A. M. in 1886, and Lawrence university gave him that of LL.D. He is the author of: *Talks on Teaching* (1883); *The Practical Teacher* (1884); *Course in Arithmetic* (1884); *How to Teach Geography* (1885); *Outlines in Geography* (1885); *How to Study Geography* (1889); *Talks on Pedagogics* (1894); *Uncle Robert's Geography* (1898). He died at Pass Christian, Miss., March 2, 1902.

PARKER, Helen Eliza Fitch, author, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1827; daughter of Abijah (1799-1883) and Lanah (Nelson) Fitch; granddaughter of Stephen Fitch of Otsego, N.Y., and of Colonel Neilson, from county Armagh, Ireland, a member of the family whose history is in "Sunrise and Sunset," *infra*. She attended the female seminary at Auburn and engaged in literary work. She was married April 20, 1852, to the Rev. Dr. H. Webster Parker (q.v.). She is the author of: *Sunrise and Sunset* (1854); *Morning Stars of the New World* (1854); *Ramblers after Land Shells* (1863); *Missions and Martyrs of Madagascar* (1864); *Frank's Search for Sea Shells* (1866); *Constance of Aylmer* (1869); *Blind Florette* (1871); *Arthur's Aquarium* (1872). She died in Amherst, Mass., Dec. 4, 1874.

PARKER, Henry, president of Georgia, was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1690. He was bailiff of Savannah in 1734, and in 1741, upon the division of the colony into Frederica and Savannah counties, was chosen assistant president of Savannah county. In 1750 he succeeded President William Stephens, resigned, as colonial president or governor, holding the office till the appointment of John Reynolds in 1754. Governor Parker organized the colonial militia and called the first meeting of the colonial assembly, Jan. 15, 1751. He settled a colony at Isle of Hope about eight miles south of Savannah, to which place he retired in 1754, and he died there subsequent to 1777.

PARKER, Henry Webster, author, was born in Danby, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1822; son of the Rev. Samuel (1779-1866) (q.v.) and Jerusha (Lord) Parker. He attended the schools of Ithaca, N.Y., and was graduated from Amherst college A.B., 1843, A.M., 1847, and from the Auburn Theological seminary in 1846. He was ordained by the presbytery of Cayuga in 1847 and was pastor at Aurora, N.Y., 1847-50; at Dansville, N.Y., 1850-52; at Bedford and Central Congregational churches (founding the latter), Brooklyn, N.Y., 1852-56, and at North Congregational church, New Bedford, Mass., 1856-63. After a course of study in the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, 1863-64, he was Dodge professor of chemistry and natural science at Iowa college, 1864-70; professor of mental and moral science in the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Amherst, Mass., 1870-79, and Stone professor of natural history at Iowa college, 1879-89. He

removed to New York city in 1889, devoted himself to cyclopedia work, was on the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary, vol. II, and became editor of *Popular Science News* in 1896. He was married, first, to Helen E. Fitch (q.v.), of Auburn, N.Y., April 20, 1852, and secondly to Susan M. Winkley of Amesbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1876. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Iowa college in 1886. He is the author of: *Poems* (1848); *The Story of a Soul* (1851); a volume of verse (1862); *The Spirit of Beauty* (1888); and *The Agnostic Gospel* (1896).

PARKER, Horatio William, musician and composer, was born in Auburndale, Mass., Sept. 15, 1863; son of Charles Edward and Isabella Grahame (Jennings) Parker; grandson of Elijah and Sally (Hall) Parker, and of John and Susan Cornelia (Keyes) Jennings, and a descendant of Thomas Parker, who sailed from London in the *Susan & Ellen* March 11, 1635. He was graduated from the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, in 1885, and was married in 1886 to Anna, daughter of Franz and Rosa (Hübrich) Ploessl, of Munich. He was professor of music at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., 1845-87; organist of Holy Trinity, N.Y., 1887-93; and organist of Trinity, Boston, 1893-1901. In 1894 he was appointed Battell professor of the theory of music at Yale, receiving the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1894, and that of Mus. Doc. from Cambridge (England) University in 1902. He composed the oratorio *Hora Novissima* which was performed at the Festival of the Three Choirs, Worcester, England, September, 1899; and at the Chester, England, Festival in July, 1900; the oratorio *St. Christopher*; the cantatas *King Trojan* and *The Kobolds*; and *A Wanderer's Psalm*, which last was given under his direction at the Hereford festival, England, in 1900. He conducted *St. Christopher* at the Three Choirs Festival, in Worcester, September 1902, and in Bristol, Oct. 9, 1902.

PARKER, Hosea Washington, representative, was born in Lempster, N.H., May 30, 1833; son of Benjamin Parker, a farmer, and Olive (Nichols) Parker; and a descendant of Capt. Joseph Parker. He prepared for college at the Green Mountain Liberal institute at South Woodstock, Vt., attended Tufts college, 1855-56; studied law at Newport, N.H., 1856-59, and began practice in Claremont, N.H., in 1860. He was married in 1861 to Caroline Lovisa, daughter of Mark and Lovisa (Curtis) Southgate of Bridgewater, Vt. He represented Sullivan county in the state legislature, 1859-60; was a member of the Democratic state committee for many years; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1880 and 1884; a representative from the third district of New Hampshire in the 42d and 43d

congresses, 1871-75, and held several local offices. He was nominated by acclamation for U.S. senator by the Democratic caucus of the state legislature on Jan. 14, 1897. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Tufts college in 1883.

PARKER, Isaac, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1763; son of Daniel and Margaret (Jarvis) Parker. His father, a Boston merchant, was a native of Charleston, S. C. Isaac Parker prepared for college at the Boston Latin school, was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1786, A.M., 1789; taught for a time at the Latin school, and completed his law studies under Judge Tudor of Boston, practising at Castine, Maine. He was married to Rebecca Hall of Boston. He was a Federal representative in the 5th congress, 1797-99; and was appointed U.S. marshal for the district of Maine by President John Adams in 1799, being removed on the accession of President Jefferson in 1801. He was chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1814-30; Royall professor of law at Harvard, 1816-27, and an overseer, 1810-30. He was a trustee of Bowdoin college, 1799-1810, and president of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1814. He is the author of: *Oration on Washington* (1800), and *Sketch of the Character of Chief Justice Parsons* (1813). He died in Boston, Mass., May 26, 1830.

PARKER, Isaac Charles, jurist, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Oct., 15, 1838; son of Joseph and Jane (Shannon) Parker. His father was a native of Maryland, whose English ancestors were among the early settlers in Massachusetts Bay Colony, and his mother was a niece of Wilson Shannon (q.v.). He worked on his father's farm, attending the country school in winter, until 1853, when for four years he divided his time between teaching and studying law at Barnesville academy, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, settled in practice in St. Joseph, Mo., was mayor and alderman, 1859-62, and city attorney, 1862-64. In 1861 he raised a company for the 1st Nebraska infantry, served with the Missouri troops as corporal, and was also provost marshal. He was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864; circuit attorney of the 9th district of Missouri, 1864-66; circuit, judge 1868-70, and Republican representative from Missouri in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-75. He was appointed by President Grant chief justice of Utah, and confirmed by the senate, but at the President's request declined in order to become judge of the U.S. court for Western Arkansas in 1875, and held the office until his death. His name became a terror to outlaws and fugitives who ran over the Indian

Territory and adjoining states, for he enforced the law to the letter, and imposed the death penalty upon more criminals than any other jurist in the United States. He also made a record of attendance on court without missing a day for twenty-one years, and in that time sentenced 160 murderers to be hanged. He was probably the only subordinate judge that ever overruled a decision of the U.S. supreme court, which he accomplished in November, 1894, without receiving judicial reproof from the higher court. He died at Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 17, 1896.

PARKER, James, representative, was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, N.J., March 3, 1776; son of James and Gertrude (Skinner) Parker; grandson of Col. John (1693-1732) and Janet (Johnstone) Parker, and of the Rev. William Skinner, and great-grandson of Elisha and Hannah (Rolph) Parker. Elisha Parker removed from Staten Island, N.Y., to Woodbridge, N. J., previous to 1675, and was high sheriff of the county of Middlesex, and a member of the Provincial Assembly. James Parker, Sr., served in the French and Indian war, was one of the proprietors of the colony and a member of the council of Gov. William Franklin. James Parker, Jr., was graduated at Columbia college in 1793, entered a counting house in New York city, where he remained until his father's death in 1797, when he returned to the family estate at Perth Amboy, N.J. He engaged in mercantile pursuits there for a few years, was a representative in the New Jersey legislature, 1806-10, 1812-13, 1815-16, 1818 and 1827; a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1824, and collector of customs at Perth Amboy, 1829-33. He presented to the trustees of Queen's (afterward Rutgers) college the site for the college buildings. He was one



QUEEN'S COLLEGE

of the commissioners appointed in 1807, 1827 and 1833 to obtain a settlement of the boundary question between New York and New Jersey, which was accomplished in 1833, and was prominent among the originators of the Delaware and Raritan canal. He was married first, January 5, 1803, to Penelope, daughter of Anthony Butler

of Philadelphia, and secondly, Sept. 20, 1827, to Catherine Morris, daughter of Samuel Ogden, of Newark, N.J. He was a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833-37, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844. While in the state legislature he drew up and secured the passage of several laws, including that prohibiting local slavery in 1819, and that establishing the school fund. He was a vice-president of the New Jersey Historical society and its president, 1864-68. He died at Perth Amboy, N.J., April 1, 1868.

PARKER, James Cutler Dunn, musician, was born in Boston, Mass., June 2, 1828; son of Samuel Hale and Sarah (Parker) Parker, and grandson of the Rt. Rev. Samuel and Annie (Cutler) Parker. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B.,

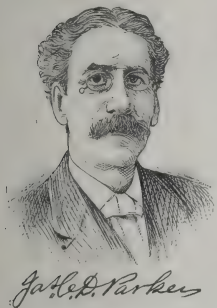
1848, A.M., 1856; read law in the office of Samuel Dunn Parker, attorney of Suffolk county, 1848-51, abandoning it for music and studying in Leipsic, 1851-54. He made a six months' tour of Europe in 1854, and on his return to Boston became professor of pianoforte in the Boston University College of Music, accepting a similar position

in the New England Conservatory of Music in 1871. He was organist of the Handel and Haydn society, 1857-59, and of Trinity church, Boston, 1864-91. He was made the examiner of the New England Conservatory of Music in 1891. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1856 and Mus. Doc. from Alfred university in 1887. He was married, Sept. 6, 1859, to Maria, daughter of John and Rebecca (Punchard) Derby of Boston. He translated Ernst F. E. Richter's *Manual of Harmony*, and is the author of *Manual of Harmony* (1855). His compositions include: *Redemption Hymn* (1877); *Blind King* (1883); *St. John* (1890); *Life of Man*, oratorio (1895), and solos, choruses, orchestra pieces and several church services.

PARKER, Jane Marsh, writer, was born in Milan, N.Y., June 16, 1836; daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Adams) Marsh; granddaughter of Lemuel Marsh of Vergennes, Vt., and of Jonathan Adams of Sennett, Cayuga county, N.Y., and a descendant of Captain James Marsh of Kent, England, a royalist who was slain at Marsden Moor, 1644. Joseph Marsh was a Campbellite minister, who became a disciple of Will-

iam Miller, and was a leader in the Second Advent movement, 1843-50. His daughter was educated in Rochester, N.Y., and in 1856 married George T. Parker, a lawyer of Rochester. She became a regular writer for many leading New York daily and weekly newspapers, both religious and secular. She is the author of: *Toiling and Hoping*, novel (1856); *The Boy Missionary* (1859); *The Morgan Boys* (1859); *Losing the Way* (1860); *Under His Banner* (1862); *Rochester, a Story Historical* (1884); *The Midnight Cry*, a novel founded on the Millerite movement (1886); *Life of S. F. B. Morse* (1887); *Papers Relating to the Genesee Country* (1888), and historical articles for leading magazines.

PARKER, Joel, jurist, was born in Jaffrey, N.H., Jan. 25, 1795; son of Abel and Edith (Jewett) Parker; grandson of Samuel and Mary Robbins (Proctor) Parker, and sixth in descent from Samuel Parker, who emigrated from England prior to 1643, first settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1644, and was one of the first settlers at Chelmsford. Abel Parker was a native of Westford, and served in the Revolutionary war as 2d lieutenant of the Middlesex and Worcester brigade under Gens. Gates and Heath. Joel Parker attended Groton academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814. He studied law with his brother Edmund of Amherst, N.H., was admitted to the bar in Cheshire county in 1817; practised at Keene, 1817-21, and at Columbus, Ohio, after 1821. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1824-26; associate justice of the superior court of New Hampshire, 1833-38, and chief justice, 1838-48. While associate justice he originated the bill abolishing the court of common pleas and providing that trial terms should be held by a single judge, empowered to try all causes except murder and treason, and giving the court full chancery powers. He was chairman of the committee appointed to revise the laws of the state in 1840; professor of medical jurisprudence at Dartmouth college, 1847-57, and professor of law, 1869-75. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., in 1847, and practised law in Boston with his brother-in-law, Horatio G. Parker. He was married, Jan. 20, 1848, to Mary Morse, daughter of Elijah Parker of Keene, N.H. He was Royall professor at Dane Law School, Harvard university, 1847-75. He was a representative from Cambridge in the constitutional convention of 1853 and a member of the commission for the revision of Massachusetts statutes in 1855. In his will he made provisions for founding the professorship of law at Dartmouth college, of which he was a trustee, 1843-60. He was president of the New Hampshire Medical society and of the Northern Society of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by



Dartmouth in 1837 and by Harvard in 1848. He is the author of: *Progress* (1840); *Daniel Webster as a Jurist* (1853); *A Charge to the Grand Jury on the Uncertainty of Law* (1854); *The Non-Extension of Slavery* (1856); *Personal Liberty Laws and Slavery in the Territories* (1861); *The Right of Secession* (1861); *Constitutional Law* (1862); *Habeas Corpus and Martial Law* (1862); *The War Powers of Congress and the President* (1863); *Revolution and Construction* (1866); *The Three Powers of Government* (1869), and *Conflict of Decisions* (1875). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 17, 1875.

PARKER, Joel, clergyman and educator, was born in Bethel, Vt., Aug. 27, 1799. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1824, and attended Auburn Theological seminary, 1824-26. He was married, May 9, 1826, to Harriet Phelps of Lenox, N.Y. He was pastor of the Third Presbyterian church in Rochester, N.Y., 1826-30, being ordained in February, 1827. He organized and was pastor of the Dey Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1830-33; was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New Orleans, La., 1833-38, and of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York city, 1838-40. He was the second president of Union Theological seminary, New York city, and its first professor of sacred rhetoric, 1840-42; pastor of the Clinton Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1842-52; of the Bleeker Street church, New York city, 1852-62, and of the Park church, Newark, N.J., 1862-68. He retired from the ministry in 1868 on account of age. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1839. He was a frequent contributor to the religious press, served at one time as associate editor of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review* and edited *Sermons of the Rev. John W. Adams, With a Memoir* (1851). He is the author of: *Lectures on Unitarianism* (1829); *Morals for a Young Student* (1832); *Invitation to True Happiness* (1843); *Reasonings of a Pastor* (1849); *Notes on Twelve Psalms* (1849); *Sermons* (1852), and *Pastor's Initiatory Catechism* (1855). He died in New York city, May 2, 1873.

PARKER, Joel, governor of New Jersey, was born near Freehold, N.J., Nov. 24, 1816; son of Charles and Sarah (Coward) Parker; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Stout) Parker, and of Capt. Joseph Coward of the Continental army, and a descendant of Joseph Parker, who was settled in Monmouth, N.J., about 1668. Charles Parker was sheriff of Monmouth county; a member of the New Jersey assembly; state treasurer for thirteen years, and also state librarian. His parents removed to Trenton in 1821. Joel Parker was prepared for college at Trenton academy and the Lawrenceville high school, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842. He studied law under Henry

W. Green at Trenton, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Freehold, N.J., 1842-80. He was married in 1843 to Maria M., daughter of Samuel R. Gummere of Trenton, N. J. He canvassed the state for Van Buren and Johnson in 1840 and for Polk and Dallas in 1844; was a Democratic member of the state assembly in 1847; prosecuting attorney of Monmouth county, 1852-57; a presidential elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket in 1860, and was commissioned brigadier-general of the state militia in 1857 and major-general in 1861. He supported the war measures of the administration of President Lincoln on constitutional grounds; was Democratic governor of New Jersey, 1863-66, and was active in the organization of volunteers. On the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army in 1863 Governor Parker supplied Governor Curtin with several organized regiments of New Jersey volunteers. He kept the quota of New Jersey for the army up to its full number, and so successfully managed the finances of the state during the civil war that not a bond of New Jersey was sold below par, and in 1865 there was a surplus of \$300,000 in the treasury. At the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1876 and 1884 he received the unanimous vote of the New Jersey delegation for President. He was the candidate of the National Labor Reform convention of 1872 for Vice-President on the ticket with David Davis for President, but he declined to accept. He was again governor of New Jersey, 1872-74; was attorney-general of the state January 4, April, 1875; a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; a justice of the supreme court for the second district of the state, 1880-88, and declined a fourth nomination for governor in 1883. He was influential in the erection of the monument commemorating the battle of Monmouth, which was unveiled Nov. 13, 1884. He received the degree LL.D. from Rutgers college in 1872, and was an honorary member of the New Jersey state branch, Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1888.

PARKER, John, delegate, was born in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 24, 1749; son of John Parker. He was educated in England; graduated in law at the Middle Temple, London, in 1775; practiced law in Charleston, S.C., and cultivated a rice plantation near that city. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress, serving 1786-88. He was married Dec. 24, 1776, to Susannah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Williams) Middleton, of South Carolina, and sister of Arthur Middleton, the signer. He died on his plantation, near Charleston, S.C., April 20, 1822.



PARKER, John Adams, landscape painter, was born in New York city, Nov. 27, 1837. He was educated in the University of the City of New York, and in 1850 engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he abandoned in 1857 to study art. He first exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1858, from which time he was a regular contributor. He was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1864. He settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1856, and was a founder of the Brooklyn Art association and of the Brooklyn Art club. His best paintings are those of mountain scenery in the White Mountains, Catskills and Adirondacks, his summer studio being in Keene Valley, in the Adirondacks. His works include: *Twilight in the Adirondacks* (1876); *Winter* (1879); *Winter Twilight* (1880); *Landscape in the Adirondacks—Twilight* (1882); *Winter Evening* (1884); *The Gothics—Adirondacks* (1885), and *Close of a November Day, Ausable Pond, Adirondacks* (1886). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., in March, 1900.

PARKER, John Mason, jurist, was born in Granville, N.Y., June 14, 1805; son of John Clark Parker and Susan (Mason) Parker; grandson of Peter and Esther (Clark) Parker; and a descendant of Edward Parker, who settled in New Haven in 1644. He was prepared for college at Granville academy; graduated at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1828, and studied law under John P. Cushman, at Troy, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, settled in practice in Owego, N.Y., and was a Whig representative from the twenty-seventh New York district in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59. He was a justice of the supreme court of New York, 1859-73, and a justice of the general term of the third department, 1867-73. He also sat as a member of the court of appeals for a part of the time. He was married first, in September, 1835, to Catherine Ann, daughter of Charles Pumpelly, of Owego, N.Y., and secondly, March 1, 1854, to his deceased wife's sister, Stella A. Pumpelly. He received the degree LL.D. from Middlebury college, in 1865. He died in New York, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1873.

PARKER, Josiah, representative, was born in Macclesfield, Va., May 11, 1751; son of Nicholas and Ann (Copeland) Parker; grandson of Nathaniel and Ann Parker, and a descendant of Thomas Parker, who settled on Smith's Neck, Isle of Wight county, Va., in 1650. Josiah Parker was married May 6, 1773, to Mary Pierce, widow of Col. Joseph Bridger. He was a member of the county committee of safety in 1775, and of the Virginia convention that met in March, July and December, 1775. He was commissioned major in the 5th Virginia regiment, Feb. 13, 1776; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, July 28, 1777, and colonel, April 1, 1778. His regiment served under

Gen. Charles Lee in Virginia, until the latter part of 1776, when it was transferred to Washington's army. He rendered distinguished service at the battles of Trenton, Princeton and the Brandywine, and resigned from the army July 12, 1778. He commanded the militia on the south side of the James river in Virginia, 1778-82; was a member of the Virginia house of delegates 1780-81; naval officer at Portsmouth, Va., 1786, and a candidate for election to the Virginia convention of 1788, but was defeated because he was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution. He was a representative in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th congresses from the Norfolk district, Va., 1789-1801, and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. He died in Macclesfield, Isle of Wight county, Va., March 18, 1810.

PARKER, Leonard Fletcher, educator, was born in Arcade, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1825; son of Elias and Dorothy (Fletcher) Parker; grandson of Leonard and Mary (Foster) Parker, and of Gershom and Sarah (Robinson) Fletcher, and a descendant of Abraham Parker, of Chelmsford, Mass., about 1640, and of Robert Fletcher, of Concord, Mass., 1630. He was graduated from Oberlin college, Ohio, in 1851, and finished two years in the theological department of Oberlin college in 1853. He was married Aug. 21, 1853, to Sarah Candace, daughter of Timothy and Harriet (Wilder) Pearse, of Oberlin, Ohio, formerly of Sudbury, Vt. He taught in public schools, 1841-53; was superintendent of schools at Brownsville, Pa., 1853-56, and at Grinnell, Iowa, 1856-60. He was Carter professor of ancient languages at Iowa college, 1860-70; and in 1864, with all the students of the college of military age, enlisted in the 46th Iowa infantry, Col. D. B. Henderson (q.v.), and was 1st lieutenant of his company, declining the captaincy in favor of a veteran invalid soldier. He was a Republican member of the Iowa house of representatives, 1868-70; professor of Greek or of history at the State University of Iowa, 1870-87; Parker professor of history at Iowa college, 1888-98, and was elected professor emeritus, in 1898, when he retired from active teaching. He was a member of the American History association, and received the degree of A.M., in 1860, and the honorary degree D.D. in 1895, from Oberlin. He is the author of: *History of Education in Iowa*, in No. 17 of state monographs (published by the U.S., 1893), and of pamphlets and magazine articles on literary, political and historical subjects, including *Address at the Semi-Centennial of Iowa college*; *The College on the Campus and Beyond It*; *Puritan Faith, not French Atheism*; *the Foundation of American Liberties*, and *The Abuse of Grant's Des Moines Speech* (1875), in which he exposed the falsification of the

report of the speech which made the President seem to oppose all education by the state except in common schools.

PARKER, Linus, M. E. bishop, was born near Vienna, Oneida county, N.Y., April 23, 1829; son of John and Alvira (Wadham) Parker, both of Connecticut, and grandson of Eri and Joana (Stoddard) Parker. His first ancestor in America, William Parker, emigrated from Bristol, England, and located in Saybrook, Conn., in its early settlement. Linus Parker removed to New Orleans, La., in early youth, engaged as a clerk, and also attended college at Lewisburg, La., becoming proficient in Latin and Greek. He served in the Mexican war in Captain Girault's company from Louisiana; entered the Louisiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Dec. 26, 1849, and was stationed at Lake Providence in 1850; at Shreveport in 1851-52, was ordained deacon, December, 1852, and elder December, 1853, and was stationed in New Orleans, Jan. 5, 1853. He served as pastor in principal stations until 1870, when he was elected editor of *The Christian Advocate*, holding this position until May, 1882, also acting as presiding elder at various times. He was a delegate to the General conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1866, and sat in its quadrennial sessions, 1866-82. He was elected bishop of the M. E. church, South, May, 1882, and filled this office until his death. He was married June 7, 1853, to Sallie Fitzgerald, daughter of the Rev. Alexander and ——— (Burruss) Sale. She died Sept. 13, 1853, and he was married secondly, Jan. 20, 1855, to Ellen K., daughter of the Rev. John Crenshaw and Emily L. (Nutting) Burruss. She died Sept. 3, 1900. Bishop Parker died in New Orleans, La., March 5, 1885.

PARKER, Nahum, senator, was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., March 14, 1760; son of Amos and Anna (Stone) Parker; grandson of Andrew and Sarah (Whitney) Parker; great-grandson of John Parker and a descendant of Thomas Parker, who emigrated from England in the *Susan and Ellen* in 1635 and settled first in Lynn, and then in Reading, Massachusetts Bay colony. Nahum Parker was a soldier in the Continental army under General Gates and took part in the battles that resulted in the capture of Burgoyne's forces at Saratoga in 1777. He settled in Fitzwilliam, N.H., in 1786, was a member of the board of selectmen, 1790-94, and clerk and treasurer of the town, 1792-1815. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1794-1804 and 1806-07; a member of the governor's council, 1804-05, and was U.S. senator from New Hampshire, 1807-10, resigning in 1810 when he was succeeded by Charles Cutts (q.v.). He was justice of the court of common pleas for Cheshire county, which

included Sullivan county, 1807-13; an associate justice of the Western circuit, 1813-16; judge of the court of sessions of Cheshire county in 1821 and of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough county in 1822. He was also a member of the New Hampshire senate and its president in 1828. He was married, Aug. 11, 1783, to Mary Deeth of Gerry, Mass., and their son, Amos Andrew Parker (born Oct. 8, 1791, University of Vermont, 1813, lawyer, editor of *New Hampshire Statesman*, author of *Recollections of Lafayette* (1879)) celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth, and died in Fitzwilliam, N.H., May 12, 1893. Nahum Parker died in Fitzwilliam, N.H., Nov. 12, 1839.

PARKER, Peter, missionary and diplomat, was born in Framingham, Mass., June 18, 1804; son of Nathan and Catharine (Murdock) Parker, grandson of Peter and Ruth (Eaton) Parker, great-grandson of John and Experience (Cloyes) Parker, and a descendant of Hananiah Parker of Reading, Mass. He was a student at Amherst college, 1827-30, was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1831, M.D., 1834; and attended Yale Divinity school, 1832-34. He was appointed by the A.B. C. F. M., a missionary to China; was ordained May 16, 1834, and embarked for Canton in June, 1834. In October, 1835, he opened an ophthalmic hospital in Canton, which soon became a general hospital, and not only attended over 2,000 sick, but preached to his patients in their own language and trained several in medicine and surgery. He came back to the United States at the outbreak of the opium war between China and England in 1840, and was married, March 29, 1841, to Harriet Colby, daughter of John Ordway Webster, of Augusta, Maine. He returned to China in 1842, accompanied by his wife, who was the first foreign woman to reside in Canton. Dr. Parker continued the hospital 1842-55. He was appointed secretary and interpreter to the U.S. legation to China in 1844; and in 1845 resigned his connection with the American board to serve as chargé d'affaires in the absence of the U.S. minister. In 1853 he made a brief visit to the United States, where he was appointed U.S. commissioner to China with plenipotentiary powers for the revision of the treaty of 1844, and served as such, 1855-57. In this capacity he was again in China, 1855-57, and then settled in Washington, D.C. He was founder and for several years president of the Medical Missionary Society of China, became a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1868, a corporate member of the A.B.C. of F.M. in 1871, and in that year a delegate of the Evangelical Alliance to petition the Emperor of Russia to permit freedom of worship in the Baltic provinces. He was president of the Washington branch of the

Evangelical Alliance in 1887. Yale conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1858. He is the author of: *Journal of an Expedition from Singapore to Japan* (1833); *A Statement respecting Hospitals in China* (1841); *Eulogy on Henry Wilson* (1880). He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, 1888.

PARKER, Richard Elliott, senator, was born at Rock Spring, Westmoreland county, Va., Dec. 27, 1783; son of Capt. William Harwar and Mary (Sturman) Parker, and grandson of Judge Richard and Elizabeth (Beale) Parker. He studied law at Lawfield, Va., under his grandfather, Judge Richard Parker, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in his native county, which he represented in the Virginia legislature for several years. He was colonel of the militia in Westmoreland county at the outbreak of the war of 1812, and served as colonel of the 35th Virginia regiment, with which he defended the Northern Neck from British attacks, 1813-14. He was wounded in the action at White House, Sept. 16, 1814, returning after the war to the practice of law, and was elected a judge of the general court, July 26, 1817. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, serving from Dec. 15, 1836, to Feb. 13, 1837, when he resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dabney Carr, Jan. 8, 1837. He declined the position of attorney-general in the cabinet of President Van Buren, in 1840, as successor to Felix Grundy. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Foushee, of Richmond, Va. He died at the "Retreat," Snickersville, Va., Sept. 9, 1840.

PARKER, Richard Wayne, representative, was born in Newark, N.J., Aug. 6, 1848; son of Cortlandt (q.v.), and Elizabeth Wolcott (Stites) Parker, and grandson of Richard Wayne Stites, of Morristown, N.J. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870, and at Columbia Law school LL.B., 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and practiced with his father in Newark. He was married, Jan. 2, 1884, to Eleanor, daughter of Gen. William W. (q.v.) and Eleanor (Kinzie) Gordon, of Savannah, Georgia. He was a representative in the New Jersey legislature 1885-86; was the Republican candidate for congress from the sixth New Jersey district in 1892, and was elected a representative in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895-1905.

PARKER, Samuel, second bishop of Massachusetts and 10th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 17, 1744; son of Judge William and Elizabeth (Grafton) Parker; grandson of William and Zerviah (Stanley) Parker, of England, who fled

to America and settled in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1703. Zerviah Stanley, a daughter of the Earl of Derby, married without her father's consent and abandoned her claims to nobility. Samuel Parker was graduated at Harvard, A.B. 1764; A.M., 1767. He was married in

November, 1766, to Annie, daughter of John Cutler of Boston, Mass. He prepared for holy orders while teaching school, and was elected assistant of Trinity church in Boston, Mass., in October 1773. He was ordered deacon in the chapel of Fulham palace,

London, Eng., Feb. 24, 1774, and ordained priest three days later by Dr. Terrich, Lord Bishop of London. He assumed the duties of assistant in November, 1774, and during the Revolution was the only Anglican clergyman to remain at his post and support the cause of the colonists. He was elected rector of Trinity church, June 27, 1779, and after the war went about trying to reorganize and establish the scattered churches and to reinstate the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was elected bishop of the Eastern diocese to succeed Bishop Bass, deceased, in 1803, and was consecrated at Trinity church, New York city, Sept. 14, 1804, by Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Claggett, Jarvis, and Moore. He never discharged the duties of the office, being prostrated with gout on his return from New York from which he did not recover. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789. He published an *Annual Election Sermon before the Legislature of Massachusetts* (1793); a *Sermon for the Benefit of the Boston Female Asylum* (1803), and several occasional discourses. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 6, 1804.

PARKER, Samuel, missionary explorer, was born in Ashfield, Mass., April 23, 1779; son of Elisha and Thankful (Marchant) Parker, and a descendant of Robert Parker, the immigrant, who settled in Barnstable, Mass. Elisha Parker, a native of Yarmouth, Mass., was a member of the coast guard at the beginning of the Revolution, and afterward a soldier in the engagements from Bennington to Saratoga, 1775-77. Samuel Parker was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809; was principal of the academy at Brattleboro, Vt., and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1810, going as a missionary to Steuben and Allegany counties, N.Y. He was ordained, Dec. 24, 1812, and was pastor of



OLD TRINITY CHURCH - BOSTON

the Congregational church at Danby, N.Y., 1812-27. He was agent for the Auburn Theological seminary; was pastor at Fabius, N.Y., 1827-32; at Middlefield, Mass., 1832-33; conducted a young women's school at Ithaca, N.Y., 1833-35, and was



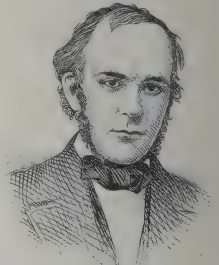
Samuel Parker

sent to Oregon by the First Presbyterian church, Ithaca, under the auspices of the A.B.C.F.M., 1835, to explore and locate missions, returning by the way of the Sandwich Islands in 1837. He lectured in the eastern states on the character of Oregon Territory, enlisted Dr. Marcus Whitman and other missionaries to work there, and did much to set forth the value of that territory, then in strenuous dispute. He was the first missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the discoverer of an easy grade for a railroad through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific ocean. He was married first to a Miss Sears of Ashfield, Mass., and secondly, in 1815, to Jerusha Lord (1790-1857) of Salisbury, Conn., a niece of Noah Webster. He is the author of *Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains* (1839), which was republished several times, and of which a London edition was issued. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., March 24, 1866, and in 1901 a tablet to his memory was placed in the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca.

PARKER, Samuel Parker, clergyman and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1805; son of John Rowe and Mary (Hamilton) Parker; grandson of the Rt. Rev. Samuel and Annie (Cutler) Parker. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated at Harvard in 1824. He was usher and sub-master of the Boston Latin school, 1824-30, and prepared for holy orders under Bishop Griswold of the Eastern diocese. He was ordered deacon in 1834 and priested in 1835 by Bishop Griswold. He was married, April 20, 1836, to Eliza Pomeroy, granddaughter of Judge Theodore Sedgwick and niece of Catherine M. Sedgwick, the authoress. He went as a missionary to Stockbridge, where he erected St. Paul's church and built up a flourishing parish. He was assistant to Dr. Muhlenberg in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city; rector of St. Mary's church, Staten Island, where he erected a stone church; returned to St. Paul's, Stockbridge, and succeeded Dr. Huntington at Grace church, Amherst, where he

also built a fine church. He next labored in New York city; was rector of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, and of Trinity, Lenox, and conducted a preparatory school at Stockbridge. He was rector at Christ church, Exeter; Epiphany, Winchester; and Trinity, Melrose, and officiated in vacant churches in western Massachusetts, including Christ church, Sheffield, making his home in Stockbridge and devoting much of his time to the public library, of which he largely selected the books purchased and procured funds for its enlargement. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1861. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 16, 1880.

PARKER, Theodore, clergyman, was born in Lexington, Mass., Aug. 24, 1810; son of John and Hannah (Stearns) Parker; grandson of Capt. John Parker, an officer at the battle of Lexington, and a descendant of Thomas Parker, the immigrant, Lynn, 1635. Theodore worked on his father's farm and in his shop; was a student at the public school; attended a day school in Lexington one term in 1826, where he took up algebra, Latin and Greek; from 1827 was self-instructed, making rapid progress, and in 1830 was examined and admitted to Harvard, where he passed his successive examinations in each class, but under the rules of the college was not allowed to receive a degree. He taught in a private school in Boston in 1831, in a private school in Watertown, Mass., 1832-42, and prosecuted his post-graduate studies, including theology, in 1834. The honorary degree



Theodore Parker

of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1840. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian society at West Roxbury, Mass., June 21, 1837, remaining minister of that society until February, 1845, when he was excommunicated by the Unitarian association on account of alleged heretical teachings, and resigned his pastorate. He formed and was installed as pastor of a new society, Jan. 4, 1846, and preached in Boston at the Melodeon, 1846-52, and at Music Hall, 1852-59. The new society, aided by the reform movement in Massachusetts which had reached its height, grew rapidly. Mr. Parker was a leader in effecting the escape of runaway slaves in Boston and defended and helped the revolutionary movement of John Brown in the West. He accepted the editorship of the *Massachusetts Quarterly* and

conducted it, 1847-50. During the winter of 1857, while on a lecturing tour in central New York, he contracted a severe cold which settled on his lungs, and in January, 1859, he made a voyage to Santa Cruz for the benefit of his health. In May, 1859, he went to Southampton and thence to Switzerland and Rome, where he suffered a relapse during the wet season, and was taken to Florence, where he died and was buried in the cemetery outside the walls, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, an old friend, conducting the funeral service. Busts were made by William W. Story and Robert Hart, and in January, 1903, a bronze statue by Robert Kraus was erected on the lawn of the First Parish (Unitarian) church at West Roxbury by the society. He is the author of: *A Discourse of Matters Pertaining to Religion* (1849); *Occasional Sermons and Speeches* (2 vols., 1852); *Ten Sermons on Religion* (1853); *Sermons on Theism, Atheism and the Popular Theology* (1853); *Additional Speeches and Addresses* (2 vols., 1855); *Trial of Theodore Parker for the "Misdemeanor of a Speech in Faneuil Hall against Kidnapping"* (1855); *Two Christmas Celebrations and Experience as a Minister* (1859); a volume of *Prayers* (1862), and *Historic Americans* (1870). His complete works were edited by Frances P. Cobbe (14 vols., 1863-71), and also *Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man*, selections from his unpublished sermons by Rufus Leighton (1865). His biography was written by John Weiss (1864), and O. B. Frothingham (1874). In October, 1900, his name received twenty-one votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, being fifth in "Class G, Preachers and Theologians," numbering twenty-six names, of which but three, Beecher, Channing and Edwards, received a place. He died in Florence, Italy, May 10, 1860.

PARKER, Willard, surgeon, was born at Hillsborough, N.H., Sept. 2, 1800; son of Jonathan and Hannah (Clark) Parker; grandson of Capt. Peter Clark, and a descendant of Abraham Parker, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1640, and settled first in Woburn and afterward in Chelmsford, Mass. His parents, who were farmers, removed to Chelmsford in 1805, and he worked on the farm and attended the public school winters until 1829. He taught in the district schools, 1819-22, and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829. He taught school in Charlestown, Mass.; attended the lectures of Dr. John C. Warren, 1826-27; was assistant in the U.S. Marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass., 1827-29; studied surgery under Dr. Warren during the winter of 1828-29, and was graduated at Harvard, M.D., in 1830, and at Berkshire Medical college (Mass.) M.D., 1831. He delivered a course of lectures on anatomy in the Vermont

Medical school at Woodstock, 1829-30; was professor of anatomy and surgery, Colby university, 1830-33, and in the Berkshire Medical college, 1830-33; of anatomy and physiology in Geneva college, 1834-36; professor of surgery in the Cincinnati university, 1836-37; visited Europe in 1837; settled in New York city in 1839, where he was connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons as professor of surgery, 1839-69, professor of clinical surgery, 1870-80, and professor emeritus, 1880-84. He was twice married; first, in 1839, to Caroline Allen of Massachusetts, and secondly, to Henriette Bissell. He instituted college clinics in 1840, became a visiting surgeon to Bellevue hospital in 1847, and to the New York hospital in 1856, in the meantime establishing a large practice. He became president of the New York state inebriate asylum in 1865, succeeding Dr. Valentine Mott, and was a consulting surgeon to the Roosevelt, St. Luke's and Mt. Sinai hospitals. He was active in the organization of the New York Pathological society in 1843; of the hospital for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men in 1846, and of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1847, becoming its president in 1856. He was also influential in establishing the New York city board of health, 1864-66, and served as a member of the board. He was a member of several scientific societies of the United States and Europe. He received the degree LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1870. The Willard Parker hospital for contagious diseases was erected and named in his honor. His discoveries in practical surgery include the operation of cystotomy, for the relief of chronic cystitis, an operation for the cure of abscess of the appendix vermiformis and one for the laceration of the perineum during parturition. He was also the first in the country to call attention to the phenomena of the concussion of the nerves, as distinguished from that of the nerve-centres, and to report cases of malignant pustule. His monographs include: *Cystotomy* (1850); *Spontaneous Fractures* (1852); *Concussion of Nerves* (1856); *On the High Operation for Stone in the Female* (1855); *Ligature of the Subclavian Artery* (1864), and a lecture on *Cancer* (1873). He died in New York city, April 25, 1884.

PARKER, William Harwar, naval officer, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1826; son of Foxhall Alexander and Sara (Bogardus) Parker. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in 1748, and was promoted lieutenant in 1855. His brother, Foxhall Alexander Parker (q.v.), was a commander in the U.S. navy during the civil war. William Harwar Parker was dismissed from the U.S. naval service, April 20, 1861, having joined the secession movement in Virginia and accepted a commission as lieutenant commander

in the Confederate States navy. He commanded the gunboat *Beaufort* in the fleet of Commodore Lynch, C.S.N., in protecting the sounds of North Carolina, opposed the landing of the expedition of General Burnside at Roanoke Island, and supported Fort Huger against the Federal assault. The Confederate fleet retreated to Elizabeth City, followed by the Federal fleet under Commander Rowan, and there made a stand. The North Carolina militia having evacuated the fort, Commander Lynch ordered Lieutenant-Commander Parker to remain it with men from the fleet, and on the destruction of the Confederate fleet Lynch and Parker escaped to Norfolk through the canal with the *Beaufort*. Parker joined in the attack on the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862, where he ordered Lieutenant Pendergast, commanding the U.S. frigate *Congress*, after the surrender of his sword and the colors, to return to the *Congress* and aid in rescuing the crew. The fire from the *Merrimac* prevented Pendergast's return to the *Beaufort* and he escaped to the shore. In 1863 Parker was promoted captain and established a naval academy on board the *Patrick Henry*, moored in the James River, from which were graduated junior officers who rendered efficient service to the Confederacy during the last year of the war. Captain Parker is the author of: *Instructions for Naval Light Artillery* (1862); and *Recollections of a Naval Officer* (1893). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1896.

PARKHURST, Charles Henry, clergyman and reformer, was born in Framingham, Mass., April 17, 1842; son of Charles F. W. and Mary (Goodale) Parkhurst, and grandson of John Parkhurst (Harvard, 1811). He prepared for college at Lancaster academy and was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869. He was principal of the Amherst high school, 1867-69; studied theology in the University of Halle, 1869-70; was married, Nov. 23, 1870, to Nellie, daughter of Luther and Philena (Hawks) Bodman of Williamsburg, Mass.;



Chas. H. Parkhurst

taught Greek and Latin in Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1870-71; completed his theological studies at Leipzig, 1872-73; was pastor of the Congregational church at Lenox, Mass., 1874-80, and was called to the Madison Square Presbyterian church, New York city, in 1880. He became interested in social reform, preaching the same

from the pulpit, was a director in the Society for the Prevention of Crime, 1890, and its president in 1891, succeeding Dr. Howard Crosby. He claimed that those entrusted with the enforcement of the laws were derelict of duty and often corrupt, and in 1892 delivered a sermon for which he was summoned before the grand jury, which pronounced the sermon without foundation. He then personally investigated the truth of the matter, preached a second sermon, and was again summoned before the grand jury, which, on his testimony followed by investigations, charged the police authorities with incompetency or criminality. Believing that municipal politics could be reformed he continued to work to that end, but his positions did not always conform with those of other reformers, notably with those of Mayor Low, 1901-02. Dr. Parkhurst charged the reform mayor of New York city with "having sworn to enforce all the laws to the best of his ability, and reserving to himself the privilege of making an exception of the Excise Law." He received from Amherst the honorary degree of D.D. in 1880 and that of LL.D. in 1892, and was trustee of that institution, 1892-1902. He is the author of: *Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by the Sanskrit* (1870); *The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons* (1893); *The Pattern in the Mount and Other Sermons* (1885); *Three Gates on a Side* (1887); *What Would the World be Without Religion?* (1888); *The Swiss Guide* (1889); *Our Fight with Tammany* (1895); *The Sunny Side of Christianity* (1901); and many sermons and magazine articles.

PARKHURST, Howard Elmore, composer and ornithologist, was born at Ashland, Mass., Sept. 13, 1848; son of Charles Ferdinand and Mary (Goodale) Parkhurst; grandson of Ephraim Wellington Parkhurst, and a descendant of George Parkhurst, the first of the family to settle in America. He prepared for college at Clinton, Mass., and was graduated from Amherst college in 1873. He studied music under Speidel, Rheinberger, Haupt and Kellerman and became known as an organist and composer, devoting his leisure to the study of ornithology and other sciences. He was married, Nov. 17, 1885, to Marie S., daughter of George J. and Sophie (Holden) Huss of New York city. His more important compositions include: *Nobiscum Deus*, an oratorio; *Fall of Jerusalem*, cantata; a symphony, and church music. His published books include: *The Birds' Calendar* (1894); *Songbirds and Waterfowl* (1897); *How to Name the Birds* (1898).

PARKINSON, Daniel Baldwin, educator, was born near Highland, Madison county, Ill., Sept. 6, 1845; son of Alfred Jackson and Mary Emeline (Baldwin) Parkinson; grandson of Zera and Mary (Westmore) Baldwin, and of Scotch and

English ancestry. His father served as state senator, 1878-82. He was graduated from McKendree college, B.S., 1868; was superintendent of schools in Carmi, Ill., 1869-70; teacher of mathematics and natural science in Jennings seminary, 1870-73, and post graduate student in Northwestern university, 1873-74. He was professor of chemistry and physics in Southern Illinois State Normal university, 1874-97, secretary of the faculty, 1874-92, and in 1897 was elected president of the university. He was twice married; first, Dec. 28, 1876, to Julia Fuller Mason, who died Aug. 6, 1879; and secondly, July 30, 1884, to Mary Alice Raymond. He was an active member of several educational and religious organizations. He received from McKendree college the degree of A.M. in 1874 and that of Ph. D. in 1897.

PARKMAN, Francis, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1788; son of Samuel and Sarah (Rogers) Parkman; grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, and a descendant of Thomas Parkman of Sidmouth, Devonshire, England, and of Elias Parkman, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., 1633. Ebenezer Parkman was first minister at Westborough, Mass., 1724-82, and the author of "Reformers and Intercessors" (1752); "Convention Sermon" (1761), and a short sketch of Westborough. Samuel Parkman was a wealthy Boston merchant and a liberal benefactor of Harvard college. Francis Parkman was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810, and studied theology under the Rev. William E. Channing in Boston, and at Edinburgh university. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry in December, 1813, and was pastor of the New North church, Boston, Mass., 1813-49. He was married to Caroline, daughter of Nathaniel Hall of Medford. He founded the professorship of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care at Harvard in 1829; was vice-president of the Society for Relief of Aged and Indigent Unitarian Clergymen, 1849-52, and was president of the convention of Unitarian ministers held at Baltimore in 1852. His brother, Dr. George Parkman, Harvard professor, was murdered by Prof. John G. Webster. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred on Francis Parkman by Yale in 1807 and that of D.D. by Harvard in 1834. He is the author of *The Offering of Sympathy* (1829), and of contributions to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 12, 1852.

PARKMAN, Francis, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 16, 1823; son of the Rev. Francis (q.v.) and Caroline (Hall) Parkman. He attended the school of John Angier, Medford, the Chauncy Hall school in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1844, LL.B., 1846. During his freshman year he formed a plan of writing

the history of the French and English rivalry in America and their relation with the Indian tribes, and made many journeys in the forests of Maine and Canada, visiting the places made famous by the French and Indian war. In 1846 he went to the Rocky mountains and resided with the western Sioux and other Indian tribes. The exposure and fatigue experienced in this research caused congestion of the brain and threatened blindness, which followed him through life. He visited France in 1858, 1863, 1872, 1880-81, in connection with his historical research. He was professor of horticulture at Harvard, 1871-72; an overseer, 1868-71, and a fellow, 1875-88. He was married in 1850 to Catherine, daughter of Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston, who died in 1858, leaving two daughters. He was vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical society, to which society he bequeathed his valuable MSS.; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; honorary member of the Society of Antiquity, London; a member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain; of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Canada. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by McGill in 1879, by Williams in 1885 and by Harvard in 1889. He is the author of: *The Oregon Trail*; *Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life* (1849); *The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War of Conquest in Canada* (1851); *Vassall Morton*, a novel (1856); *Book of Roses* (1866); and a series of books entitled *France and England in North America*, comprising: *Pioneers of France in the New World* (1865); *The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century* (1867); *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West* (1869); *The Old Regime in Canada* (1874); *Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.* (1877); *Montcalm and Wolf* (1884), and *A Half Century of Conflict* (1892). His life was written by Charles Haight Farnham (1901). He died at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1893.

PARKS, Leighton, clergyman, was born in New York city, Feb. 10, 1852; son of the Rev. Dr. Martin Phillips and Georgiana Clough (Mabry) Parks, and grandson of Richard Parks of North Carolina and of Louis and (Clough) Mabry of Richmond, Va. He was graduated at the General Theological seminary, New York city, with the Seymour prize for extemporaneous preaching, 1876, receiving his bachelor degree in 1879; was admitted to the diaconate in 1876; advanced to the priesthood in 1877, and in 1878 became rector of Emmanuel church, Boston, Mass. In 1902 the membership of the church and its missions had increased sixfold. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by St. John's college, Md., in 1892 and by Harvard

university in 1900. He is the author of: *His Star in the East*; *Winning of the Soul* (1893), and numerous other sermons and addresses.

PARLANGE, Charles, jurist, was born in New Orleans, La., July 23, 1851. He studied under private tutors, and attended Centenary college, Jackson, La. He was appointed an honorary U.S. commissioner for Louisiana to the Paris exposition of 1878; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1879; a member of the state senate, 1880-85, and U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, 1884-89. He was lieutenant governor of the state, 1892-93; associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1893-94, and was appointed judge of the U.S. district court for the eastern district of Louisiana, Jan. 15, 1894.

PARMENTER, William, representative, was born in Boston, Mass., March 30, 1789; son of Ezra and Mary (Ellison) Parmenter; grandson of Samuel Parmenter of Sudbury, Mass., and a descendant of John Parmenter, the immigrant, who came from England about 1638; was original proprietor of Sudbury, and afterward removed to Roxbury, Mass. William Parmenter was graduated at the Boston Latin school, where he received a Franklin medal; served as a clerk in the mercantile house of Pratt & Andrews, Boston, and was chief clerk to Amos Binney, navy agent, during the war of 1812 and for several years thereafter. He resided at East Cambridge, Mass., 1824-66, and was manager of a glass manufactory, 1824-36. He was a member of the state senate in 1836, and was a Democratic and Anti-Mason representative from the fourth Massachusetts district in the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th congresses, 1837-45, being chairman of the committee on naval affairs during part of his term. He was president of the Middlesex bank, 1832-36; naval officer of the port of Boston, Mass., by appointment from President Polk, 1845-49, and from that year until his death lived in retirement, occasionally superintending some of the county institutions. He was married in 1815 to Mary, daughter of Thomas Parker of Boston, Mass. Their son, William Ellison (Harvard, 1836), was associate justice of the municipal court of Boston, 1871-83, and chief justice, 1883-1902; and William Ellison's son, James Parker (Harvard, 1881), was appointed associate justice of the same court in 1902. Ezra, another son of William, was mayor of Cambridge, 1867. William Parmenter died in East Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25, 1866.

PARRIS, Albion Keith, governor of Maine, was born in Hebron, Maine, Jan. 19, 1798; son of Samuel and Sarah (Pratt) Parris; grandson of Benjamin and Millicent (Keith) Parris, and a descendant of Thomas Parris, the immigrant, who came from London, England, to Long Island, N.Y., in 1683, removed to Boston, Mass., and then

to Pembroke, Mass. Samuel Parris served as an officer both on land and sea during the Revolution, and was afterward judge of the court of common pleas for Oxford county, a representative in the general assembly and a presidential elector on the Clinton ticket in 1812. Albion Keith Parris was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809, studied law under Chief-Justice Whitman in New Gloucester and Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He was married in 1810 to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Levi Whitman of Wellfleet, Mass. He settled in practice in Paris, was prosecuting attorney for Oxford county in 1811, represented Paris in the general court in 1813, and was a state senator in 1814. He was a Democratic representative from Massachusetts in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815-18; judge of the district court of the United States for Maine, 1818-20; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1819; judge of probate for Cumberland county, Me., 1820-21; governor of Maine, 1822-26; U.S. senator from Maine, 1827-28, resigning in June, 1828, and associate justice of the supreme court of Maine, 1828-36. He was appointed second comptroller of the U.S. treasury by President Van Buren in 1836 and held the office until 1850, when he resumed practice in Portland. He was elected mayor of Portland in 1852, declined a second nomination in 1853 and was the defeated candidate for governor in 1854, Anson P. Morrill being elected the first Republican governor of Maine. He died in Portland, Maine, Feb. 11, 1857.

PARRISH, Celestia Susannah, educator, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., Sept. 12, 1853; daughter of Perkins and Jane (Walker) Parrish; granddaughter of Abram and Susannah (Giles) Parrish and of Joseph and Susannah (Muse) Walker, and a descendant of William Walker, who settled in Virginia about 1678. She was graduated from Roanoke Female college, 1879; from the Virginia State Normal school, 1885; from Cornell university, Ph.B., 1896, and pursued a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago in the summer terms of 1897-99. She was a teacher in the public schools of Pittsylvania county, Va., 1871-75; in the city schools of Danville, Pa., and in Roanoke Female college, 1875-84; teacher of mathematics in the State Normal school of Virginia, 1884-93, with a year's leave of absence to study in the University of Michigan; professor of mathematics and pedagogy in Randolph-Macon Woman's college, 1893-99; professor of philosophy in the same college, 1899-1902, and on Feb. 4, 1902, became principal of the department of psychology in the State



Normal school, Athens, Ga. She was instructor in the summer Normals of Virginia, 1885-89; in the Virginia Summer School of Methods, 1889-1901; and in the Summer School of the South, June-July, 1902. She organized the Virginia branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the first branch organized in the Southern states, and was its president, 1899-1902, and was made one of the vice-presidents of the General Association of Collegiate Alumnae in October 1901. She published two original investigations in psychology in the *American Journal of Psychology*, and contributed to educational periodicals.

PARRISH, Edward, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1822; son of Dr. Joseph Parrish (1779-1840), an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and Susanna (Cox) Parrish. He attended a Friends school and entered the drug store of his brother Dillwyn. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1842, conducted a drug store adjoining the University of Pennsylvania, 1843-50, and in 1849 established a school of practical pharmacy. He took a course of instruction in analytical chemistry under Professor Booth and a course in materia medica at the University of Pennsylvania. He was professor of materia medica at the College of Pharmacy, 1864-67, and professor of practical pharmacy, 1867-72. He was one of the



founders of Swarthmore college, its secretary, 1864-68, and president, 1868-72. He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical society, 1852-72, and its president, 1868-72; a member of the Great Britain and Berlin societies, and was a delegate to the International pharmaceutical congress which met in London in 1858. In 1872 he was sent by the U.S. government as one of the peace commissioners to settle the Indian difficulties in the west, where he was stricken with malarial fever from which he died. He is the author of: *An Introduction to Practical Pharmacology* (1853); *The Phantom Bouquet, a Popular Treatise on the Art of Skeletonizing Leaves and Seed Vessels, and Adapting them to Embellish the Home of Taste* (1863), and *An Essay on Education* (1866), besides many contributions to the *Journal of Pharmacy*. He died at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Sept. 9, 1872.

PARRISH, Joseph, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2, 1779; son of Isaac and Sarah (Mitchell) Parrish; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Parrish, and of Abraham and Sarah (Robins) Mitchell, and fifth in descent from Capt. Edward Parrish (1600-1679) of Yorkshire, England, who immigrated to Maryland about 1640, and was surveyor-general of the province

under Lord Baltimore, whose colonists he is said to have brought to Maryland in the ship he commanded. He was converted to the Quaker faith by George Fox in 1672. Joseph Parrish received a classical education; began the study of medicine with Dr. Caspar Wistar in 1800, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1805. He was prominently connected with the principal hospitals and dispensaries in Philadelphia as physieian, surgeon or manager throughout his active life. During the winter of 1807-08 he delivered a course of popular lectures on chemistry, which were subsequently twice repeated. In 1808 he was married to Susanna, daughter of John and Ann (Dillwyn) Cox. During the epidemic of typhus fever of 1812-13 he rejected the practice of his predecessors and totally abandoned bleeding in his treatment. He was president of the board of managers of the Wills hospital for the relief of the indigent blind and lame, 1832-40; a member of the Medical society and College of Physicians of Philadelphia; long a member and ultimately president of the Pennsylvania Abolition society, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He is the author of many serial books and pamphlets on medical subjects and of contributions to the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1840.

PARRISH, Joseph, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1818; son of Dr. Joseph (q.v.) and Susanna (Cox) Parrish. He attended a Friends school, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1844. He practised in Burlington, N.J.; founded the *New Jersey Medical Reporter*, which he removed to Philadelphia, Pa.; was physician to Burlington college and St. Mary's hall, and professor of obstetrics in the Philadelphia Medical college, 1856-67. Failing health caused his resignation in 1857, and he traveled in England, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. While at Rome his attention was called to the mismanagement of the insane hospital, and by intercession with the pope he caused the abuses to be abated. He was superintendent of the state training school for idiots and feeble-minded children at Media, Pa., 1857-63. He entered the service of the U.S. Sanitary commission in 1863, and visited the camps and army hospitals with orders for hospital supplies. He established the Pennsylvania Inebriate asylum in 1865, and conducted the institution, 1865-72. In 1866 he started a reform movement which resulted in the establishment of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety, of which he was chosen president in 1872. In the same year, in company with Dr. Dodge of New York, he was summoned by a commission appointed by the British Parliament for the study

of inebriety, to give the result of his experience in regard to its cure. His testimony, showing that in cases under his care for ten years one-third were permanently cured, one-third were subject to occasional relapse, and one third received no benefit, was followed by the founding of several hospitals in Great Britain for the treatment of the victims of intemperance. He was among the first, if not the first, to advocate the free use of fresh air in affections of the lungs, with interesting employment for the mind, thus ante-dating by more than half a century the general practice of physicians at the present day. He was in temporary charge of the Maryland Inebriate asylum, 1872-84, and opened a private Inebriate asylum at Burlington, N.J., in 1876. He was a member of the Neurological Society of Philadelphia; the Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia; the Obstetric Society of Philadelphia; the American Climatological society; a life member of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; permanent member of the American Medical association; an honorary member and fellow of the New Jersey Medical society; a member of the British Medical association and vice-president of the colonial and international congress on inebriety of London. He was married in February 1840, to Lydia, daughter of Caleb Gaskill of Burlington, N.J. He is the author of: *Inebriety from a Medical Standpoint* (1883). He died in Burlington, N.J., Jan. 15, 1891.

PARRISH, Maxfield, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1870; son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Parrish. He matriculated at Haverford college in 1888, but left in 1891 to enter the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he remained until 1895, when he became a pupil of Howard Pyle at the Drexel Institute. He won almost immediate recognition as an artist, doing much work in text illustrations, posters and cover designs for *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and the *Century* publications. He was married, June 1, 1895, to Lydia, daughter of Henry W. and Anne Austin of Woodstown, New Jersey. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1898, and received honorary mention upon recommendation of the judges at the Universal exposition, Paris, France, in 1900. Among his noteworthy work in book illustration may be mentioned *Mother Goose in Prose* (1898); Kenneth Graham's *Golden Age* (1898), and *Dream Days* (1902); and twenty-five illustrations for Ray Stannard Baker's *The Great Southwest*. His more important pictures exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; the Society of American Artists and elsewhere, include: *Bulletin Board* (1895), and *The Saudman* (1895).

PARRISH, Stephen, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1846; son of Dillwyn and Susanna (Maxfield) Parrish; grandson of Dr. Joseph and Susanna (Cox) Parrish, and a descendant of Capt. Edward Parrish (1600-1672), the immigrant. He followed mercantile pursuits until 1876, when he began the study of art. In 1878-79 he exhibited paintings at the Pennsylvania academy, Philadelphia, and at the National Academy of Design, New York city, took up etching, and produced his first plate in 1879. He also exhibited in London, Vienna, Paris and in Germany, and was elected a member of the New York Etching club and of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers of London. His paintings include: *November* (1880); *In Winter Quarters* (1884); *Low Tide* (1885); *On the Rance, Brittany* (1886); *The Road to Perry's Peak*. Among his etchings are: *Northern Moorland* (1882); *Low Tide, Bay of Fundy* (1882); *Coast of New Brunswick* (1884); *Winter Evening, Windsor, N. S.* (1884); *Bethlehem* (1884); *London Bridge* (1886); *On the Thames* (1886), and *A Gloucester Wharf* (1887.)

PARROTT, Enoch Greenleaf, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 10, 1814. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1831; served on the *Boxer* and the *Natchez* of the Brazil squadron, 1832-35, and was promoted passed midshipman, June 15, 1837. He was attached to the *Consort* on surveying duty in 1840, was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and served under Com. Matthew C. Perry on the west coast of Africa in 1843. He served on the *Saratoga* on the coast of Africa in 1843; on the *Congress* of the Pacific squadron, 1846-48, and with Frémont's expedition from Monterey to Los Angeles, and at the capture of Guaymas and Mazatlan, during the Mexican war. He was on the *St. Louis* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1852-53; the *St. Mary's* of the Pacific squadron, 1854-55; at the Naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1857-58, and was promoted commander, April 24, 1861. He was a member of the expedition that destroyed the Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861, and commanded the brig *Perry*, that captured the Confederate privateer *Savannah*, for which he received the thanks of the department. He commanded the *Augusta*, 1861-63, taking part in the battle of Port Royal, and engaged with the Confederate rams in Charleston harbor, Jan. 13, 1863, while under the fire of their batteries. He commanded the iron-clad *Canonius* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864-65, and took part in the engagement with Howlett's battery and the iron-clads on James river, June 21, 1864, and in subsequent engagements with Howlett's battery. He commanded the iron-clad *Monadnock* in the attacks under Admiral Porter on Fort

Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865; was present at the surrender of Charleston, S.C., and commanded the receiving ship *Boston*, 1865-68. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; commanded the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., in 1869; was promoted commodore, April 22, 1870; commanded the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., 1871-72; the Asiatic station, 1872-73, and was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 8, 1873. He was placed on the retired list, April 4, 1874, and died in New York city, May 10, 1879.

PARROTT, John Francis, senator, was born in Greenland, N.H., in 1768. He attended the district school. He was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1811; was defeated as a war candidate for representative in the 13th congress in 1812; was a representative in the 15th congress, 1817-19; U.S. senator, 1819-25, and was appointed postmaster at Portsmouth, N.H., by President Adams in 1826. He was the father of Robert P. Parrott (q.v.). Senator Parrott died in Greenland, N.H., July 9, 1836.

PARRÖTT, Robert Parker, inventor, was born in Lee, N.H., Oct. 5, 1804; son of John Francis Parrott (q.v.). He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1824 and was promoted brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, July 1, 1824. He served as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U. S. Military academy, 1824-26; assistant professor of mathematics, 1826-28, and as principal assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1828-29. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 3d artillery, Aug. 27, 1831; was in garrison and on ordnance duty, 1831-35, and during the Creek Indian war in 1836 served on staff duty. He was promoted captain of ordnance, Jan. 13, 1836, resigning Oct. 31, 1836, to accept the position of superintendent of the West Point iron and cannon foundry at Cold Spring, N.Y. He invented a rifled cannon and projectile which bear his name. The Parrott gun was made of cast-iron, strengthened by successive hoops of wrought-iron, which were shrunk over the casting. This gun was adopted by the U. S. government and was first used at the battle of Bull Run. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Putnam county, 1844-47. He severed his connection with the cannon foundry in 1867 and became associated with various manufacturing enterprises. He died in Cold Spring, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1877.

PARSONS, Albert Ross, musician, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1847; son of Brev. Lieut.-Col. John Jehiel Preston and Sarah Volinda (Averill) Parsons; grandson of Aaron and Emily (Stow) Parsons, and of Samuel and Christabel (Kibbe) Averill, and a descendant of Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons. Joseph Parsons, a

native of England, immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635; became cornet, or 3d in command, in the Hampshire company of cavalry, in 1678; was partner of Pynchon in the fur trade; a founder of Springfield, in 1636, and of Northampton, Mass., in 1645, and was for fifty years the richest man in the Connecticut valley. Albert Ross Parsons began the study of the pianoforte in 1853, and in 1856 appeared in concert in Buffalo, N.Y. He removed to Indianapolis, Ind., with his parents in 1858; was a church organist there until 1863, and studied harmony and counterpoint under Frederick Louis Ritter in New York city, 1863-67. He was graduated at the Leipzig Conservatory of Music in 1870, and at the Berlin academy in 1872, and in the latter year settled in New York city where he engaged in teaching, and became prominent in musical affairs, being organist of Holy Trinity and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian churches, 1874-95. He was married, April 23, 1874, to Alice Eva, daughter of Cornelius Henry and Deborah Schuyler (Bradt) Van Ness of New York city. He was a member of the New York Historical society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical society, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Military Society of the War of 1812 in New York, and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; president of the Music Teachers' National association in 1889, and a charter member, incorporator, examiner and fellow of the American College of Musicians, of which he was elected president at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, and annually re-elected. He was also vice-president and director of the pianoforte department of the Metropolitan College of Music, New York city; pianoforte examiner at Evelyn college, Princeton, N.J., and president of the American Society for the Promotion of Musical Art, M.T.N.A., in 1890. He translated Wagner's philosophic study entitled *Beethoven* (1870); edited Benham's *Review* (1872), and is the author of: *Parsifal the Finding of Christ through Art*, or *Richard Wagner as a Theologian* (1888); *New Light from the Great Pyramid* (1896), which was cordially commended by Prof. Dr. George Ebers; a *Garrard-Spencer Chart* (1899); *Cornet Joseph Parsons, a sketch, with Parsons Genealogies* (1901). His musical compositions include: *The Night Has a Thousand Eyes* (1878); *Break, Break* (1880); *Crossing the Bar* (1901); *Humoresque-Tarantelle and The Lion and Lizard* (1900), and a new national anthem *My Country 'tis of Thee* (1902).

PARSONS, Andrew, governor of Michigan, was born at Hoosack, N.Y., July 22, 1817; son of John Parsons of Newburyport, Mass., and grandson of Andrew Parsons, a Revolutionary soldier.

He removed with his parents to Oswego county, N.Y., where he was educated and engaged in teaching school in 1833. He removed to Michigan



in 1835, taught school at Ann Arbor, and in 1836 settled in Corunna, Shiawassee county. He was county clerk, 1836-38; register of deeds, 1840-46; a state senator from the sixth district, 1847-48, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1848. He was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the Democratic ticket with Robert McClelland for governor in 1852, and on the appointment of McClelland as secretary of the interior in President Pierce's cabinet, he became the second governor of Michigan, March 8, 1853, and served until Jan. 3, 1855. He represented his county in the state legislature in 1855. He was elected regent of the University of Michigan from the seventh circuit for six years, and served, 1852-54. He died in Corunna, Mich., June 6, 1855.

PARSONS, Charles, artist, was born in Rowland's Castle, Hampshire, England, May 8, 1821. He came to the United States with his parents in childhood; was educated in the public schools of New York city; studied art in the National Academy of Design, and engaged in drawing on stone for lithographing. He was the director of Harper & Brothers' art department, New York city, 1861-89, and during his leisure hours and after 1889 devoted himself to landscape and marine painting in oil and water color. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1850 or 1851, and a member of the New York Water-Color society. He exhibited at the National Academy, and his works include: *An Old Orchard, Long Island* (1884); *Amagansett, Long Island* (1889), and many others.

PARSONS, Charles Carroll, soldier, was born in Elyria, Ohio, in 1838. After his father's death in 1839, he was adopted by his maternal uncle, and appointed to the U.S. Military academy by his cousin, Judge Philemon Bliss (q.v.). He was graduated in the class of 1861, and promoted 1st lieutenant, 4th artillery, June 24, 1861; was on duty in Washington, D.C., and West Virginia, 1861, and commanded a company in the Army of the Ohio, in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, at the battle of Shiloh and at the siege of Corinth, 1862. He commanded the artillery that covered the retreat of the army from the battle of Richmond to Louisville in September, 1862; was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and marched to the relief of Nashville in October, 1862. He commanded in the Tennessee campaign from October, 1862, to January, 1863, including Stone river, where he was brevetted major for gallant

and meritorious services, Dec. 31, 1862. He was principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1863-64; was stationed at Fort Columbus, N.Y., November, 1864, to January, 1865, and at Camp Barry, D.C., January to May, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, served on the staff of General Hazen, commanding the 15th army corps, May to November, 1865, and was stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., November, 1865, to March, 1866. He was promoted captain, 4th artillery, July 28, 1866; commanded a battery at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., until March, 1867; was chief of artillery and ordnance on Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's Indian expedition, March to May, 1867, and was stationed at Forts Riley, Harker and Leavenworth, 1867-68. He was principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1868-70, and was honorably discharged from the service at his own request, Dec. 31, 1870. He was ordained to the Protestant Episcopal ministry in 1871, and was rector of churches in Memphis, Tenn., Cold Spring, N.Y., Hoboken, N.J., 1871-78. He was also associate editor of the *Banner of the Church* at Memphis, 1871-72. He died of yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 7, 1878.

PARSONS, Frances Theodora, author, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1861; daughter of N. Denton and Harriet (Shelton) Smith, and granddaughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Street) Smith and of Theodore and Harriet (Emmons) Shelton. The Smiths were early settlers of Long Island, N.Y., and the Emmons were of Connecticut stock. Frances was educated at Miss Comstock's school in New York city, where she spent eight years. She was married first, May 20, 1884, to Commander William Starr Dana, U.S.N. (q.v.), and secondly, Feb. 19, 1896, to James Russell Parsons, jr. (q.v.). During her private study of flowers, she discovered the lack of untechnical works on nature study, and her first book, written to supply the deficiency, became immediately popular. She wrote under the name Mrs. William Starr Dana until 1896, after which she used the name Frances Theodora Parsons. She is the author of: *How to Know the Wild Flowers* (1893); *According to Season*, describing flowers found in New Jersey, Connecticut, the Berkshire Hills and the Adirondacks (1895); *Plants and Their Children*; for young children (1896); *How to Know the Ferns* (1899).

PARSONS, Frank, economist, was born at Mt. Holly, N.J., Nov. 14, 1854; son of Edward and Alice B. (Rhees) Parsons; grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Huchens) Parsons and of John Loxley and Rebecca (McElwee) Rhees, and a descendant of the Rev. Morgan John and Anna

(Loxley) Rhees and of Col. Benjamin Loxley, a Revolutionary patriot. He was graduated from Cornell, B.C.E., 1873; engaged in railway engineering, 1873; worked in a rolling mill, 1874; taught a district school, and afterward French, mathematics and drawing in the high school, Southbridge, Mass., 1874-81. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, 1881; was in New Mexico in the railroad business, 1881-84; was employed as chief clerk by a leading Boston law firm, and engaged as a legal text writer for Little, Brown & Co., 1885-97. In 1890 he obtained a lectureship in Boston University Law school, and was a member of the faculty of the Boston Y.M.C.A., lecturing on English literature. He lectured on economics and sociology, and was professor of history and political science in the Kansas Agricultural college, 1897-99, and in 1899 assumed the same chair in Ruskin college, Trenton, Mo. In 1900 he was called to testify on railways before the U.S. senate committee on interstate commerce, and the next year the U.S. Industrial commission sent for him to testify on railways, telegraphs, telephones and municipal monopolies. In 1901-02 he spent about eight months traveling in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium and through the United States, studying railways, coöperative industry, municipal monopolies, government and labor conditions in preparation for works on transportation, coöperation and municipal government. In 1903 he lectured in the leading cities of the west under the auspices of the Chicago University association. He was elected to membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Social Science association and other organizations; became president of the National Public Ownership league and of the National Referendum league; director of the Co-Workers' fraternity, and vice-chairman of the National Non-Partisan Federation for Majority Rule. He is the author of: *The World's Best Books* (1892); *Our Country's Need* (1894); *The Drift of Our Time* (1898); *Rational Money* (1899); *The New Political Economy* (1899); *The Power of the Ideal* (1899); *The City for the People* (1900 and 1902); *Direct Legislation* (1900); *The Bondage of Cities* (1900); *Great Movements of the Nineteenth Century* (1901); *Public Ownership* (1902), and many contributions to periodicals.

PARSONS, James Russell, jr., educationist, was born in Hoosick Falls, N.Y., Feb. 20, 1861; son of James Russell and Ellen Edgerton (Hinsdill) Parsons; grandson of Seth and Carolina Althea (Edgerton) Parsons, and a descendant of Dr. Jonas Fay (q.v.). He was prepared for college at Bede Hall, Cooperstown, N.Y.; was graduated as valedictorian at Trinity college,

Conn., A.B., 1881; A.M., 1884; was secretary to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, 1882-85; school commissioner in Rensselaer county, N.Y., 1885-87; U.S. consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, 1888-90; inspector of academies, University of the State of New York, 1891; of teachers' training classes, New York department of public instruction, 1892; director of examinations, University of the State of New York, 1892-97; director of high school and college departments from 1898, and secretary of the university from 1900. He was married, Feb. 18, 1896, to Frances Theodora (Smith) Dana (q.v.). Trinity gave him the degree LL.D. in 1902. He is the author of: *Prussian Schools through American Eyes* (1891); *Academic Syllabus*; or, *Outlines of Work for New York Secondary Schools* (1891); *French Schools through American Eyes* (1892); *Revised Academic Syllabus* (1895); *Professional Education in the United States* (1900).

PARSONS, Lewis Eliphalet, governor of Alabama, was born in Broome county, N.Y., April 28, 1817. He was a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758). He studied law under Frederick Tallmadge of New York, and G. W. Woodward of Pennsylvania, settled in practice in Talladega, Ala., in 1840, and in 1841 associated himself with Alexander White. He was a presidential elector on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in 1856, and representative in the Alabama legislature in 1859. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., and Baltimore, Md., in 1860, and a representative in the state legislature in 1863, where he opposed the militia system of the state, as the Confederate government had full power of conscription. He was appointed provisional governor of Alabama by President Johnson, June 21, 1865, and devoted himself to the work of reconstruction until Dec. 20, 1865, when he was elected to the U.S. senate; but not being allowed to take his seat, he resumed the practice of law. He served several terms as a representative in the state legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1872. He died in Talladega, Ala., June 8, 1895.

PARSONS, Mosby Monroe, soldier, was born in Charlottesville, Va., May 21, 1822. He removed to Cooper county, Mo., with his parents, in 1835, and subsequently settled in Jefferson City. He completed his education in St. Charles college, and was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1846. He practised in Jefferson City, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war raised a company; joined the regiment of General Doniphan, and served under General Kearny in New Mexico, receiving honorable mention for his conduct at



Sacramento. He was attorney-general of Missouri, 1853-57, represented Cole county in the state legislature in 1857, and was a state senator in 1857. He joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the civil war, and was appointed by Governor Claiborne F. Jackson brigadier-general in the Missouri state guards, commanding a brigade in Sterling Price's state guards in the action at Carthage, July 5, 1861, battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, the siege of Lexington, Sept. 18-20, 1861, and the action at Springfield, Oct. 25, 1861. After the engagement at Helena, July 4, 1863, he was promoted major-general, and commanded a division in the detachment engaged in the Red River campaign, and the Missouri division in General Price's army in Arkansas after April 20, 1864. He took part in Price's raid in 1864; surrendered with the trans-Mississippi army May 26, 1865, and went to Mexico intending with other Confederate officers to found a colony there, but while camping at China near the San Juan river, and on the neutral ground between the French and Liberal forces, they were attacked by Mexicans and killed, and their bodies thrown into the river, Aug. 14, 1865.

PARSONS, Samuel, landscape architect, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 7, 1844; son of Samuel Bowne and Susan (Howland) Parsons. He was a student in Haverford college, Pa., 1857-60, but did not graduate, and attended Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, 1860-62, receiving the Ph.B. degree in 1862. He was married, Oct. 25, 1865, to Martha E., daughter of William and Thamsin (Butterworth) Francis. He engaged in the nursery business with his father in Flushing, L.I., N.Y.; became a member of the firm of Vaux & Co., landscape architects, and as superintendent of parks managed the construction and planting of the parks of New York city, 1882-97, and in 1897 became a member of the landscape architect firm of Parsons & Pentecost, afterward Samuel Parsons & Co., New York city. He founded the Society of American Landscape Architects, of which he became president, and designed an extensive system of parks for the city of Washington, D.C., under an act of congress, June 6, 1900, entitled: "Plans for Treatment of that portion of the District of Columbia, south of Pennsylvania avenue, and north of B Street, S.W., and for a connection between Potomac and Zoological Parks." He also designed and planted parks and gentlemen's country places in twenty-two states of the union. He contributed articles on landscape art to the leading magazines and newspapers, the article on "Parks" to Johnson's *Cyclopedia*, and is the author of: *Landscape Gardening* (1891); *Homes in City and Country* in "Woman's Book" (1894), and *How to Plant the Home Grounds* (1899).

PARSONS, Samuel Holden, soldier, was born in Lyme, Conn., May 14, 1737; son of the Rev. Jonathan and Phoebe (Griswold) Parsons; grandson of Ebenezer and Margaret (Marshfield) Parsons; great-grandson of Dea. Benjamin and Sarah (Vose) Parsons, the immigrants, 1630, who settled in Springfield, Mass., 1636, and great-grandson of Sir Thomas Parsons of Great Torrington, near Essex, England. The Rev. Jonathan Parsons was minister at Lyme, 1731-45; resigned his charge in 1745, removed to Newburyport, Mass., and became the first pastor of the First Presbyterian church, serving, 1746-76. He was instrumental through a sermon preached in 1775 in recruiting the first company of volunteers for the army of the American Revolution. Whitefield, who induced him to adopt the Presbyterian faith, died at his home in 1770, four years before Parsons' demise, and the two divines, with their friend, the Rev. Joseph Prince, were given sepulture in a crypt under the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, Newburyport. Samuel Holden Parsons was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1756, A.M., 1759; studied law with his uncle, Gov. Matthew Griswold (q.v.); was a practicing lawyer in Lyme; deputy to the general assembly of Connecticut, 1762-74; king's attorney; member of the committee of correspondence, and in 1773 wrote to Samuel Adams suggesting the calling of a Continental congress. He served in the Colonial militia, was elected major of the 3d regiment in 1770, lieutenant-colonel in 1774, and colonel of the 6th regiment in 1775. He marched with this regiment to Roxbury, Mass., and on the evacuation of Boston was ordered to New York. On the way he met Benedict Arnold at Hartford, April 27, 1775, who informed him of the extent of the armament at Ticonderoga, and with Col. Samuel Wyllys and Silas Deane he formed a plan for taking the fort and its large number of brass cannon, so much needed by the Continental army at Cambridge, Mass. These men with three others pledged their personal security for the money borrowed to fit out the expedition. Col. Parsons informed Ethan Allen of the project, and Allen met the Connecticut troop at Bennington, took command and captured the fort, May 10, 1775. Parsons took part in the battle of Long Island, and for his services was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1776. He also served at Harlem Heights, White Plains, and in the retreat through New Jersey. He projected the expedition from Connecticut to Sag Harbor, aided Col. Israel Putnam in the construction of the forts in and about West Point, and commanded the operations during Colonel Putnam's absence in Connecticut from February 14 to June, 1778. General McDougall assumed chief command by order of General Washington, March

16, 1778, General Parsons succeeding to the command of the troops April 23, 1778, when McDougall was ordered to Valley Forge. Parsons commanded the troops in the Highlands of the Hudson until June 23, when, McDougall retreating, he proceeded to Connecticut, where he engaged the British forces at Norwalk and forced them to abandon their project to override the state. In 1780 he returned to the Hudson, and was the ranking brigadier-general of the board of general officers that tried Major André at Tappan, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1780. On Oct. 23, 1780, he was commissioned major-general and succeeded Gen. Israel Putnam in the command of the Connecticut line. He made a successful attack on the British forces near New York, which won for him the thanks of congress, Feb. 5, 1781. He resigned from the army, July 18, 1782, and resumed the practice of law at Middletown, Conn.* In 1785 he was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Miami Indians, and in 1788 was a member of the Connecticut convention to act upon the ratification of the Federal constitution, the convention voting to ratify that instrument on his motion. He was appointed by President Washington the first chief justice of the supreme court of the Northwest Territory in 1788. He



MARIETTA-1788

settled with other New England soldiers near Marietta, Ohio, and in 1789 was sent by the state of Connecticut to treat with the Indian tribes on

* In Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Vol. VI., p. 460, General Parsons is branded "as acting as a spy for the British general," an error that has also found its way into encyclopedias, and is based on Sir Henry Clinton's "Record of Private Intelligence," printed in the *Magazine of American History*, Vols. X. & XI., where Clinton seems to implicate Parsons as a party to a plot concocted by William Herron, a professional spy, who apparently tried to make Clinton think Parsons purchasable. See "A Vindication of General Parsons," by George B. Loring (1888); "An Examination of the Charge of Treason against Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons" (an address by Joseph Gurley Woodward, Connecticut Historical society, May 5, 1896), and "Centennial Oration at Marietta, 1888," by George F. Hoar.

Lake Erie for a transfer of the aboriginal title to the western reserve lands ceded to the state. On his return journey to Marietta the boat conveying his party was swamped in the rapids of the Big Beaver river and he was drowned. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1781, and he is the author of: *Antiquities of the Western States*, published in the second volume of *Transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, and of *History of the Tully Family of Saybrook*. The date of his death is Nov. 7, 1789.

PARSONS, Theophilus, jurist, was born in Byfield, Mass., Feb. 24, 1750; son of the Rev. Moses and Susan (Davis) Parsons; grandson of Ebenezer and Lydia (Haskell) Parsons, and of Abraham and Ann (Robinson) Davis, and a great-grandson of Jeffrey and Sarah (Vinson) Parsons. Jeffrey Parsons immigrated to the West Indies from England about 1645 and settled at Gloucester, Mass., in 1654. Theophilus Parsons was prepared for college at Dummer academy, and graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772. He studied law with Theophilus Bradbury at Falmouth, was admitted to the bar in 1774, and practised there until the British destroyed Falmouth in 1775. He then pursued the study of law under Judge Edmund Trowbridge of Cambridge, Mass., 1775-77, and opened a law office in Newburyport, Mass., in 1775. In 1778 he was a delegate to the convention at Ipswich, Mass., that opposed the adoption of the state constitution, and was the author of the pamphlet known as the "Essex Result," which contributed so largely to the rejection of that instrument. He was a delegate in 1779 to the convention that framed the state constitution finally adopted; in 1788 to the convention to ratify the Federal constitution, and was the author of the proposition offered by John Hancock, ratifying the instrument and recommending certain amendments known as the "Conciliatory Resolutions." He was married, Jan. 13, 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Benjamin Greenleaf of Newbury, Mass. He devoted himself to his law practice in Newburyport, 1788-1800, and served as a representative in the state legislature several times. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1800; was appointed attorney-general in the cabinet of President Adams as successor to Charles Lee in 1801, but declined to serve, and was chief-justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1806-13, succeeding Francis Dana. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1804, Dartmouth in 1807, and Brown in 1809; was a fellow of Harvard, 1806-12, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. A collection of his opinions were published under the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of the United States" (1836.) He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1813.

PARSONS, Theophilus, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 17, 1797; son of Judge Theophilus (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Greenleaf) Parsons. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818, studied law under William Prescott and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He traveled in Europe, and on his return settled in practice in Taunton, Mass., and then in Boston, and subsequently devoted himself to literary pursuits, founding and editing the *United States Free Press*. He was Dane professor of law at Harvard, 1848-70; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and president of the Magazine club. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1849. He was an early convert to Swedenborgianism, and is the author of the following works on Swedenborgianism: *Essays* (1845); *Deus Homo* (1867); *The Infinite and the Finite* (1872), and *Outlines of the Religion and Philosophy of Swedenborg* (1875). His legal writings include: *The Law of Conscience* (2 vols., 1853, 5th ed., 3 vols., 1864); *Elements of Mercantile Law* (1856); *Laws of Business for Business Men* (1857); *Maritime Law* (2 vols., 1859); *Notes and Bills of Exchange* (2 vols., 1862); *Shipping and Admiralty* (2 vols., 1869); and *The Political, Personal and Property Rights of a Citizen of the United States* (1875). He also published *Memoir of Judge Parsons*, his father (1859). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 26, 1882.

PARSONS, William Barclay, civil engineer, was born in New York city, April 15, 1859; son of William Barclay and Eliza (Livingston) Parsons; grandson of William Burrington and Ann (Barclay) Parsons and of Schuyler and Eliza (Glass) Livingston, and a descendant of Henry Barclay, D.D., and of Cadwallader Colden. He was graduated from Columbia college, N.Y., A.B., 1879; C.E. 1882, and was married, May 20, 1884, to Anna DeWitt, daughter of Sylvanus and Caroline (Gallop) Reed of New York city. After service on the Erie railway he engaged in business in New York as a civil engineer and was appointed chief engineer of the Rapid Transit commission of New York and chief of engineers of the National Guard of the State of New York with the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected trustee of Columbia university in 1898, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1881 and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He is the author of: *Track* (1885); *Turn-outs* (1885); *An American Engineer in China* (1900).

PARTON, Arthur, artist, was born in Hudson, N.Y., March 26, 1842; son of George and Elizabeth (Woodbridge) Parton, and brother of Ernest Parton (q.v.). He studied art with William T. Richards in Philadelphia, Pa., 1859-61, and at the Penn-

sylvania Academy of Fine Arts; removed to New York city in 1865 and established a studio, and studied in Paris, 1870-71. He was chosen a member of the American Water-color society and of the Artists' Fund society; was elected an associate of the Academy of Design in 1871, and academicien in 1884. In 1886 he was awarded a gold medal by the American Art association, and in 1888 the Temple medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Among his most famous pictures are: *November* (1867); *On the Road to Mt. Marcy* (1873); *A Mountain Brook* (1874); *Sycamores of Old Shokam* (1876); *The Delaware River near Milford* (1879); *Nightfall* (1880); *The Morning Ride* (1884); *Winter on the Hudson* (1885); *The Evening after the Rain* (1886), and *Evening on the Harlem River* (1887). He received honorable mention at the Paris exposition (1889).

PARTON, Ernest, artist, was born in Hudson, N.Y., March 17, 1845. He was educated at Hudson academy and by private tutors and devoted himself to art at an early age. He studied art under his brother Arthur and in 1865 opened a studio in New York city and engaged in oil painting. In 1873 he visited Scotland and Wales, and later established himself in London. He visited New York in 1884-86. He was elected a member of the Royal Institute and of the Artists' Fund, New York, and exhibited his paintings in the Royal Academy, the Academy of Design, N.Y. city, the Grosvenor academy, and the Boston Art institute. Among his paintings are: *Morning Mist* (1873); *Papa's Luncheon* (1875); *Placid Stream* (1876); *Sunny September* (1877); *The Silent Pool* (1878); *Au Bord de l'Eau* (1879); *The Warming of the Year* (1879); *Silver and Gold* (1882); *Falling Leaves and Fading Trees* (1883); *Where Memory Dwells* (1884); *Streets on Thames* (1885); *Last of October* (1886). In 1902 he was residing in London, England.

PARTON, James, biographer, was born in Canterbury, England, Feb. 9, 1822. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in 1827, attended the public schools of New York city, and a private school at White Plains, N.Y., continuing his education in Europe. He taught school in Philadelphia and New York city, engaged in literary work, became an editorial contributor to the *Home Journal* New York city, and devoted himself principally to biographical writing. He was married in January, 1856, to Sara Payson (Willis) Eldredge (Fanny Fern) (q.v.), who died Oct. 10, 1872, and he married secondly in 1874, Ellen W., daughter of Charles H. and Sara Payson (Willis) Eldredge. Under the laws of Massachusetts, this marriage was shown to be illegal, and they lived apart until, on his petition, the legislature amended the law. He removed from New York city to Newburyport, Mass., in 1875; lec-

tured successfully on literary and political topics, and contributed to the New York *Ledger* and various periodicals. It is estimated that the sale



Samuel Parton

of his books brought him \$8000 annually in royalties for many years. He is the author of: *The Life of Horace Greeley* (1855); *Humorous Poetry of the English Language from Chaucer to Saxe* (1856); *The Life and Times of Aaron Burr* (1857); *Life of Andrew Jackson* (3 vols., 1859); *General Butler in New Orleans* (1864); *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin* (1864); *Famous Americans of*

Recent Times (1867); *The People's Book of Biography* (1868); *Smoking and Drinking*, an essay (1868); *The Danish Islands: Are We Bound to Pay for Them?* (1869); *Topics of the Time* (1871); *Triumphs of Enterprise, Ingenuity and Public Spirit* (1871); *The Words of Washington* (1872); *Fanny Fern, A Memorial Volume* (1873); *Life of Thomas Jefferson, Third President of the United States* (1874); *Taxation of Church Property* (1874); *Le Parnasse Français, a Book of French Poetry from A.D. 1550 to the Present Time* (1877); *Caricature and other Comic Art in All Times and Many Lands* (1877); *Life of Voltaire* (1881); *Noted Women of Europe and America* (1883); *Captains of Industry; or, Men of Business who did Something besides Making Money* (1884); *Some Noted Princes, Authors and Statesmen of Our Time* (1885), and *Captains of Industry*, second series (1891). He died in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 17, 1891.

PARTON, Sara Payson (Willis), author, was born in Portland, Maine, July 9, 1811; daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Parker) Willis; granddaughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Douglas) Willis, and of Solomon Parker, and a descendant of George and Jane (Palfrey) Willis. George Willis emigrated from England to America, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., 1626. She was educated in the public schools of Boston, and in Catherine Beecher's Young Ladies' seminary at Hartford, Conn. She was married, May 4, 1837, to Charles H. Eldredge of Boston, Mass., who died, Oct. 6, 1846, leaving her with two children and without property. She sewed for a livelihood and tried to secure a position as a public school teacher, but was not successful. In 1851 she began to write for the *Olive Branch* and the *True Flag*, Boston periodicals, and her articles were copied into newspapers in all parts of the country. She

received only fifty cents for her first contribution. Derby and Miller, New York publishers, brought out a collection of her stories in one volume in 1853, as *Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio*, of which 80,000 copies were sold. She removed to New York city in 1854, continuing to use the pen-name of Fanny Fern, and began to write for the New York *Ledger*, and for sixteen years furnished that periodical with an article every week, and for one story from her pen Robert Bonner paid her \$100 a column. She was married secondly to a Mr. Farrington, a merchant of Boston, but the union was brief, and in January, 1856, she became the wife of James Parton, the biographer. She is the author of: *Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio* (1853, 2d ser., 1854); *Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends* (1854); *Ruth Hall*, novel (1854); *Fresh Leaves* (1855); *Rose Clark*, novel (1857); *A New Story-Book for Children* (1864); *Folly as it Flies* (1868); *The Play-Day Book* (1869); *Ginger Snaps* (1870), and *Caper Sauce*; *A Volume of Chit Chat* (1872). Most of her books were republished in England. See "Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern" (London, 1855). She died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1872.

PARTRIDGE, Alden, educator, was born in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 12, 1785; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wright) Partridge, and grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Woodwood) Partridge. His father, a soldier in the Revolution, was present at the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He entered Dartmouth in August, 1802, but left before graduating to accept the appointment as cadet at the U.S. Military academy and was transferred to the artillery corps in July, 1806; promoted first lieutenant of engineers, Oct. 30, 1806; captain in the engineer corps, July 23, 1810, and in November, 1806, was appointed assistant professor of mathematics, serving as full professor with the pay and emoluments of major, 1812-13, and as professor of engineering, 1813-16. He was acting superintendent of the academy, 1808-15, in the absence of Colonel Williams, and superintendent, 1815-17. On Jan. 17, 1817, he was relieved of the superintendency and on April 15, 1817, resigned his commission in the U.S. army. He then instructed a volunteer corps and gave lectures on fortifications and military science in New York city, and in 1819 engaged in the sur-



Alden Partridge

vey of the north-eastern boundary. In the latter part of 1819 he founded in Norwich, Vt., the American Literary Scientific and Military academy of which he was superintendent and professor of mathematics, philosophy and military science. The first class of one hundred students entered Sept. 4, 1820, and on Aug. 23, 1825, the institution was removed to Middletown, Conn., and had an attendance of two hundred and ninety-seven students. Failing to obtain a charter from Connecticut he removed the military school back to Norwich, Vt., in 1829, where he had conducted a flourishing seminary, 1825-29, as a preparatory school for his military academy. In November, 1834, he obtained a charter from the legislature of Vermont for the Norwich university with full power to confer degrees and to possess all other powers and immunities belonging to the colleges and universities of the United States. He was elected its first president, which office he resigned in 1843, owing to differences with the other trustees as to the management of the university, and Truman B. Ransom was elected president. He was married in April, 1837, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of John Swasey of Claremont, N.H., who with their son, Capt. Henry V. Partridge, U.S.V., survived him. Capt. Alden Partridge was surveyor general of Vermont, 1823; a representative from Norwich to the state legislature, 1833, 1834, 1837 and 1839; the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 22d, 24th 25th and 26th congresses, and the unsuccessful Independent candidate for representative in the 31st congress in 1848. He established a military school at Portsmouth, Va., 1839, known as the Virginia Literary, Scientific and Military institute, and others at Bristol, Pa., 1842, at Pembroke, N.H., 1847, and at Harrisburg, Penn., 1850; was camp instructor of Pennsylvania volunteer militia at Reading in 1842, and in 1853 opened at Brandywine Springs, Del., what he hoped to make a National school of education in the arts of peace and war. The buildings burned in the autumn of 1853 and he planned to remove to Bristol, Penn. He returned to his family at Norwich, Vt., where he was stricken with what proved a fatal illness. He is the author of: *An Excursion* (1822); *Lectures on Education* (1825); *Lectures on National Defence* (1827); *Journal of a Tour of Cadets* (1827). He died in Norwich, Vt., Jan. 17, 1854.

PARTRIDGE, Frederick William, soldier and diplomatist, was born in Norwich, Vt., Aug. 19, 1824; son of Capt. Cyrus (1786-1842) and Mary (Loveland) (1786-1866) Partridge; grandson of Capt. Isaac Partridge of the Revolution and of Joseph and Mercy (Bigelow) Loveland; great-grandson of Capt. Samuel Partridge of the Colonial wars, and of David and Mercy (Lewis) Bige-

low, and a descendant of Thomas Bigelow, the immigrant, and of Elisha and Lucy (Sparks) Lovel, who immigrated to Glastonbury, Conn. Frederick William Partridge attended the district school; the Norwich Literary, Scientific and Military academy, and Dartmouth college one year; studied law at Albany, N.Y., and in the office of Franklin Pierce of Concord, N.H., and had charge of the Harrisburg Military college, Pa., established by his cousin, Capt. Alden Partridge (q. v.), 1845-47. In January, 1847, he enlisted in the U.S. army and went to Mexico as special commissioner of President Polk to visit the seat of war and report his impressions of the conduct and progress of the campaign to the secretary of war. Having no credentials, as his mission was secret, he was captured by the American army as a spy, ordered to be imprisoned at San Juan de Ulúa, commanded by his cousin, Lieut. Henry S. Burton, 1st artillery, and after his release returned to Washington without accomplishing his mission. He resigned from the army in 1847 and was located on a farm in Kendall county, Ill., 1847-55, during part of which time he was captain of a company of militia. He was married in 1852 to Mary, daughter of William Pauline of East Aurora, N.Y. He continued his law studies under Isaac N. Arnold in Chicago, 1855-57. In 1857 he removed to Sandwich, Ill., and in 1861 became senior captain in the 13th Illinois volunteer regiment. He was made major of the regiment in June, 1861, lieutenant-colonel in December, 1862, and colonel, June 18, 1864, for gallantry at Lookout Mountain, and was brevetted brigadier-general for acts at Missionary Ridge. He was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., at Chattanooga, and at Ringgold Gap. He was mustered out with his regiment, July 18, 1864, practised law in Sandwich and had an office in Chicago. He was postmaster of Sandwich; clerk of the circuit court, and U.S. consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, 1869-76, when he saved the life of the son of the king and did much to promote the safety of Christian missionaries in the kingdom. He returned to the United States in 1876 by way of Singapore and the Suez Canal, visiting the chief cities of Europe. He served as U.S. examiner of pensions at Rushville, Ind., and Tiffin, Ohio, 1882-89. He died at Sycamore, Ill., Jan. 22, 1899.

PARTRIDGE, George, delegate, was born in Duxbury, Mass., Feb. 8, 1740; son of George and Hannah (Foster) Partridge; grandson of John and Hannah (Seabury) Partridge and of Deacon Foster of Plymouth, Mass., and a great-grandson of George and Sarah (Tracy) Partridge. George Partridge came to America from Kent county, England, about 1636, and received a grant of land at Powder Point, Dux-

bury, Mass., where he settled. George Partridge was prepared for college under the Rev. Charles Turner, was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1762, A.M., 1765, and engaged in teaching school in Kingston, Mass. He fitted for the ministry, but abandoned it, and returned to teaching school in 1770; was a delegate to the Provincial congress, 1774-75; a representative in the general court, 1775-79, and sheriff of Plymouth county as successor to Gen. Joseph Warren, 1777-1812. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779-82, and 1783-85; a representative in the Massachusetts legislature in 1788, and a representative in the first and second sessions of the 1st congress, 1789-90, resigning his seat, August 14, 1790. He endowed Partridge seminary at Duxbury, Mass., and left a large part of his estate to religious and charitable purposes. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Duxbury, Mass., July 7, 1828.

PARTRIDGE, Sidney Catlin, first missionary bishop of Kyoto, Japan, and the 195th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Sept. 1, 1857; son of George Sidney, Jr., and Helen Derby (Catlin) Partridge; grandson of George Sidney and Mary (Tew) Partridge, and a descendant of George Partridge of Plymouth, 1621. He was graduated at Yale in 1880, and at Berkeley Divinity school in 1884. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Williams, June 4, 1884, and went as missionary to Shanghai, China, where Bishop Boone assigned him to St. John's college as teacher and to St. Mary's hall as chaplain. He was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Boone in 1885, and in 1887 became rector of Boone school, Wu-chang, and missionary in charge of neighborhood work. At a special meeting of the House of Bishops in 1899, he was elected bishop of the newly created see of Kyoto, Japan, and was consecrated at the cathedral in Tokyo, Feb. 2, 1900, by Bishops McKim, Graves and Schereschewsky of the American missions, assisted by Bishops Foss, Evington, Tyson and Awdry of the Anglican church. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Berkeley Divinity school in 1900.

PARTRIDGE, William Ordway, sculptor, was born in Paris, France, April 11, 1861; brother of Sidney C. Partridge. He returned to the United States with his parents in 1868, and was a student at Cheshire Military academy, Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., and Columbia college successively. In 1882 he was sent to Europe, where he studied sculpture in Naples, Florence, Rome and Paris until 1885, when he returned to the United States. He appeared at Wallack's theatre, New York, as "Steerforth" in David Copperfield, devoting his leisure to modeling in clay and to the study of Greek art with Thomas Davidson, and subse-

quently gave his entire attention to sculpture. He was married in 1887 to Mrs. Augusta Merriam of Milton, Mass. They went to Rome, where Mr. Partridge entered the studio of Pio Welonski. Upon his return to the United States in 1889 he became professor of fine arts in Columbian university, Washington, D.C., and a lecturer before the National Social Science association, the Concord School of Philosophy and the Brooklyn institute. He had studios in Paris and in Anvers, Belgium, 1893-94, and in 1894 settled in Milton, Mass. He held membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, in the Authors, Cosmos and Press clubs and exhibited frequently at the Paris Salon and at the Royal academies of London and Berlin. He is the author of:

Art for America; *The Song Life of a Sculptor*; *The Technique of Sculpture* *The Angel of Clay* (1900) and *Nathan Hale* (1992.) His sculpture includes: heroic statues of Shakespeare in Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill. (1879), and of Alexander Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1880); Kauffmann memorial, Washington, D.C.; bust of Edward Everett Hale, Union League club, Chicago, Ill.; bust of Whittier in Boston Public library (1896); colossal equestrian statue of Grant for Union League club, Brooklyn, N.Y.; marble Madonna; an heroic figure of Christ; heroic statue of John Reese (1897); heroic equestrian statue of Fighting Joe Hooker (1897); and a second ideal head of Christ (1901).

PARVIN, Theodore Sutton, educationist, was born in Cedarville, N.J., Jan. 15, 1817; son of Josiah and Lydia (Harris) Parvin. Josiah Parvin served as an aide to General Odgen in the war of 1812, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. Theodore Parvin removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents in 1829, was graduated at Woodward college in 1836, and at the Cincinnati Law school in 1837. He began practice in Burlington, Iowa, in 1838, and was private secretary to Gov. Robert Lucas and territorial librarian, purchasing the first books that formed the nucleus of the Iowa state library with an appropriation of \$5,000 made by congress. He was district attorney for the middle district of Iowa, 1839-41. He removed to Muscatine in 1840; was secretary of the legislative council, 1840-41; probate judge



STATUE OF
ALEXANDER HAMILTON

1841-47, and clerk of the U.S. district court, 1846-56. He was county judge, 1848-50; register of the state land office, 1857-59; librarian and curator of the Iowa State university, 1858-70; professor of natural history, 1860-70, and professor of political economy there, 1867-70. In 1844 he founded the Iowa Masonic library, and was its first librarian, the building being erected in 1884. He was secretary of the Iowa State Historical society, 1864-66; organizer of the Iowa State Teachers' association in 1854, and its president in 1867; president of the school board of Muscatine in 1855, and later of the school board of Iowa City. He was also a founder of the state library society in 1890, and its president, 1892-94, and a member of the Pioneer Law Makers' association. He was married, May 17, 1843, to Agnes, daughter of George and Nancy (Barton) McCully of Muscatine, Iowa. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Miami university in 1861, and that of LL.D. from the Iowa State university in 1894. He edited the *Historical Annals of Iowa*, the *Annals of Iowa Masonry*, the *Western Freemason* (1859-60); the *Evergreen* (1871-72), and the *Transactions of the Knights Templar* (1871-86). He is the author of: *The Newspaper Press of Iowa, 1836-46*; *History of Iowa* (1877); *History of Templary in the United States* (1877); *History of the Early Schools of Iowa, 1830-59* (1889).

PASCHAL, George Washington, jurist, was born in Skull Shoals, Greene county, Ga., Nov. 23, 1812, probably of Hebrew origin. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, and practised in Wilkes county, Ga., 1832-36. He was a lieutenant in the volunteer service, engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia to Indian Territory, and served as aide-de-camp to General John E. Wool, 1834-35. He married Sarah, daughter of John Ridge, the Cherokee chief. She was a full-blooded Indian, descended from a long line of chiefs, was well educated, a famous beauty and a fine conversationalist. She was an aunt of Elias C. Boudinot (q.v.). They removed to Van Buren, Ark., in 1836-37, where he engaged in the practice of law and was joined by his brother, who had assumed the name of Brewer. They had an extensive practice as Paschal & Brewer. He was justice of the supreme court of Arkansas, 1842-44; was defeated for representative in congress, and in 1848 removed with his brother to Texas. It was largely through his influence that Sam Houston was elected governor of Texas in 1859. In 1861 he opposed the doctrine of secession and published his opinions in the *Southern Intelligencer*, a paper which he had founded at Austin in 1856. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1869 where he was prominent in founding the law department of Georgetown university and

was professor of jurisprudence at that institution for many years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Georgetown university in 1875. He is the author of: *Annotated Digest of the Laws of Texas* (1866, new ed. 1873); *Annotated Constitution of the United States* (1868, new ed., 1876); *Decisions of the Supreme Court of Texas* (5 vols., 1869-71); *Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Texas* (1871-73); a sketch of the last years of Sam Houston in *Harper's Magazine* in 1866, and many contributions to magazines. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1878.

PASCO, Samuel, senator, was born in London, England, June 28, 1834; son of John and Amelia (Nash) Pasco, and grandson of Samuel Pasco of Launceston and of Edward Nash of London. His father brought him to Prince Edward Island in 1842, and thence in 1844 to Charlestown, Mass. He was graduated at the Charlestown high school in 1854; at Harvard college, A.B., 1858, and was principal of the Waukeenah academy, Jefferson county, Fla., 1859-61. He enlisted in the Confederate service, Aug. 10, 1861, as a private in the 3d Florida volunteers, which regiment in 1862 formed a part of Bragg's army in the Kentucky campaign, and was later in Breckinridge's division in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was left on the field severely wounded and remained a prisoner until a few weeks before the war closed when he returned to Florida. He was again principal of the Waukeenah academy, 1865-66; clerk of the circuit court, Monticello, 1866-68, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, forming a partnership with Col. William S. Dilworth, his preceptor, who died in 1869, leaving a large practice. He was married, Oct. 28, 1869, to Jessie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Denham. He was

elected a member of the Democratic state committee in 1872, was its chairman, 1876-88, and a Democratic presidential elector in 1880. He represented his state on the Democratic national committee, 1880-1900, and in the Democratic state convention of 1884 received for a time a plurality of votes as the nominee for governor, but withdrew his name to prevent a deadlock, and upon his motion Edward A. Perry, his leading competitor, obtained the nomination. He was unanimously chosen president of the state constitutional convention in 1885, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1886-87, being speaker of the house. He was elected U.S. senator in April,



U.S. SENATE CHAMBER.

1887, and took his seat, Dec. 5, 1887, his term expiring March 3, 1893, when he was appointed by Governor Henry L. Mitchell to fill the office *ad interim*. When the legislature met in April, he was renominated by acclamation and unanimously re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1899. Being again appointed to fill the office *ad interim* by Governor William D. Bloxham, he served until the election of James Piper Taliaferro by the legislature, April 19, 1899. In the 53rd congress he was chairman of the committee on claims. On June 10, 1899, he was appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal commission.

PASKO, Wesley Washington, typographer, was born in Waterloo, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1840; son of Jeremiah and Martha (Van Osdol) Probasco and a descendant of colonial families of New York. He did not adopt the surname of Pasko until after 1872. He was graduated at the public school of Waterloo, was employed in a cotton and woolen factory until 1855, when he entered a printing office in Utica, N.Y., and in 1859 went to the office of the New York *Tribune*, removing to Charleston, S.C., in 1860. He was arrested as an abolitionist by the vigilance committee, and on failure to prove the charge he was ordered to leave the city. He was married, Oct. 21, 1860, to Elizabeth Theresa Jarret. He published a paper in Trumansburg, N.Y., 1860-61, and returned to the *Tribune* in 1861. He enlisted in the 16th N.Y. Heavy Artillery, and served in the army under Gen. B. F. Butler. He returned to New York at the close of the war and served on the editorial staff of newspapers both in Albany and Troy. He was an editor in the department of public instruction, assisted in codifying the N.Y. school laws in 1867, and on his return to New York city in 1868, edited the *Albion* and subsequently a newspaper in Lancaster, N.H., again returning to New York to engage in the printing business. He was literary advisor for a Cincinnati publishing house, 1879-83, and in 1883 established the New York Typothetæ, being made its secretary and librarian in 1885. He invented the Pasko Press in 1886, capable of producing 60,000 impressions of small financial and stock exchange bulletins in one hour. He is the editor of: *Men who Advertise* (1868); *Old New York* (1870); author of: *Biographical History of Indiana* (1881); *History of Butler County, Ohio*, (1883); *A Dictionary of Printing and Book Making and History of Printing in New York from its Beginning to the Present Time*. He died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1897.

PATERSON, John, patriot, was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1774; son of Maj. John and Ruth (Bird) Paterson. His paternal grandfather, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, emigrated to America during the latter part of the seventeenth

century. His father, Maj. John Paterson, an officer in the British army, served in the French and Indian wars, was with Wolfe at Quebec and died at Havana, Cuba, Sept. 5, 1762. Gen. John Paterson was graduated from Yale in 1762, taught school, and studied and practised law. He was justice of the peace of Farmington and was married, June 2, 1766, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Warren) Lee. In 1774 he removed to Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass., and the same year was elected clerk of the propriety of Lenox, selectman and assessor. He was a member of the Berkshire convention held at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1774 and was a representative in the 1st and 2d provincial congresses at Salem and Cambridge respectively. He organized the Stockbridge Indians for military service and raised a regiment known as the 15th foot in the Continental service, of which he became colonel. It marched to Boston the third day after the battle of Lexington and threw up the first redoubt along the lines around Boston, which placed the city in a state of siege by blockading the highways. During the battle of Bunker Hill he held Fort No. 3, Prospect Hill, Charlestown Heights, and engaged in the defence of Lechmere's Point, Nov. 9, 1775, for which he was complimented by Washington. He joined Arnold in Canada and took part in the battle of the Cedars near Montreal in June, 1776, where seventy-nine of his men were taken prisoners. He was engaged in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, N.J.; promoted brigadier-general, Feb. 21, 1777; sent to Ticonderoga, being present at the evacuation, July 5, 1777; fought at the battle of Hubbardton, July 7-11, and was with General Gates at Saratoga in October, 1777. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, 1777-78, and participated in the battle at Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He was a member of the board that tried Major André; was in command at West Point, 1780-81, and was commissioned major-general, Sept. 30, 1783, being with the exception of Lafayette the youngest of that rank in the Continental army. In December, 1783, he retired from the army and resumed his law practice in Lenox. Upon the outbreak of Shays's rebellion in 1785, he was appointed major-general of the state militia and commanded the Berkshire militia. For his services in this rebellion he was tendered the thanks of the legislature. He was one of the organizers of the Society of the Cincinnati, his name standing second on the list after General Washington. He removed to Tioga county, N.Y., in 1791; was a member of the state assembly, 1792, 1793, 1798 and 1801; was chief justice of Tioga and Broome counties, 1798-1808, and was a representative from New York in the 8th congress, 1803-05. He received his master's

degree from Yale in 1779. His house was burned soon after his death, destroying all his papers, memoranda and portraits. A tablet to his memory was erected in Trinity church, Lenox, Mass., in 1887, and a granite monument was erected in the town by his great-grandson, Thomas Egleston (q.v.) in 1892, and Dr. Egleston also wrote his memoir in 1899. Gen. John Paterson died suddenly at Whitney's Point, Lisle, N.Y., July 19, 1808.

PATERSON, William, associate justice, was born in the north of Ireland in 1745; eldest son of Richard Paterson, who with his wife and son came to Philadelphia in 1747; settled first in Trenton, in Princeton in 1750, and in 1779 in Raritan, where he died in 1781. William Paterson prepared for college at the grammar school and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766. He read law with Richard Stockton, afterward the signer, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He was a deputy to the New Jersey Provincial congress that met May 11, 1775, and was secretary of that body. He was an officer of the Somerset battalion of minute men in 1776, and in June of that year was appointed, with John Witherspoon, William Livingston and John Mehelm, the committee to arrest and depose the



1765-1788.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, New York.

royal governor. He was the first attorney-general of New Jersey, 1776; a member of the legislative council, 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780-81, and to the constitutional convention of 1787. He was elected U.S. senator on the organization of the first state legislature in 1789, and drew the long term. He served in the senate as one of the tellers to count the electoral vote, was chairman of the committee on election certificates and a member of the judiciary committee. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1790, having been elected by the legislature governor of New Jersey, as successor to Governor Livingston, the first governor of the state. His term of service expired, Jan. 1, 1793, and he was appointed by President Washington associate justice of the United States supreme court, taking his place on the bench in 1793 and serving up to the time of his death. He presided over several of the Whiskey Insurrection trials, and over the trial of Ogden and Smith for aiding Miranda in his South American expedition. He was married in 1779 to Cornelia Bell of Perth Am-

boy, N.J., who died, Nov. 15, 1785, leaving two children, William Bell and Cornelia, and he married secondly in 1785, Euphemia, daughter of Col. Anthony White of New Brunswick, N.J. She died Jan. 29, 1822, childless. He declined the appointment of secretary of state in President Washington's cabinet, as successor to Thomas Jefferson, and also that of attorney-general. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1793, from Dartmouth and the College of New Jersey in 1805, and from Harvard in 1806. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the author of *Laws of New Jersey* (1798-99). On his way to the springs in Saratoga county, N.Y., for the benefit of his health, he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1806.

PATRICK, George Thomas White, educator, was born in North Boscawen, N.H., Aug. 19, 1857; son of John and Harriet (White) Patrick; grandson of William and Mary (Gerrish) Patrick, and of Thomas and Mary (May) White, and a descendant of Matthew Patrick, of Scotch-Irish stock, who settled in Western (Warren), Mass., about 1731, and of William White, who came from Norfolk county, England, to Massachusetts in 1610. He was graduated from the State University of Iowa, A.B., 1878, and from Yale university, B.D., 1885, took a post-graduate course in philosophy and psychology at Johns Hopkins, 1885-87, and received from there the degree of Ph.D. in 1888, having been twice appointed to a fellowship in philosophy in that institution. In 1887 he became professor of philosophy in the State University of Iowa; in 1902 was the editor of the university's *Studies in Psychology*, and became the head of its department of philosophy and psychology. He was married, Nov. 28, 1889, to Maud, daughter of William and Jeannette (Buck) Lyall. He was a student at Leipzig university, 1894. He is the author of: *The Fragments of the Work of Heraclitus of Ephesus* (1889), and many contributions to scientific periodicals, notably the *Popular Science Monthly*.

PATRICK, Marsena Rudolph, soldier, was born in Houndsfield, N.Y., March 15, 1811. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1835, and was promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 2d infantry, U.S.A., July 1, 1835. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1836; took part in the Florida war, 1837-42; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 1, 1839; engaged in the war with Mexico, 1846-48; served as chief of commissariat of General Wool's column in northern Mexico, 1846-47, and was promoted captain in the 22d infantry, Aug. 22, 1847. He was stationed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1847-48, and was brevetted major, May 30, 1848, for meritorious conduct while serving in

the enemy's country. He was assistant in the commissary-general's office, Washington, D.C., 1848-49, and resigned from the army, June 30, 1850. He engaged in farming at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., 1850-59; was president of the Sacket Harbor and Ellisburg railroad, 1853-54; general superintendent of the New York State Agricultural society, 1856-61, and president of the New York State Agricultural college, Ovid, N.Y., 1859-61. He was brigadier-general of staff and inspector-general of New York state volunteers, 1861; a member of the staff of General McClellan, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, March 17, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the defence of Washington, D.C., March-May, 1862. He was military commandant of Fredericksburg; took part in McDowell's pursuit of Jackson, May 7-Aug. 9, 1862; in the Northern Virginia campaign in command of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d army corps, Aug.-Sept., 1862, and was present at the second battle of Bull Run and in the 1st army corps in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac, 1863-65, and of the armies operating against Richmond, 1864-65. He was brevetted major-general, U.S. volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion," and was provost-marshal-general of the department of Virginia, commanding the district of Henrico, Va., May 25-June 9, 1865. He resigned, June 12, 1865, and resided at Geneva, N.Y. He was president of the New York State Agricultural society, 1867-68; commissioner for New York state, 1868-69 and 1879-80; removed to Dayton, Ohio, and was governor of the central branch of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers in Ohio, 1880-88. He died in Dayton, Ohio, July 27, 1888.

PATRICK, Mary Mills, educator, was born in Canterbury, N.H., March 10, 1850; daughter of John and Harriet (White) Patrick; granddaughter of William and Mary (Gerrish) Patrick, and John and Mary (May) White, and great-granddaughter of John Patrick, her first ancestor in America, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Warren, Mass. She attended Franklin and Boscawen academies, New Hampshire; Lyons college, Iowa; studied privately at Heidelberg and in the universities of Zürich, 1893-94, Leipzig, 1894, Berlin, 1895, and Berne, 1896-97. She received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Iowa, 1890, and the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berne, 1897. She made special language study in ancient and modern Armenian, ancient and modern Greek, French, German and Turkish, and studied in several libraries in Europe, making research on the subject of Pyrrhonism. She was

elected president of the American College for Women, in Constantinople, Turkey, 1890, and member of the psychological congresses, Munich, 1896, Paris, 1900, and Philosophical congress, Paris, 1900. She is the author of: *Armenian Translation of Text Book on Physiology* (1876); *Sextus Empiricus and Greek Scepticism* (1899), and popular articles, including: *Education of Women in Turkey* (*Forum*, June, 1896); *Women's Struggle for Liberty in Germany* (*Popular Science Monthly*, January, 1900); *Ethics of the Koran* (*International Journal of Ethics*, April, 1901.)

PATTEE, Fred Lewis, educator, was born in Bristol, N.H., March 22, 1863; son of Lewis and Mary P. (Ingalls) Pattee; grandson of Moses Pattee, and a descendant of Peter Pattee, who settled in Haverhill, Mass., about 1640. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1891. He was principal of Coe's Northwood academy, New Hampshire, 1890-94, and in 1894 became professor of English language and literature at the Pennsylvania State college. He was married, March 9, 1889, to Anna L., daughter of Charles L. and Louisa P. (Simons) Plumer of Bristol, N.H. He is the author of: *The Wine of May and other Lyrics* (1893); *Pasquaney, a Study* (1894); *A History of American Literature* (1896); *Reading Courses in American Literature* (1897); *The Foundations of English Literature* (1900); *Mary Garvin: The Story of a New Hampshire Summer* (1902); *The Poems of Philip Freneau* (2 vols., 1902). He also edited *Macbeth* and contributed frequently to periodicals.

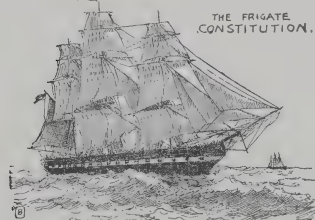
PATTEE, William Sullivan, jurist, was born in Jackson, Maine, Sept. 19, 1846; son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Bixby) Pattee; grandson of Daniel and Ann (Putnam) Pattee and of Willard and Abbie (Ferguson) Bixby of Monroe, Maine. He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1871; A.M. 1874; was married Nov. 30, 1871, to Julia E., daughter of Jacob and Hannah Tuttle of Plymouth, Maine; taught school and studied law, 1871-78; was professor of natural science at Lake Forest university, Ill., 1872-73; was admitted to the bar June 28, 1878, at Faribault, Minn., and practiced in Northfield, Minn., for ten years. He was a Republican representative in the Minnesota legislature in 1885, and became dean of the college and professor of the law of contracts and equity jurisprudence at the University of Minnesota, in 1888. Iowa college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1891. He is the author of: *Pattee's Illustrative Cases in Contracts, in Realty, in Equity, in Personality*, and author of the *Elements of Contracts*, and the *Elements of Equity*.

PATTEN, John, delegate, was born in Kent county, Del., in 1746. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the Delaware regiment, Jan.

15, 1776, and major in the Delaware line or "Blue Hen's Chickens," Dec. 14, 1779. He fought in almost every battle from Long Island to Camden, where he was taken prisoner, Aug. 16, 1780, and was on parole until the close of the war. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from Delaware, 1785-86, and was a representative in the 3d congress, 1793-94, when his seat was successfully contested by Henry Latimer, who served the remainder of the term. He was re-elected to the 4th congress, serving 1795-97, and died at Dover, Del., June 17, 1801.

PATTEN, Simon Nelson, political economist, was born at Sandwich, Ill., May 1, 1852; son of William and Elizabeth (Pratt) Patten; grandson of James and Mary (Robertson) Patten and of Simon and Deborah (Nelson) Pratt, and a descendant of William Pratt of Saybrook, Conn. (1632), and of William Patten, New York, 1794. He was prepared for college at Jennings seminary, Aurora, Ill.; attended Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., 1874-76; and was graduated at the University of Halle, Germany, A.M. and Ph.D., 1878. He was principal of public schools in Illinois and Iowa, 1882-88, and in 1883 became professor of political economy in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania. He contributed to the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Journal of Economics*, *Conrad's Jahrbucher*, and other periodicals, and is the author of: *The Stability of Prices* (1888); *The Consumption of Wealth* (1889); *The Economic Basis of Protection* (1890); *Principles of Rational Taxation* (1890); *The Educational Value of Political Economy* (1891); *The Theory of Dynamic Economics* (1892); *The Theory of Prosperity* (1892); *Theory of Social Forces* (1896); *The Development of English Thought* (1899).

PATTERSON, Daniel Todd, naval officer, was born on Long Island, N.Y., March 6, 1786. In August, 1800, he was appointed midshipman in the U.S.



navy, being attached to the *Philadelphia*, under Captain Bainbridge, when in October, 1803, that vessel surrendered to a fleet of Tripolitan gunboats he was taken prisoner, and confined till 1805. He was promoted lieutenant in 1807; master commandant in 1813, and commanded the naval forces at New Orleans, La., in 1814, receiving

the thanks of congress for his able co-operation with the land force under General Jackson. He commanded the expedition against the pirate Lafitte, on the island of Barataria; destroyed the forts and other defences, and carried to New Orleans, as prizes, the pirate ships and a rich booty. He was promoted captain in 1815; commanded the frigate *Constitution* in the Mediterranean, 1826-28; was navy commissioner, 1828-32; was in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1832-36, and was commandant of the U.S. navy yard, Washington, 1836-39. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, 1839.

PATTERSON, David Trotter, senator, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1819. He attended Greenville college, Tenn.; engaged in business as a paper maker and as a miller; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and was judge of the circuit court of Tennessee, 1854-63. He was married in 1857, to Martha, daughter of Andrew and Eliza (McCardle) Johnson. Mrs. Patterson was mistress of the White House, 1866-69, and died in Greenville, Tenn., July 10, 1901. Judge Patterson was elected U.S. senator from Tennessee under the reconstruction measure of July 24, 1866, and drew the short term expiring March 3, 1869. He afterward practised law in Tennessee, and died in Greenville, in 1891.

PATTERSON, Francis Engle, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1827; son of Gen. Robert and Sarah Ann (Engle) Patterson. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and engaged in business as a merchant. He served in McCulloch's "Texas Rangers" in the Mexican war; was appointed 2d lieutenant of 1st U.S. artillery in 1847; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1848, and captain of 9th U.S. infantry in 1855. He resigned his commission in May, 1857, and returned to his mercantile business until 1862, when he was given command of the 115th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, April 11, 1862, and commanded the 3rd brigade, Hooker's division, Heintzelman's corps at Williamsburg and Seven Pines. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his own revolver, and died at Fairfax Court House, Va., Nov. 22, 1862.

PATTERSON, George, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1823; son of George Papathakes, a Greek merchant of Boston, who wrote his name Patterson. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Ives of North Carolina April 9, 1852, and advanced to the priesthood, April 27, 1856, by Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina. He served as assistant to the Rev. G. A. Watson in Grace church parish, Plymouth, N.C., and in neighboring parishes and missions, including the plantation on Lake Scuppernong

of the late Josiah Collins, 1852-61; was chaplain in the C.S. army 1861-65; again assistant to the Rev. G. A. Watson in St. James parish, Wilmington, N.C., 1865-70; rector of St. John's, Wilmington, 1870; finance agent of the University of the South, 1881-82; missionary in Texas, 1881-86, and rector of Grace Church parish, Memphis, Tenn., 1886-1901. He served as dean of the convocation of Memphis, was a member of the standing committee of the diocese, deputy to the general convention, and an examining chaplain for Bishop Gailor at the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1847, and from the University of the South in 1895. He contributed to *The Diocese of Tennessee* and other periodicals. He died in Memphis, Dec. 10, 1901.

PATTERSON, George Herbert, educator, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1836; son of the Rev. Albert Clarke and Juliet Content (Rathbone) Patterson; grandson of Enoch and Mary (Adams) Patterson, of Boston, Mass., and of Samuel and Mary (Turner) Rathbone, of Buffalo, N.Y., and a descendant of James Patterson, of Lyme Regis, England, who came to America in the *Jane and Sarah*, in 1652. Albert Clarke Patterson (1809-1874), Harvard A.B., 1830; A.M., 1833; graduate of Harvard Divinity school, 1833; honorary A.M., Hobart, 1857, was rector and missionary in western New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, 1857-74. George Herbert Patterson was graduated at Hobart, valedictorian, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and from Harvard, LL.B., 1863. He taught school; was admitted to the bar in 1864; returned to academic work, 1866; headmaster, St. Martin's school, Southborough, Mass., 1866-69; was admitted to the diaconate in 1870, ordained to the priesthood in 1877; was president of the DeVeaux college, N.Y., 1869-81, and rector of St. Mary's church, South Portsmouth, R.I., 1887-1901. He was principal of Berkeley school, Providence, R.I., 1883-88, and was made a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1883.

PATTERSON, James Kennedy, educator, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 26, 1833; son of Andrew and Janet (Kennedy) Patterson, and grandson of James and Ann (Langwill) Patterson and of William and Helen (McFarland) Kennedy. He attended school in Alexandria, Scotland; immigrated with his parents to the United States in 1842, and settled in Bartholomew county, Ind. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and was principal of the Presbyterian academy at Greenville, Ky., 1856-59. He was married, Dec. 27, 1859, to Lucelia, daughter of Capt. Charles F. Wing of Greenville, Ky. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Stewart college, Clarksville,

Tenn., 1860-61; principal of the Transylvania high school, Lexington, Ky., 1861-65; became professor of history and metaphysics in Kentucky university at Lexington, Ky., in 1865, and in 1869 was also elected president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of the same university. When the legislature detached the Agricultural and Mechanical college from Kentucky university in 1878 he continued to be president of the former, which was given the name of State college. He was a delegate from Kentucky to the International Geographical congress at Paris, France, in 1875, and to the British association at Bristol, 1875, and at Leeds, 1890. In 1889 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Historical society of Great Britain and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. He was successful in his endeavor to maintain the constitutional act of levying a tax for the support of the State college, 1881-82, and bequeathed by will his library and all his estate to the State college to found and endow a library in memory of his son, William Andrew Patterson, who was born in 1868 and died in 1895. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Hanover college in 1875 and that of LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1896. He wrote editorials for the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville, Ky., 1871-74, and contributed to the *Scottish-American*.

PATTERSON, James Willis, senator, was born in Henniker, N.H., July 2, 1823; son of William and Frances M. (Shepard) Patterson; grandson of Joseph and Susannah (Duncan) Patterson, and a descendant of Alexander Patterson, who came from the north of Ireland in 1721 and settled in Londonderry, N.H. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; taught in Woodstock academy, Conn.; read the elements of law, and on the advice of Beecher began to study theology at New Haven. He was a tutor at Dartmouth, 1852-54; professor of mathematics, 1854-59; professor of astronomy and meteorology, 1859-65, and Willard professor of oratory, 1893. He was school commissioner for Grafton county, N.H., and secretary of the state board of education, 1858-61; was a representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1862; in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863-67, and was U. S. senator, 1867-73. With Garfield and Boutwell he secured the passage through the house of the bill establishing the department (afterward the bureau) of education. He was also the author of the bill authorizing consular clerkships and the bill for the establishment of colored schools in the District of Columbia, and was chairman of the committees on retrenchment and reform and the District of Columbia. He was accused of complicity in the Cr dit Mobilier, and a resolution to expel him from the senate was considered Feb.

27, 1873, but the resolution was not adopted, and after his term expired an investigation showed him to be blameless. He was regent of the Smithsonian Institution, 1863-66; a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention, 1866; was again a representative in the state legislature in 1877-78, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1880-93. He delivered the oration at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio, in 1880. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Iowa college in 1868. He died in Hanover, N.H., May 4, 1893.

PATTERSON, John James, senator, was born in Waterloo, Pa., Aug. 8, 1839; son of William Hart and Mary Ann Moore (Wilson) Patterson; grandson of John and Isabella (Lyon) Patterson, and of George and Isabella (White) Wilson; and a descendant of John Patterson, who came from the north of Ireland in 1701 and settled at Trappe, Pa., and of Samuel Wilson who settled in Chester county, Pa., about 1680. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1848. He was a Whig in politics and an editor by profession; edited the *Juniata Sentinel* at Mifflintown, Pa., during the presidential campaign of 1852; the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, 1853-63, and became a banker and railroad president. He was a Republican representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1859-61, and served in the Federal army on the staff of Gen. E. C. Williams. In 1869 he removed to South Carolina. He was a Republican U.S. senator from South Carolina, 1873-79, and was not a candidate for re-election. He subsequently removed to Mifflintown, Pa., where he engaged in railroading. He was married first, Jan. 30, 1855, to Leucetia Eliza Moore, who died Jan. 8, 1884; secondly, Nov. 21, 1887, to Mildred May Franks of Wisconsin, who died Nov. 19, 1889, and thirdly, Feb. 15, 1893, to Flora Marcella Warford of Philadelphia, Pa.

PATTERSON, Josiah, representative, was born in Morgan county, Ala., April 14, 1837; son of Malcolm and Mary (DeLoach) Patterson, and grandson of Alexander Patterson, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of John DeLoach. He attended the academy at Somerville, Ala., taught school, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was married in 1859 to Josephine, daughter of Judge Green P. and Ann Eliza (Turner) Rice of Alabama. He practised in Morgan county, 1859-61, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as 1st lieutenant in the 1st Alabama cavalry. He commanded a company at the battle of Shiloh; was promoted captain in May and colonel of the 5th Alabama regiment in December, 1862; operated in middle Tennessee and northern Alabama in 1863; commanded the district of North Alabama in 1864 and the post at Corinth in December, 1864. He addressed the people of northern

Alabama after the retreat of the army from Tennessee, and induced thousands to rejoin the Confederate army. He was captured at the battle of Selma, but escaping, reorganized his regiment and served until forced to surrender, April 19, 1865. He resumed the practice of law in Morgan county in 1865, removed to Florence, Ala., in 1867, and to Memphis, Tenn., in 1872. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1882; a presidential elector from the state at large on the Democratic ticket in 1888, and was defeated as candidate for governor in 1890. He was a Democratic representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses, 1891-97.

PATTERSON, Malcolm Rice, representative, was born in Somerville, Ala., June 7, 1861; son of Josiah (q.v.) and Josephine (Rice) Patterson. He was graduated from the Christian Brothers college, Memphis, Tenn., A.M., and took a special library course at Vanderbilt university, Nashville. He was admitted to the bar in 1888; practiced in Memphis, and was elected district attorney for Shelby county in 1894, for a term of eight years. He resigned, Sept. 10, 1900, on being nominated for congress, and was a Democratic representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901-05.

PATTERSON, Robert, educator, was born in county Down, Ireland, May 30, 1743. He immigrated to the United States in 1768 and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a teacher. He was principal of the academy at Wilmington, Del., in 1774, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war volunteered in the patriot army. He served as military instructor, adjutant, assistant surgeon, and brigade major. He was married to Anne Hunter Ewing of Philadelphia; was professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, 1782-1813, and served as vice-provost of the university, 1810-13. He was a member of the select council of Philadelphia and was elected its president in 1799. He was appointed in 1805 by President Jefferson director of the U. S. Mint, and served in that capacity until his death. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1783 and was its president, 1819-24. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1787 and that of LL.D. in 1819. He is the author of: *The Newtonian System* (1808); *A Treatise on Arithmetic* (1819), besides many articles in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*; and edited James Ferguson's *Lectures on Mechanics* (2 vols., 1806); *Ferguson's Astronomy* (1809), and John Webster's *Natural Philosophy*, with a memoir of the author (1809). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1824.

PATTERSON, Robert, soldier, was born in Cappagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 12, 1792. His father immigrated to the United States in 1789 to escape punishment for complicity in the Irish rebellion, and settled in Delaware county, Pa. Robert attended the public schools and was employed in a Philadelphia counting house. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of infantry and toward the end of the war served on Gen. Joseph Bloomfield's staff. He returned to Philadelphia, was married to Sarah Ann Engle, and engaged in mercantile pursuits and in establishing cotton mills. He was a member of the convention that met at Harrisburg March 4, 1824, and was commissioner of internal improvements in Pennsylvania, 1827. In 1836 he was the Democratic elector for the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, and in 1837 was president of the electoral college that declared Martin Van Buren the President elect. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in 1847, and served throughout the war with Mexico. He commanded a division at the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847; led the advance brigades in the pursuit, and entered and captured Jalapa. He was honorably mentioned in Gen. Winfield Scott's reports. He was major-general of the Pennsylvania militia, and on April 15, 1861, volunteered for three months' service, was mustered in as major-general of volunteers, and was given command of the military department composed of the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. He crossed into Virginia June 15, 1861, at Williamsport, and was instructed to watch the troops under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Winchester, Va. When McDowell was preparing to engage the enemy at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Patterson, not receiving promised orders from Gen. Winfield Scott, failed to detain Johnston by giving him battle, and Johnston marched to the assistance of Beauregard, Patterson taking no part in the battle of Bull Run. He was honorably mustered out of service on the expiration of his commission, July 27, 1861, and resumed the charge of his important cotton manufactures. He was a member of the original board of trustees nominated in the charter of Lafayette college; was senior member of the board, 1826-35; again a trustee, 1874-81, and president of the board of trustees, 1876-81. He is the author of: *Narrative of the Campaign in the Shenandoah* (1865). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1881.

PATTERSON, Robert Maskell, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1787; son of Robert and Amé Hunter (Ewing) Patterson. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania A.B., 1804; A.M., 1807; M.D., 1808. He studied the physical sciences in London and

Paris, and was appointed acting U.S. consul-general at Paris in 1809. He was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, 1813-28; succeeded his father as vice provost of the university 1814-28; was professor of natural philosophy at the University of Virginia, 1829-35, and a trustee of the university, 1836-54. He was director of the U.S. mint, 1835-51. He was a founder of Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and one of its vice-presidents; a founder of the Musical Fund society of Philadelphia, and its president, 1833-53; a member of the American Philosophical society, Philadelphia, 1809-54; delivered the discourse at its centennial celebration in 1843, and was its president, 1849-54; and a member of American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1839-54. He was married to Helen Hamilton, daughter of Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia, and their son Robert (1819-1854) became a successful banker, and the pioneer trust safe deposit and insurance organizer in Philadelphia. He is the author of: *Early History of the American Philosophical Society: a Discourse at its 100th Anniversary* (1843). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1854.

PATTERSON, Robert Mayne, clergyman, editor and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1832; son of John and Margaret (Mayne) Patterson, who were of Scotch extraction, and born near Belfast, Ireland, coming to America early in the nineteenth century. He completed the public and high school course, being graduated with the first honor in 1849, and was an official reporter of the U.S. senate, 1850-55. He was graduated from Princeton Theological seminary in 1859, and was ordained by the presbytery of Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1859. He was married in 1861 to Margaret Baxter Maclay, daughter of the Rev. James and Sarah Nourse, of Washington, Pa., and his wife died in 1863. He was married secondly, in 1867, to Rebecca Thomas, daughter of Joseph and Amy Malen, of Chester Valley, Pa. He was pastor at Great Valley, Pa., 1859-67; of the South church, Philadelphia, 1867-81; and in 1881 returned to the Great Valley church, uniting with his pastoral duties the editorship of the *Presbyterian Journal* which he conducted, 1881-94. He was a member of the committee to revise and publish the "Digest of the Acts of the Assembly" (1871); a member of the council that met in London in 1875 to form an international Presbyterian alliance; a delegate to the pan-Presbyterian councils in Philadelphia, 1880, Belfast, Ireland, 1884, Edinburgh, 1888; moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania 1890, and member of fourteen General Assemblies. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1875, and that of LL.D. by La-

fayette college in 1881. He is the author of: *What is Our Duty?* (1863); *Character of Abraham Lincoln* (1864); *Revival Councils* (1871); *Counsel to Young Converts* (1871); *Total Abstinence* (1873); *Presbyterianism in Philadelphia* (1873); *Which is the Apostolic Church?* (1874); *Paradise: the Place and State of Saved Souls Between Death and the Resurrection* (1874); *History of the Synod of Philadelphia* (1876); *Visions of Heaven for the Life on Earth* (1877); *Elijah, the Favored Man* (1880); *Proceedings of the Pan-Presbyterian Council of 1880* (1881); *American Presbyterianism in its Development and Growth* (1896); *The Angels and their Ministrations* (1900); *Short Method with Skeptics* (1900); and editor of *The Presbyterian*, 1868-80.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, educator, was born near Maryville, Blount county, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1814; son of Alexander and Sarah E. (Stevenson) Patterson, both natives of South Carolina and a descendant of Scotch Presbyterians, who immigrated to America to escape persecution. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1824, was graduated at Illinois college in 1837, and attended Lane Theological seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1837-39 and 1840-41. He was ordained by the presbytery of Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1842, was pastor of the second Presbyterian church, Chicago, Ill., 1842-73, and declined the chair of didactic theology in Lane Theological seminary in 1854. He was moderator of the new school Presbyterian church in 1859, and a member of the conference union of the two schools. He was professor of Christian evidences and ethics in McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1873-81; president of Lake Forest university, Ill., 1876-78, and a lecturer on apologetics and Christian evidences in Lane Theological seminary, 1881-84. He received the degree D.D. from Hamilton college in 1856, and that of LL.D. from Lake Forest university in 1884. He retired to Evanston, Ill., where he died Feb. 28, 1894.

PATTERSON, Robert Wilson, editor, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson (q. v.) and Julia (Quigley) Paterson. He attended the public schools of Chicago, the Chicago University preparatory school and Lake Forest academy, and was graduated from Williams college in 1871. He began the study of law which he abandoned for journalism, being employed during the great fire of 1871 as a reporter on the *Chicago Times*. He was on the staff of the *Interior*, 1872-73, and in 1873 began his connection with the *Chicago Tribune*, serving as night editor, Washington correspondent, editorial writer, managing editor, and in 1899 succeeding Joseph Medill (q. v.) as editor-in-chief. He was married, Jan. 17, 1878, to Elinor, daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Patrick) Medill.

PATTERSON, Thomas, representative, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Oct. 1, 1764; son of William and Rosanna (Scott) Patterson, and grandson of James and Mary (Montgomery) Patterson. James Patterson immigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1728. Thomas resided at West Middletown and was a Republican representative in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1817-25. He died in West Middletown, Pa., Nov. 17, 1841.

PATTERSON, Thomas Harmon, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., May 10, 1820; was warranted acting midshipman in the U.S. navy April 5, 1836; was made midshipman in March 1837, and served on the *Falmouth*, of the Pacific squadron, 1837-40. He attended the naval school at Philadelphia in 1842; was promoted passed midshipman, July 1, 1842; master, Oct. 31, 1848, and lieutenant, June 23, 1849. He served on the eastern coast of Africa, 1849-54, in 1861 was given command of the *Chocura*, Hampton Roads, Va., and was senior officer of the naval forces on the York and Pamunky rivers, co-operating with the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, and commanded the steamer *James Adger* of the South Atlantic squadron November-June, 1862, taking part in the blockade of Wilmington and Charleston and in an attack on a flying battery near Fort Fisher, Aug. 23, 1863. He captured the Confederate blockade runners *Cornubia* and *Robert E. Lee* in November, 1863. He was commissioned captain, July 25, 1866; was stationed at Washington navy yard, 1867-70; was promoted commodore, Nov. 2, 1871, and rear-admiral, March 28, 1877. He was president of the naval board of examiners in 1876-77, was in command of the Asiatic squadron, 1880-82, and was retired May 10, 1882. He died in Washington, D.C., April 9, 1889.

PATTERSON, Thomas MacDonald, senator, was born in county Carlow, Ireland, Nov. 4, 1840; son of James and Margaret (Montjoy) Patterson. He immigrated to the United States with his parents in childhood and after a short residence in New York removed to Indiana, where he attended Asbury (now De Pauw) university and Wabash college. He was married in 1863 to Kate Graf-ton of Watertown, Mass. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. He settled in practice at Denver, Col.; was city attorney of Denver in 1874; a delegate to the 44th congress from Colorado Territory, 1875-77, and was elected a representative to the 45th congress. The certificate of election was given his opponent, James L. Belford, who was unseated, and Mr. Patterson took his seat Dec. 13, 1877, and served until March 1879. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888 and 1892; a member of the Democratic national committee,

1874-80, and the Democratic nominee for governor of Colorado in 1888. He purchased and edited the *Rocky Mountain News* at Denver, Col., 1890, and continued to practise law. As a member of the Democratic committee on resolutions in 1892 he brought in a minority report, being the only member to favor the free coinage of silver, which was adopted in 1896. He repudiated Cleveland's nomination in 1892 and led the movement which gave the electoral vote of Colorado to James B. Weaver. He was a presidential elector on the Bryan and Sewall ticket in 1896 and the Bryan and Stevenson ticket in 1900, and was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat in 1901, for the term ending March 3, 1907. His wife died July 16, 1902, in Denver, Col.

PATTI, Adelina, prima donna, was born in Madrid, Spain, Feb. 19, 1843; daughter of Salvatore and Catherine (Cheisa) Barilli Patti, both singers of repute. She came to the United States with her parents in early childhood, and studied music under her step-brother, Ettore Barilli, and her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch. She made her debut at a concert in New York city in 1850, then toured Great Britain with Strakosch and Ole Bull, singing the songs of Jenny Lind, re-appeared in New York city, and in 1854 accompanied Gottschalk, the pianist, to the West Indies. She retired from the concert stage, 1855-58, and continued her musical education, besides studying the French, German, Italian and English languages. She made her first appearance in Italian opera at the Academy of Music, New York city, Nov. 24, 1859, in "Lucia;" in London, May 14, 1861, in "La Sonnambula" and in Paris, Nov. 16, 1862. She subsequently visited Holland, Belgium, Austria, Prussia and Russia. In St. Petersburg she received the Order of Merit and the title of "first singer of the Court" from the Emperor in 1870, and sang "Aida" in the Apollo theatre, Rome, 1874. She made a concert tour of the United States, 1881-82, and appeared in opera there in the seasons of 1882-83, 1884-85 and 1886-87. She made a tour of South America, Mexico, and the United States, 1887-88. Her voice, a soprano of exceptional range, was especially adapted to pathos and coquetry. She married, July 29, 1868, the Marquis de Caux, from whom she was divorced in 1885; secondly, in 1886, Ernesto Nicolini, an Italian tenor, who died in 1898; and thirdly, Jan. 25, 1899, Baron Rolf Cederstrom of Sweden, and made her home at Craig y Nos Castle, Wales.

PATTISON, Robert Emory, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Quantic, Somerset county, Md., Dec. 8, 1850; son of the Rev. Robert Henry and Catherine Priscilla (Woolford) Pattison; grandson of Judge Samuel and Ann (Skinner) Pattison and of Dr. Thomas and Margaret (Le

Compte) Woolford, of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., and a descendant of James Pattison of James Island, Md., who arrived in America, 1640, and of Roger Woolford who came to Virginia prior to 1662, and in that year settled in Somerset county, Md., where he was justice of the county for five years between 1676-94. Robert Emory Pattison was graduated at the Philadelphia High school, A.B., 1870; studied law with Lewis Cassidy, 1870-73, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He was city comptroller, 1877-82, and at once began a reform movement which resulted in his election as governor of Pennsylvania in 1882 by a plurality of 40,202 over his Republican opponent, Gen. James A. Beaver. At the end of his term in 1886, he resumed his law practice in Philadelphia. In April, 1887, he was elected president of the Chestnut Street National bank and was a member and president of the U.S. Pacific railroad commission, 1887-90. He was re-elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1891 on the reform platform, his term expiring in 1895, and was again the Democratic nominee for governor in 1902.

PATTISON, Robert Everett, educator, was born in Benson, Vt., Aug. 19, 1800; son of the Rev. William and Sarah (Everett) Pattison; grandson of Capt. Robert and Elizabeth (Cochrane) Pattison and of the Rev. Dr. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Warren) Everett. Capt. Robert Pattison and his wife were both Scotch, but living in the north of Ireland, whence they immigrated to America, and settled in Vermont. Their son, the Rev. William Pattison, was the first male child born in Halifax,

COLBY UNIVERSITY



Vt. Robert Everett Pattison graduated from Amherst A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; was tutor at Columbian college, Washington, D. C., 1826-27; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy

at Waterville college, Maine (which institution became Colby university, Jan. 23, 1867), 1827-29; pastor at Salem, Mass., and Providence, R.I., 1829-36; president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, Waterville college, 1836-39; pastor at St. Louis, Mo., 1840-41, and at Providence, R.I., 1841-42; secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union, 1842-45; president of the Western Baptist Theological institute, Covington, Ky., 1845-48; professor of Christian Theology at the Newton Theological institution, 1848-54; again president of Waterville college, 1854-57; proprietor of Oread institute, Worcester, Mass., 1859-64; professor of systematic theology and history of doctrines at Shurtleff college, 1865-69, and professor of theology at the Union Baptist Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1870-74. Brown university conferred on him the honorary degrees A.M., 1892, and D.D., 1898. He is the author of "*Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians*" (1859). He died at the home of his eldest son, Everett Wilson Pattison, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 21, 1874.

PATTISON, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Troy, N.Y., Feb. 8, 1822. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 2, 1839, and served on the *St. Louis* of the Pacific squadron, 1839-42. He attended the navalschool at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845, was promoted passed midshipman July 2, 1845, and served on the steamers *Scorpion* and *Princeton*, the frigates *Raritan* and *Columbia*, the ordnance ship *Electra* and the gunboat *Referee*, of the home squadron, during the Mexican war. He served with the coast survey, 1850-51; was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1854, and served on the *Portsmouth* of the Pacific squadron, 1852-55. He was the first American naval officer to enter Tokyo, Japan. He was stationed at the Boston navy yard in 1857, and was an officer on the *Mississippi* of the East India squadron, 1857-60. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander in 1861, and served as executive officer of the sloop *Perry*. During a night engagement off Charleston, S.C., June 4, 1861, he assisted in the capture of the *Savannah*, the first Confederate privateer taken in the war. He commanded the *Philadelphia* of the Potomac flotilla in October, 1861, and engaged the Confederate batteries on the Potomac river and Aquia creek. He was transferred to the *Sumter* of the South Atlantic squadron, in 1862, and to the *Sarah Dolson* of the Mississippi squadron, in 1863. He was in charge of the naval station at Memphis, Tenn., 1863-65; was promoted commander, March 3, 1865, and was in charge of the *Muscota*, of the Atlantic squadron, 1865-67. He was on duty at the Norfolk navy yard, 1867-69; was promoted captain in June, 1870, and commanded the *Richmond* in the West Indies, 1871-72; the

Saranac and the receiving ship *Independence*, 1872-78. He was promoted commodore, Dec. 11, 1877, and commanded the naval station at Port Royal, S.C., 1878-80. He was transferred to the navy yard at Washington, D.C., in 1880, and served until July, 1883, when he was detached. He was commissioned rear-admiral, in November, 1883, and was retired Feb. 8, 1884. He died at New Brighton, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1891.

PATTON, Francis Landey, educator, was born in Warwick parish, Bermuda, Jan. 22, 1843. He attended Warwick academy, the University of Toronto, Knox college, Toronto, and was graduated from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1865. He was married, Oct. 10, 1865, to Rosa Antoinette, daughter of the Rev. John M. Stevenson, of New York city. He was ordained by the presbytery of New York, June 1, 1865; was pastor of the Eighty-fourth Street church, New York city, 1865-67; the Presbyterian church, Nyack, N.Y., 1867-70; the South church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871; Cyrus H. McCormick professor at Northwest (now McCormick) seminary, Chicago, 1872-81; pastor of Jefferson Park church, Chicago, Ill., 1874-81, and moderator of the general assembly, 1878. He was Stuart professor of the relations of philosophy and science to the Christian religion (endowed for him by Robert L. Stuart) at Princeton Theological seminary, 1880-88. He was made professor of ethics at the College of New Jersey in 1886, and in 1888 succeeded James McCosh to the presidency of the College of New Jersey which in 1896 became Princeton university. During his presidency he doubled the number of students, of buildings, of members of the faculty, and the endowment of the university. He resigned the presidency of Princeton university in June, 1902, and on Oct. 14, 1902, was elected president of Princeton Theological seminary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hanover college in 1872, and by Yale in 1888, and that of LL.D. by Wooster university in 1878, by Harvard in 1889, by the University of Toronto in 1894, by Yale in 1901, and by Johns Hopkins in 1902. He edited the *Chicago Interior* (1873-76), and is the author of: *Inspiration of the Scriptures* (1859); *Summary of Christian Doctrine* (1874), and numerous articles and reviews.



Francis L. Patton

PATTON, Jacob Harris, teacher and author, was born in Fayette county, Pa., May 20, 1812; son of Thomas and Anna (Harris) Patton; grandson of Joseph and Sarah (Weir) Patton and of Jacob and Rebecca (Mofford) Harris. He was



Jacob Harris Patton

graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842; was a tutor in the University of Nashville, Tenn., 1840-43, and at Union Theological seminary, New York city, 1843-46, and was graduated there in 1846. He was principal of a private classical school in New York city, 1846-82, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York in 1846, but chose the profession of teaching. He was married in 1854 to Caroline, daughter of Oliver Chear; she died in 1880. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1884. He devoted the latter part of his life to literary work, and is the author of: *A Concise History of the American People* (2 vols. 1860-1901); *Yorktown Memorial 1781-1881* (1881); *Political Parties of the United States, their History and Influence* (1884-1902); *A Popular History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (1901); *The Natural Resources of the United States* (1888-1894); *Which Religion Satisfies the Wants of the Soul?* (1902), and contributions to periodicals.

PATTON, John, senator, was born at Curwensville, Pa., Oct. 30, 1850; son of the Hon. John and Catherine (Ennis) Patton; grandson of Lieut. John (U.S. navy) and Susan (Antes) Patton; and great-grandson of Col. John Patton of the 16th colonial regiment of Pennsylvania in the war of the Revolution. His father was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 37th and 50th congresses, 1861-63, and 1887-89. John Patton, Jr., was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy; and graduated from Yale, A.B., 1875, and from Columbia, LL.B., 1877; and in 1878 engaged in the practice of law at Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1884 he was a member of the Republican state central committee, and gained prominence as an orator in national and state campaigns. He was president of the Michigan state Republican league, 1890 and 1891. He was married, Oct. 1, 1885, to Frances S., daughter of the Hon. Wilder D., and Fanny L. Foster. On the death of Senator Francis B. Stockbridge, he was appointed his successor by Governor John

T. Rich, May 5, 1894, and served until the meeting of the legislature in January, 1895, when Julius C. Burrows was elected to fill out the unexpired term.

PATTON, John Mercer, representative, was born in Virginia in 1796. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1818; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Fredericksburg, Va. He was married to P. French Williams, daughter of Isaac H. and Lucy (Slaughter) Williams, and granddaughter of John Williams, and of Capt. Philip Slaughter. He was elected a representative in the 21st congress in 1830 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Taliaferro, and was also a representative in the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, 1831-39. He removed to Richmond, Va., and resumed his law practice, and was judge of the court of appeals at the time of his death, in Richmond, Va., Oct. 29, 1858.

PATTON, Robert Miller, governor of Alabama, was born in Monroe county, Va., July 10, 1809; son of William and Martha (Hays) Patton. William Patton, a native of Ireland, immigrated to Virginia in early manhood, and in 1813 removed with his wife and children to Huntsville, Ala., becoming one of the founders of one of the first cotton mills in the state. Robert was educated in the public schools and at an early age entered commercial life, removing in 1829 to Florence, Ala., where he became a merchant. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1834, and in the special legislature, 1837, called for the relief of those affected by the financial panic of that year, and served almost continuously in the legislature until 1861, being president of the senate in that year. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S.C., in 1860, and to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession, where he opposed the movement, but afterward devoted himself wholly to the southern cause. He spent his own fortune in aiding it, and as a commissioner of the Confederate government, raised several million dollars to keep the armies in the field. He was a member of the Alabama constitutional convention of 1865, and was elected governor of the state, serving from December, 1865, to July, 1868, when he was displaced through the reconstruction measures of congress. He obtained the capital for building the railroad to connect Chattanooga, Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., and was president of the road from Chattanooga to Meridian. He was a trustee of the Missouri State university; the State Normal college of Alabama, and the Synodical Female



college at Florence, Ala. He was married Jan. 23, 1832, to Jane, daughter of Gen. John and Mary (Brahan) Locke, of Huntsville, Ala. Three sons served in the Confederate army, two of whom were killed. Governor Patton died at Sweetwater, near Florence, Ala., Feb. 29, 1885.

PATTON, William, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1798; son of Col. Robert and Cornelia (Bridges) Patton and a descendant of Robert Patton of Scotch Irish descent, who came to America in 1762 and served as an officer in the Revolution. William Patton was graduated from Middlebury college, Vt., in 1818, and was a student at Princeton Theological seminary, 1819-20. He was married in 1819 to Mary, daughter of Zachariah and Mary (Fisk) Weston of Lincoln. He was stated supply and pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, New York city, 1821-34; secretary of the American Educational society, 1834-37; and was pastor in New York city, 1837-52. He removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1854. He was one of the organizers of the World's Evangelical Alliance in



UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1846; and was a founder of the University of the City of New York in 1831, and of Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1836. He was a member of the executive committee of the American Home Missionary society, 1830-70; vice president of that society, and of the American Missionary association, and a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M. He was married secondly to Mrs. Mary Bird of Philadelphia, and thirdly to Mrs. Emily T. Hayes of New Haven. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1836. He edited President Jonathan Edwards's work on *Revivals*, and Charles G. Finney's *Lectures on Revivals* (1839); prepared the American editions of the *Cottage Bible*, and the *Village Testament* (1833), and was assistant editor of the *Christian Psalmist* (1836). He is the author of: *The Laws of Fermentation and the Wines of the Ancients* (1871); *The Judgment of Jerusalem, Predicted in Scripture, Fulfilled in History* (1879); *Jesus of Nazareth* (1878); *Bible Principles and Characters* (1879). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 9, 1879.

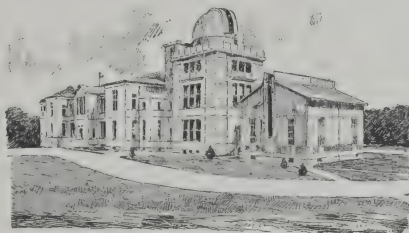
PATTON, William Weston, educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 19, 1821; son of William and Mary (Weston) Patton. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and from the Union Theological seminary, 1842, and was ordained in 1843. He was pastor of the Phillips Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1843-46; at Hartford, Conn., 1846-57, and at Chicago, Ill., 1857-67; editor of *Advance*, Chicago, Ill., 1867-72; western secretary of the American Missionary association, 1873-74; lecturer at Oberlin and Chicago theological seminaries, 1874-77, and president of Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1877-89. He was married Jan. 11, 1843, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Horatio and Maria (Pettit) Mott of New York, who died in 1850; and secondly, in 1851, to Mary Boardman, daughter of Norman Smith. She died in 1880. He was a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M., 1869-89; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; vice-president of the Sanitary Commission of the Northwest, and an honorary member of the Society of Sciences, Literature and Art, London, England. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Indiana Asbury university in 1862, and by the University of the City of New York in 1882. He is the author of: *The Duties of Christians to Suppress Duelling* (1844); *The American Board and Slave Holding* (1846); *Pro-Slavery Interpretation of the Bible Productive of Infidelity* (1846); *The Young Man's Friend* (1847); *Conscience and Law* (1850); *Piety and Military Services* (1861); *Spiritual Victory* (1874); *Prayer and Its Remarkable Answers* (1875); *Count Tolstoi and the Sermon on the Mount* (1887). He died at Westfield, N.J., Dec. 31, 1889.

PAUL, Gabriel Rene, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1813; son of Col. René and Eulalie (Chouteau) Paul, and grandson of Eustache and Marie Anne Scholastique (Masse) Paul, and of Auguste and Marie Therese (Cerre) Chouteau. Eustache Paul, a native of France, settled at Cape François, Santo Domingo, and Col. René Paul was colonel of engineers under Napoleon, serving on the French flag ship at Trafalgar. He immigrated to Philadelphia, Pa., engaged in mercantile pursuits in St. Louis, Mo., 1808-13, and was afterward a surveyor of government lands. Gabriel was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 7th infantry, July 1, 1834; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1834, and 1st lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1836. He served in the Florida war, 1839-42; was promoted captain, April 19, 1846, and served in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, the battle of Monterey, the siege of Vera Cruz, battles of Cerro Gordo (where he was wounded), Contreras, Churubusco, Molino

del Rey, and the storming of Chapultepec, where he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct. He served on the Rio Grande expedition, where he captured Caravajal and his gang of desperadoes in April, 1832, was in garrison, and in Texas and Missouri, 1852-58. He participated in the Utah expeditions of 1858-60, capturing a band of hostile Indians on Spanish Fork, was promoted major and transferred to the 8th infantry, April 22, 1861; was acting inspector-general of the department of New Mexico, July to December, 1861; was appointed colonel, 4th New Mexico volunteers, Dec. 9, 1861; and commanded Fort Union and the Southern military district of New Mexico respectively, 1862, participating in the skirmish at Peralta, New Mexico, April 15, 1862. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, April 25, 1862; served as brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 5, 1862, to March 22, 1863, and in the Rappahannock campaign with the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, April 18, 1863; was severely wounded at Gettysburg by a rifle ball, which deprived him of the sight of both eyes, and was promoted colonel and transferred to the 14th infantry, Sept. 14, 1863. He was retired from active service Feb. 16, 1865, was deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D.C., February to June, 1865, and conducted the Military asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky., from June, 1865, to December, 1866. He was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A., Feb. 23, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. In recognition of his services in Mexico the citizens of St. Louis, Mo., presented him with a sword in November, 1863; the 29th New Jersey volunteers gave him a jeweled sword for his services in the battle of Gettysburg; and on Dec. 10, 1886, a monument was erected over his grave in the cemetery at Arlington, Va., by his comrades of the Grand Army. He was married March 24, 1835, to Mary Anne, daughter of Col. William Whistler, U.S.A., and secondly to Louise, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Neland) Doxon, and widow of Alfred H. Rogers of Cincinnati, Ohio. He died in Washington, D.C., May 5, 1886.

PAUL, Henry Martyn, astronomer and civil engineer, was born in Dedham, Mass., June 25, 1851; son of Ebenezer and Susan (Dresser) Paul; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Crane) Paul, and of David and Hannah (Farnsworth) Dresser, and a descendant of Richard and Margery (Turner) Paul. Richard Paul emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., in 1635; was a soldier in the fort in Boston, in 1636, and one of the original proprietors of Cohannet (now Taunton), Mass., in 1637. Henry Martyn Paul was graduated at

Dartmouth A.B., 1873, A.M., 1878, and at the Thayer School of Civil Engineering in 1875. He was principal assistant to Professor Quimby in the triangulation of New Hampshire, 1872-75; assistant astronomer in the naval observatory at Washington, D.C., 1875-80; observed the transit



UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, DC

of Mercury at Dartmouth college in May, 1878, and the total solar eclipse at West Las Animas, Col., in the following July. He was married Aug. 27, 1878, to Augusta Anna, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edgar Harkness and Mary Jane (Rice) Gray, of Washington, D.C. He was professor of astronomy in the Imperial university, Tokyo, Japan, 1880-83; assistant astronomer at the U.S. Naval observatory, Washington, 1883-97, and in 1897 was made professor of mathematics in the navy. He became a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science; one of the council of the Philosophical Society of Washington; a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, and of the Cosmos club, and president of the Choral Society of Washington, 1896-98. He made researches in the phenomena of variable stars, and is the author of astronomical papers, published as appendices to the volumes of the *Washington Observations*. After 1899 he was in the bureau of yards and docks, navy department.

PAUL, John. See Webb, Charles Henry.

PAUL, John, jurist, was born in Rockingham county, Va., June 30, 1839; son of Peter and Maria (Whitmore) Paul; grandson of Nicholas Paul, who came to America early in the eighteenth century, and a descendant of a Huguenot family who removed from France to Holland. He attended Roanoke college, Salem, Va., and upon the breaking out of the civil war enlisted in the Confederate army as a lieutenant in the 1st Virginia cavalry. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1867; was attorney for the commonwealth of Virginia, 1870-77; a member of the state senate, 1877-81; a Democratic representative in the 47th congress, 1881-83; and judge of the U.S. court for the western district of Virginia, 1888-1901. He married, Nov. 19, 1874, Katharine Seymour, daughter of Charles Green, of Warren county, Va. He died at Harrisonburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1901.

PAULDING, Hiram, naval officer, was born near Peekskill, Westchester county, N.Y., Dec. 11, 1797; son of John Paulding. He attended the public schools until 1811, when he was commissioned a midshipman in the U.S. navy and began the study of mathematics and navigation. He was ordered to join Capt. Isaac Chauncey on Lake Ontario, in 1813, and was transferred to the *President*, the flagship of Commander Macdonough, in August, 1814. The American squadron being short of officers, he was commissioned acting lieutenant, and for his gallantry while in charge of the second heavy gun division on board the *Ticonderoga*, Lieut. Stephen Cassin, during the battle of Lake Champlain, was highly complimented, and received a vote of thanks from congress. After the close of the war he joined the squadron of Commodore Decatur and served with distinction during the Algerian difficulty. He was promoted lieutenant, April 27, 1816; served on the *Independence* and the brig *Prometheus*, 1816-17, and cruised on the *Macedonian*, of the Pacific squadron, 1817-20. On his return to the United States he procured a leave of absence, and attended the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy, Norwich, Vt., where he was graduated in 1823. He joined Commodore Porter's squadron as first lieutenant on the *Sea Gull*, in 1823, was ordered to the frigate *United States* in 1824, and cruised in the Pacific ocean on board the *Dolphin*, 1824-28. He was on the frigate *Constitution*, 1828-30, and commanded the schooner *Shark*, 1834-37. In 1837 he was promoted commodore, and was assigned to the command of the sloop of war *Levant*, Feb. 9, 1837, cruising in the West Indies, 1837-41. He was executive officer of the U.S. navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1841-44; was promoted captain in 1844, and cruised on the *Vincennes* in the East Indies, 1844-47. He was in command of the East Indian station, 1847-48; was transferred to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, and cruised in the Baltic, North and Mediterranean seas, 1848-51. He took charge of the U.S. navy



U.S.S. WABASH.

yard at Washington, D.C., in 1852, and commanded the home squadron, 1854-57. While in South American waters in command of the frigate *Wabash*, May 1, 1857, he came into port at the mouth of the San Juan river, Nicaragua, where William Walker (q.v.), having captured the town with 200 men a short time before, had established his camp. Commodore Paulding demanded the surrender of Walker,

and backed up his demand by landing 350 armed men, and by bringing the guns of the *Wabash* to bear on the camp. Walker surrendered and was paroled, but on reaching Washington, D.C., was not acknowledged by the U.S. government as a prisoner. His action was pronounced by President Buchanan in a message to congress, a grave error, which, if unrebuked, might give serious trouble to the government. Paulding was also warned not to exceed his instructions or legal authority in the future. Paulding's action began the subject of congressional investigation, and the committee of foreign affairs in the house reported against the legality of Walker's arrest, which called out an extended debate in both houses of congress and became a sectional issue. Paulding was presented with a sword and a large tract of land as a reward for his services, by the President of Nicaragua, but was not allowed by the U.S. government to receive the land. He was appointed in September, 1861, by President Lincoln, to serve on the board to examine plans of iron-clad vessels. He was ordered to take command of the U.S. navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and set out on the *Pawnee* with 600 men. Upon his arrival he found that he could not hold the yard against the Confederates, and after transferring the arms and munitions from the *Pennsylvania* and other vessels stationed there, he scuttled the ships and taking the *Cumberland* in tow, he set fire to the yard and went to Hampton Roads. He was relieved by law, Dec. 21, 1861, being over sixty-two years old, and in July, 1862, was one of the ten retired officers to receive the newly created grade of rear-admiral. He was governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia, Pa., 1866-69, and port admiral of Boston, Mass., 1869-74. He is the author of: *The Cruise of the Dolphin* (1831). He died at Huntington, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1878.

PAULDING, James Kirke, cabinet officer and author, was born in Great Nine Partners, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1778; son of William and Catharine (Ogden) Paulding, and a descendant of Joseph Paulding, who settled in New Amsterdam before 1640. William Paulding was a wealthy shipowner and storekeeper at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war gave his entire fortune to the patriot cause and was himself appointed state commissary to the Continental forces. After the war he returned to Tarrytown, where he lived in actual want. James received but little schooling, and in 1797 obtained employment in an office in New York city. He entered the best society of the city and became intimate with such men as Gouverneur Kemble, Henry Brevoort, Jr., and Washington Irving. He joined the Calliopean society, one of the foremost literary institutions in New York. He began his literary career by

contributions to the *Morning Chronicle*. He was associated with Washington Irving in the publication of the humorous fortnightly periodical known as *Salmagundi, or the Whim-whams and Opinions of Launcelot Longstaff, Esq., and Others*, Jan. 24, 1807. The paper was discontinued Jan. 25, 1808, after twenty numbers had been issued. He was appointed secretary of the newly-created board of naval commissioners at Washington, D.C., in April, 1815, and served until 1823, when he returned to New York city to accept the appointment of navy agent of the port of New York. He was married in 1818 to Gertrude, sister of Gouverneur Kemble. He was appointed secretary



THE OLD NAVY DEPT. BUILDING, WASHINGTON D.C.

of the navy in Martin Van Buren's cabinet, in 1838, and ended his public career March 4, 1841, retiring to his country home at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson, where he devoted himself to literature and the care of his estate. He began a second edition of *Salmagundi* in 1819, which also failed. He is the author of: *The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan* (1812); *The Lay of the Scotch Fiddle: a Tale of Havre de Grace* (1813); *The United States and England*, a defence against articles in the *Quarterly Review* (1814); *Letters from the South by a Northern Man* (1817); *The Backwoodsman* (1818); *A Sketch of Old England by a New England Man* (1822); *Königsmarke, or the Long Finne* (a satirical novel in which the lines "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" occur (1823); *John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen* (1824); *The Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham* (1826); *New Mirror for Travellers* (1828); *Tales of the Good Woman* (1829); *Chronicles of the City of Gotham* (1830); *The Dutchman's Fireside*, a novel (1831); *The Lion of the West* (a drama produced 1831); *Westward Ho!* (1832); *Life of Washington* (1835); *Slavery in the United States*, in which he defended the institution on social, economical and physiological grounds (1836); *The Book of St. Nicholas* (1837); *A Gift from Fairy Land* (1838); *The Old Continental* (1846); *American Comedies* (1847); and *The Puritan and His Daughter* (1849). See life and works by William Irving Paulding (1867). He died in Hyde Park, N.Y., April 6, 1860.

PAULDING, John, patriot, was born in New York, probably in Westchester county, in 1758. He was brought up on a farm, and while a scout in the American army under General Arnold, operating in the highlands of the Hudson river, was taken prisoner by the British. He was confined in the old sugar house on Duane street, New York city, whence he escaped. In order to prevent recapture he exchanged his farmer's garb for a British uniform, and upon reaching the Harlem river swam the stream and crossed the Hudson river in a canoe from Spuyten Duyvil to the west bank. He then journeyed on foot to Stony Point, and there was rowed by friends across the river to Verplank's Point. On his way home he met Isaac Van Wort and David Williams near the present village of Tarrytown, and the three joined in a game of cards. While thus engaged a horseman in civilian's clothes paused at a stream by the wayside to enable his horse to drink. Paulding, whose experience in the army and in prison made him the most alert of the party, approached the stranger and asked him to which party he belonged. The horseman, noticing Paulding's uniform and supposing that he was speaking with a friend, replied "To your party."

"How do you know which party I belong to?" asked Paulding. "I can tell by your dress," said the horseman. "I suppose, then, that you belong to the lower party." "Yes," replied the horseman, "I am a British officer out on particular business and do not wish to be detained." Paulding ordered him to dismount, and the prisoner, who afterward proved to be Maj. John André, produced Arnold's pass for John Anderson, saying, "By detaining me you will hinder the general's business." This proceeding, taken in connection with his first assurance that he was a British officer, aroused Paulding's suspicions, and he searched his prisoner, but found nothing to identify him. This led André to declare that he carried no letters, which Paulding disbelieving, they thereupon pulled off his boots and found three parcels under each stocking, all of which subsequently proved to be in Arnold's handwriting. Williams then proposed to bargain for his release, and asked if he would give his horse and equipments, his watch and 100 guineas if they would let him go. André not only agreed to this, but proposed any larger sum of money his captors might name. Paulding then interfered, exclaiming: "No, by God, if you would give us 10,000 guineas you should not stir a step;" and the three men took André to the post at North Castle, delivered him to the lieutenant-colonel in command, and went away claiming no reward, and not even leaving their names. Washington, however, sought them out and presented each with a silver medal, bearing

on one side the word "Fidelity," and on the other "Vincit armor patriæ." He also ordered an annuity of \$200 to each, and the government further rewarded each of the three men (neither of whom was in active army service at the time) with a farm of 200 acres, Paulding's farm being two miles from Peekskill, N.Y. He was twice married, his children by both marriages numbering twenty-one. Samuel D. Paulding was the last survivor of the children, and died in New York city, June 8, 1898. A monument to the three captors of André was erected on upper Broadway, Tarrytown, at the point where the famous meeting occurred. John Paulding, the patriot, died in Peekskill, N.Y., April 30, 1818.

PAXSON, Edward M., jurist, was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1824; son of Thomas and Ann (Johnson) Paxson; grandson of Jacob and Mary (Shaw) Paxson, and a descendant of James Paxson, who emigrated from the parish of Marsh Gibbon, Bucks county, England, and settled in Middletown, Bucks county, Pa., in 1682, and maternally of William Johnson, a native of Ireland, who settled in New Jersey before the Revolution and subsequently was professor in a South Carolina college. He attended the Friends schools, learned the trade of printer, and in 1843 became editor of the *Newton Journal*, which he established. He founded and was editor of the *Philadelphia Daily News*, 1847, and after conducting it one year sold it and studied law. He was admitted to the bar of Bucks county, Pa., April 24, 1850, and practised in Philadelphia. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, 1869-74; judge of the supreme court of the state, 1874-95, and chief justice of the supreme court, 1899-93. He resigned his seat on the bench Feb. 20, 1893, to accept the appointment as one of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company by order of Judge George M. Dallas. He completed his task as receiver April 20, 1897, when he resigned. He gave to the committee of the Bucks County Friends Quarterly Meeting on March 3, 1901, deeds for a large and handsome building erected by him in Newton as a memorial to his parents as a home for aged and infirm members of the Society of Friends of his native county. In 1902 he erected an infirmary for the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons" in Philadelphia, the building being opened early in January, 1903. He was married, April 30, 1846, to Mary C., daughter of Nathaniel Newin of Delaware county, and after her death, June 7, 1885, secondly, December 1, 1886, to Mary Martha S., widow of Samuel A. Bridges of Allentown, Pa., representative in the 45th congress. He is the author of: *Brown's Collection Laws and Memoirs of the Johnson Family*.

PAXTON, Elisha Franklin, soldier, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., March 4, 1828; son of Elisha and Margaret (McNutt) Paxton; grandson of William and Ellen (Hay) Paxton, and a descendant of the Paxton family who immigrated to America from the north of Ireland with the Houstons and others in 1730 and settled in Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1847; attended the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va., but was not graduated, and was president of a bank in Lynchburg, Va. He entered the Confederate army as colonel of a Virginia regiment; was promoted brigadier-general, and commanded the 1st brigade, Jackson's division, at Fredericksburg, and his brigade in Trimble's division, commanded by Gen. R. E. Colston at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he fell, May 3, 1863. He was married to Lizzie White. He died on the battlefield near Chancellor's House, May 3, 1863.

PAXTON, William Miller, educator, was born at Maria Furnace, Adams county, Pa., June 7, 1824; son of James Dunlop and Jane Maria (Miller) Paxton; grandson of William Paxton and of William Miller, and great-grandson of John Paxton of the Revolutionary army and pastor of Lower Marsh Creek, Adams county, Pa. Another great-grandfather, James Dunlop, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and subsequently member of the Pennsylvania legislature for twenty-seven years. After attending school at Millersstown, now Fairfield, and at Gettysburg, William M. Paxton was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1843; studied law for two years, but decided to enter the ministry, and was graduated from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1848. He was ordained by the presbytery of Carlisle, Oct. 4, 1848, was pastor at Greencastle, Pa., 1848-50, and became pastor of the First church, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1851. He was married, first, in July, 1852, to Hester V. B., daughter of Colonel Wickes of Chestertown, Md., and, secondly, Nov. 8, 1855, to Caroline Sophia Denny of Pittsburg, Pa.; was professor of sacred rhetoric at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1860-67, and pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New York city, 1866-83. He was instructor in sacred rhetoric at Union Theological seminary, New York, 1872-75; became a member of the board of foreign missions in 1866, and served as its president, 1881-83; was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, 1866-80, and president, 1876-78. He was chosen professor of ecclesiastical, homiletical and pastoral theology at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1883, and became president of the faculty in 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson college in 1860 and that of LL.D. by the same in-

stitution in 1883. He was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States which met in Madison, Wis., in 1880; a director of Western Theological seminary, 1851-65; was elected trustee of the College of New Jersey in 1867; trustee of Jefferson college, 1853-65; served as trustee of Leake and Watts Orphan asylum, New York, 1866-83, and as a trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York, 1866-83. He is the author of: *Memorial of the Rev. Francis Herron, D.D.*

PAYNE, Charles Henry, clergyman and educator, was born in Taunton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1830. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Connecticut, in 1856; was a private tutor in Newark, N.J., 1856; studied at the Biblical institute, Concord, N.H., and joined the Providence conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857. He was married March 24, 1857, to Mary Eleanor Gardiner, of Wickford, R.I.; was pastor in Sandwich, East Bridgewater, and Fall River, Mass., in Providence, R.I., Brooklyn, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857-76. He erected St. John's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., at a cost of \$200,000, and the Arch Street church, Philadelphia, at a cost of \$260,000. He was president of Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, 1876-88, succeeding Dr. Frederick Merrick, and was corresponding secretary of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1888-99. He was a member of the committee to revise the hymn-book of his denomination in 1876, a delegate to the General conferences of 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, and to the Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He traveled extensively in Europe, Egypt, Greece, Syria and the Holy Land. He received the degrees D.D. from Dickinson college in 1870, and LL.D. from Ohio State university in 1875, and is the author of: *The Social Glass and Christian Obligation* (1868); *Daniel the Uncompromising Young Man* (1872); *Methodism, its History and Results* (1881); *Women and their Work in Methodism* (1881); *Temperance* (1881); *Education* (1881); and *Guides in Character Building* (1883). He died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., May 5, 1899.

PAYNE, Daniel Alexander, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 24, 1811; son of Loudon (a soldier in the war of 1812) and Martha Payne, and of mixed African, English and Indian blood. He attended the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., 1835-38, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1838. He filled the pulpit of a Presbyterian church in Troy, N.Y.; conducted a high school for colored boys and girls in Philadelphia, Pa., 1838-43; became an itinerant minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1842, and was stationed at Washington, D.C., and in

Baltimore, Md., 1843-52. He was appointed historiographer of his denomination in 1848, and was elected bishop by the general conference in New York in 1852. He founded and was president of Wilberforce university at Xenia, Ohio, 1865-76; traveled in Europe, 1867-68, and attended the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881, where he was presiding officer one day. He was chancellor of Wilberforce university and dean of the Theological seminary. He received the degree LL.D. from Lincoln university in 1879. He is the author of: *History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church* (3 vols., 1865); *Recollection of Men and Things and Domestic Education* (1886). He died at Xenia, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1893.

PAYNE, Elisha, jurist, was born in Canterbury, Conn., in February, 1731; son of the Rev. Elisha and Mary (Johnson) Payne; grandson of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Payne, of Eastham, Mass., who removed to Canterbury, Conn., about 1700; and a descendant of Thomas (1586-1650) and Elizabeth (Tuthill) Payne, who came with six children from Wrentown, Suffolk, England, before August, 1637, to Salem, Mass. The Rev. Elisha Payne, Sr., said to have been the most talented lawyer in Connecticut, abandoned the practice of law in 1742 to become a preacher, and was twice arrested and thrown into prison for preaching the Gospel and advocating religious freedom in New England. In 1752 he became minister at Bridgehampton, near Southold, L.I., N.Y., where many of his relatives had settled in 1651-52. Elisha Payne, Jr., was educated and prepared for the law under the supervision of his father, and practised in Canterbury and Plainfield, Conn. He represented Plainfield in the state legislature, and was one of the five original settlers of Cardigan (now Orange), N.H. He served as an officer in the French and Indian war, gaining the rank of colonel; was deputy surveyor-general of the King's woods to preserve the pine trees, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia in August, 1775. He was chosen an assistant justice of the court of common pleas and register of probate for Grafton county in 1776; represented Cardigan, N.H., in the Vermont legislature during the "East Union" in 1778; removed to Lebanon in 1780; was a leading member of the Charleston convention of 1781 which determined the boundary between Vermont and New Hampshire, and was elected by the legislature lieutenant-governor of Vermont, chief justice of the supreme court and major-general of militia in the same year. When this last "Union" was dissolved he became a citizen of New Hampshire, serving in the state house of representatives, 1784-85, 1790, 1793, 1796, 1797 and 1800, and in the senate, 1786-87. He was married in 1753 to Anna Waldo, of Connecticut, and

secondly to Elizabeth Spaulding, of Plainfield, Conn. Their son Elisha, Jr. (1763-1808), Dartmouth, 1784, practised law in Lebanon, and married Lydia Collins, of Mansfield, N.H. Elisha Payne, the elder, received the honorary degree A.M. from Dartmouth in 1779. He died in Lebanon, N.H., July 20, 1807.

PAYNE, Henry B., senator, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1810; son of Judge Elisha and Esther (Douglass) Payne. He was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B. 1832, and practised law in Cleveland, Ohio, 1834-46. He was a presidential elector on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1848; a Democratic state senator, 1849-51; was defeated for the U.S. senate by Benjamin F. Wade, after an exciting canvass in 1851, and for governor of Ohio by Salmon P. Chase in 1857, by 1,503 votes. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1856, 1860 and 1872, and chairman of the Ohio delegation at the last named. He was a Democratic representative from the twentieth Ohio district in the 44th congress, 1875-77, being chairman of the committee on banking and currency, and reported a bill for the gradual resumption of specie payment. He was also chairman of the conference committee on the silver bill; of the committee on the electoral bill; of the conference committee on the counting of the electoral votes for president and vice-president, and a member of the electoral commission. He was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1880 and 1884, and succeeded George H. Pendleton as U.S. senator, serving, 1885-91. Subsequently he was connected with railroad corporations, was a heavy investor in Lake Superior mining stocks, and at his death his estate was estimated at over \$5,000,000. He was married to a daughter of Nathan Perry, a pioneer merchant of Ohio; his son, Nathan Perry Payne, was mayor of Cleveland, and another son, Oliver H. Payne, was colonel of the 124th Ohio volunteers during the civil war, and afterwards treasurer of the Standard Oil company. Senator Payne died in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1896.

PAYNE, Henry Clay, postmaster-general, was born in Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1843; son of Orion P. (1820-1886) and Eliza (Ames) (1826-1886) Payne, who settled in Stockton, N.Y., after 1843; grandson of Samuel and Laura (Elmer) Payne; great-grandson of Joseph and Anna (Billings) Paine, who removed from Ashfield, Mass., to Allegany county, N.Y.; great²-grandson of Joseph Ruggles (1735-1822), and Mehitable (Gittings) Paine, who removed from Braintree to Ashfield in 1767; great³-grandson of Samuel Paine, born 1689; great⁴-grandson of Stephen Paine, born 1652; and great⁵-grandson of Stephen Paine, who came to Massachusetts with his

father, Moses Paine, and lived in Braintree after 1628. Joseph Ruggles Paine was a soldier in the American Revolution. Henry Clay Payne attended Franklin academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; was clerk in the post office there, and removed in 1863 to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was cashier in a dry goods store, 1863-67. He was married, Oct. 15, 1867, to Lydia W., daughter of Richard Van Dyke, Jr., of New York city, whose ancestor, Franz Claessen Van Dyck settled on Manhattan Island about the middle of the 17th century. They had no children. He was chairman of the Young Men's Republican club; secretary and chairman of the Republican county commission; secretary and chairman of the Republican state central committee; a member of the Republican national committee from 1880, and a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892. He was postmaster of Milwaukee, 1876-86; was elected president of the Milwaukee electric railway and light company in 1889; was president of the American Street railway association, 1893-94, and receiver of Northern Pacific railway, 1893-95. He was appointed U. S. postmaster-general by President Roosevelt, Jan. 15, 1902, to succeed Charles Emory Smith, resigned.

PAYNE, John, missionary bishop at Cape Palmas, Africa, and 52d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 9, 1815; a descendant of John Payne, who emigrated from England to the Virginia colony with his brother William in 1620, armed with chartered rights to appropriate land obtained through their brother, Sir Robert Payne, a member of the London Charter company. He was graduated at William and Mary college, Virginia, A.B., 1833, and at the Virginia Theological seminary in 1836. He was ordered deacon in Christ church, Alexandria, by Bishop Richard Channing Moore, July 17, 1836, and immediately sailed for the missionary field in Africa, where he remained until his return to the United States in 1841. He was ordained priest in St. George's church, Fredericksburg, Va., by Bishop Moore, July 18, 1841; served as a missionary in Africa, 1841-51, and was consecrated bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., July 11, 1851, by Bishops Meade, Eastburn, Lee and Johns. He returned to the United States completely broken in health, and his resignation was accepted by the House of Bishops in October, 1871. He received the degree D.D. from William and Mary college in 1851. He died at Cavalla, Westmoreland county, Va., Oct. 28, 1874.

PAYNE, John Howard, dramatist, was born in New York city, June 9, 1791; son of William and Sarah (Isaacs) Payne, and a descendant of Thomas Paine, who emigrated from England to

America in 1622, and settled in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1639. He was educated in Boston, Mass., and became an assistant instructor of elocution with his father. He succeeded his brother, William Osborn Payne, as a clerk in a counting house in



New York city in 1804, and there clandestinely edited the *Thespian Mirror*, 1805-06. He attended Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., 1806-08, where he edited and published a college paper called the *Pastime*. After his mother's death in 1807, he gained the consent of his father, who had lost all his property, to his appearance upon the

stage, this having been his ambition from childhood. He made his debut as Young Norval at the Park theatre, New York, Feb. 24, 1809, and subsequently appeared in Boston, Providence, Baltimore and Philadelphia, as Zaphna in "Mahomet," Octavian in "The Mountaineers," Salem in "Barbarossa," Tancred in "Sigismonda," and Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet." He traveled through the south and north and was everywhere greeted as the juvenile wonder. He appeared in New York, March 1, 1811, playing Edgar to George F. Cooke's Lear; in Boston, Mass., in March 1812, as Hamlet to Mrs. Duff's Ophelia, and then in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He played as Young Norval at the Drury Lane theatre, London, England, June 4, 1813, and afterward traveled through the principal cities of England and Ireland, retiring from the stage in 1817. He resided in France and England for nearly twenty years and was engaged chiefly as a playwright, selling his first play, "The Maid and the Magpie," a translation from the French, to the managers of Covent Garden for £100. He wrote, translated and adapted more than sixty plays, among them, "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," "Mahomet," "Married and Single," "Two Sons-in-Law," "Spanish Husband," "Paoli," Judge and the Attorney," "White Maid," "Post Chaise," "Mrs. Smith and Boarding School," "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," (in which occurs his song of "Home, Sweet Home," and through which everyone concerned except Payne realized a fortune), and "Charles II." "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," produced at the Drury Lane theatre with Edmund Kean in the title rôle in 1818, was a success and became a favorite rôle of Cooper, Forrest, and the elder Booth, as did "Charles II." with

Charles Kemble. He returned to the United States in 1832 and received several benefits from members of the theatrical profession in various cities. He lived among the Cherokee Indians for a time and became an adviser of the chief Ross in his difficulties with the United States; was arrested with the chief by the Georgia state guards, and was influential in securing the treaty that resulted in the removal of the tribe to the west. He became interested in several projects in the United States, but none of them prospered, and in 1841 he was appointed U. S. consul to Tunis, Africa, from which post he was recalled in 1845. He resided in Italy, Paris and London, 1845-7, returned to New York city in 1847, and lived at Washington, D. C., until April, 1851, when he was reappointed to Tunis and served until his death. Mr. Payne never married. On June 5, 1883, his body was removed from the cemetery of St. George, Tunis, where a monument had been erected to his memory, and reinterred in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, D. C., while a thousand voices sang his "Home, Sweet Home." His portrait hangs on the walls of the Corcoran gallery at Washington, a colossal bust was erected in Prospect park, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a monument marks his grave. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name in "Class A, Authors and Editors" received four votes. See: "Life and Writings of John Howard Payne" by Gabriel Harrison (1875, 2d ed., 1885), and "John Howard Payne: a Biographical Sketch", by Charles H. Brainard (1885). He died in Tunis, Africa, April 9, 1852.

PAYNE, Sereno Elisha, representative, was born in Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843; son of William Wallace (1814-1863) and Betsy (Sears) Payne; grandson of Elisha, founder of the village of Hamilton and a native of Connecticut, and Esther (Douglass) Payne, and of David, a pioneer of Cayuga county, and Thankful (Irish) Sears, and a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins, *Mayflower*, 1620. Sereno Elisha Payne attended the Auburn academy, and was graduated from Rochester university in 1864. He studied law at Auburn; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practised in Auburn in partnership with John T. M. Davie, 1869-70, and alone, 1870-82. He was married, April 23, 1873, to Gertrude, daughter of Oscar Fitzlugh and Arietta (Terry) Knapp of Auburn, N. Y. He was city clerk, 1867-68; supervisor, 1871-72; district attorney, 1873-79, and president of the board of education, 1879-82. He was a Republican representative from the 26th district in the 48th congress, 1883-85, and from the 27th district in the 49th congress, 1885-87. He was defeated for nomination for the 50th congress by Newton W. Nutting (q. v.), whom he succeeded

in 1889 as representative in the 51st congress, and served continuously in the 51st-58th congresses, 1889-1905. He was a member of the committee on ways and means in the 51st-58th congresses, was appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means in the 56th, succeeding Nelson Dingley, deceased, and in the 57th and 58th congresses. He was appointed a member of the joint high commission to negotiate a treaty with Canada in 1898.

PAYNE, Will, editor and author, was born in Whiteside county, Ill., Jan. 9, 1865; son of William Augustus and Caroline (Ferris) Payne; grandson of William and Eliza (Wells) Payne of Lebanon, N.H., and a descendant of Thomas Paine, Eastham, Mass., about 1630. He was brought up on a farm, attended a country school and early in life removed to Nebraska, where he was employed in a bank. In 1890 he engaged in journalism in Chicago, where he was successively reporter, city editor and financial editor of the *Daily News*, holding the position of city editor during the World's Columbian exposition, 1893. In 1896 he left the *News* to become financial editor of the *Chronicle*, and in March, 1897, accepted a similar position on the *Economist*. He published novels, including: *Jerry, the Dreamer*, (1896); *The Money Captain* (1898); *The Story of Eva* (1901), and numerous short stories contributed to the magazines.

PAYNE, William Harold, educator, was born in Farmington, N.Y., May 12, 1836; son of Gideon Riley and Mary Brown (Smith) Payne; grandson of Gideon and Phoebe (Hill) Payne and of William and Lydia (Brown) Smith, and a descendant of Stephen Payne, born in Great Ellingham, Norfolk county, England, who came to America in 1638 in the ship *Diligent*, and settled first at Hingham, Mass., also maternally from the Brown, Peck and Smith families, who were among the first settlers of Providence, R.I. He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school, Macedon academy three terms, and New York Conference seminary one term. He taught school, 1854-58, in New York state; was principal of the Union school, Three Rivers, Mich., 1858-64; superintendent of schools, Niles, Mich., 1864-66; principal of Ypsilanti seminary, 1866-69; superintendent of schools, Adrian, Mich., 1869-79; professor of the science and art of teaching, University of Michigan, 1879-88; chancellor of the University of Nashville and president of Peabody Normal college, Nashville, Tenn., 1888-1901, and in 1901 returned to the University of Michigan as professor of the science and the art of teaching. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1872 and LL.D. in 1888 from the University of Michigan, and the degrees of Ph.D. from the University of Nashville in 1888, and

Litt.D. from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He edited and published *The Michigan Teacher*, 1864-69, and is the author of: *School Supervision* (1875); *Science of Education* (1879); *Outlines of Educational Doctrine* (1882); *The Education of Teachers* (1901), and translator of: Compayre's *History of Pedagogy* (1886); *Lectures on Teaching* (1888); *Elements of Psychology* (1890); *Applied Psychology* (1893), and Rousseau's *Emile* (1892).

PAYNE, William Henry, soldier, was born at Clifton, Fauquier county, Va., Jan. 27, 1830; eldest son of Arthur Alexander Mason and Mary Conway Mason (Fitzhugh) Payne; grandson of Capt. William and Marion (Morson) Payne, and of the Hon. Nicholas and Sarah Washington (Ashton) Fitzburgh, and a descendant in the seventh generation from John Payne, who with his brother William came to Virginia in 1620. His mother was a great-granddaughter of Augustine Washington. He was educated at the University of Missouri, the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Military Institute, and was married, Sept. 29, 1852, to Mary Elizabeth Winston, daughter of Col. William Winter Payne (q.v.); practised law, and served as commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier county until 1869, save during the suspension of civil duties, 1861-65. He entered the Confederate service as captain of the Black Horse cavalry, and in September, 1861, was promoted major of the 4th Virginia cavalry, and took part in the Peninsula campaign. He was wounded, left on the field and reported dead in the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1861, was taken prisoner, and after his release promoted lieutenant-colonel and placed in temporary command of the 2d North Carolina cavalry, with which regiment he held Warrenton, Va., against a Federal attack, thus preventing the capture of 3,000 wounded Confederates in hospital there. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Hanover, Pa., June 30, 1863, and on his exchange was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the 5th, 6th, 8th and 36th battalion, Virginia cavalry, which made up Payne's brigade. Fitz Lee's division, Early's army, operating in the valley against Sheridan in the fall of 1864, and south of the James river in the spring of 1865 in Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry corps. He was conspicuous in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, where he was wounded, Col. R. B. Boston succeeding to the command of the brigade. He was captured, April 13, 1865, brought to Washington April 16, was mistaken for the Payne implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln and by the firmness of the officer having him in charge was rescued from a mob intent on killing him. He practised law at Washington, D.C., and in 1902 was the counsel for the Southern railway.

PAYNE, William Morton, educator and critic, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 14, 1858; son of Henry Morton and Emma Merrill (Tilton) Payne; grandson of Joel and Eunice (Lane) Payne, and of William and Elizabeth (Merrill) Tilton, and a descendant of William Payne, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1635, during the Puritan emigration, and settled at Watertown. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1893, and attended the public schools, but was mainly self-educated. He was assistant librarian of the Chicago public library, 1874-76, and taught in the high schools of Chicago, 1876-1901. He was chairman of the committee on the philological congress, Chicago, in 1893; president of the Chicago French club, 1887-90, and secretary and treasurer of the Chicago Twentieth Century club, 1889-1901. He was lecturer on English literature at the University of Wisconsin in 1900. He was literary editor of the Chicago *Morning News*, 1884-88, and of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, 1888-92, and became associate editor of the *Dial* in 1892. He was prominent as a literary critic, chiefly of the modern English, French, German, Italian and Scandinavian languages, and is the author of: *The New Education* (1884); *Little Leaders* (1895); a translation of Björnson's *Sigurd Slembe* (1888), and of Jæger's *Henrik Ibsen* (1890; new ed., with additions, 1901); and *Editorial Echoes* (1902). He edited "English in American Universities" (1895), and contributed many articles to the leading magazines.

PAYNE, William Winter, representative, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Jan. 2, 1805; son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Winter) Payne; grandson of William, of Clifton (born Feb. 4, 1753), and Susanna (Stone) Payne. Richard Payne, his first native American ancestor, was born at Round Tower, Northumberland county, Virginia, May 12, 1633; son of John Payne, who emigrated from England with his brother William in 1620, armed with chartered rights to appropriate lands in Virginia obtained through their brother Sir Robert Payne, a member of the London Charter company. William Winter Payne received an academical education and removed to Tusculum, Ala., in 1825. He represented Franklin county in the state legislature in 1831; removed the Gainesville, Sumter county, Ala., in 1833, and engaged in planting. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834-38, and in 1840, and a Democratic representative from Alabama in the 27th, 28th and 29th congresses, 1841-47. He was defeated for re-election in 1846, returned to Virginia, settling at Warrenton, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention that met at Richmond, Va., in 1859. He was married in 1826 to Minerva, daughter of John J. Win-

ston of Franklin county, Ala., and their son served as colonel in the Confederate army. W. Winter Payne died at Warrenton, Va., Sept. 2, 1874.

PAYNTER, Samuel, governor of Delaware, was born in Sussex county, Del., in 1768. He engaged in the mercantile business in Lewes; was appointed associate judge of Delaware in 1818, and served as governor of the state, 1824-27. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1844-45, and died at Lewes, Del., Oct. 2, 1845.

PAYNTER, Thomas H., representative, was born in Lewis county, Ky., Dec. 9, 1851. He attended the district school and Joseph Rand's academy, and matriculated at Centre college in the class of 1870, but did not remain to graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and practised in Greenup. He was married, May 25, 1876, to Elizabeth K. Pollock. He was attorney for the county, 1876-82, and a representative from the ninth district of Kentucky in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-95. In 1894 he was elected justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky, resigning from congress, Jan. 5, 1895, to take his seat on the bench, and the vacancy caused by his resignation was not filled.

PAYSON, William Farquhar, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 18, 1876; son of Francis and Mary F. (Dabney) Payson; grandson of John Larkin and Frances (Lithgow) Payson, and of Charles Henry and Ellen M. (Jones) Dabney, and a descendant of Edward Payson (1614-1675), who came over with other Puritans from Nazing, Essex, England, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he was admitted "freeman" in 1640. He received his preparatory education in England and in New York city; was a student at Columbia university, 1892-93, and in 1893 engaged in journalism. He was on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, 1893-95, and managing editor of *Vogue*, 1895-97, after which time he made his home in Bristol, R.I., and gave his attention to literary work. He was married, Oct. 27, 1897, to Mary Farquhar, daughter of Charles G. King of Providence, R.I. He is the author of: *The Copymaker* (1897); *The Title-Mongers* (1898); *John Vytal* (1901), and numerous short stories in English and American magazines.

PEABODY, Andrew Preston, educator, was born in Beverly, Mass., March 19, 1811; son of Andrew Peabody (b. Feb. 29, 1772, d. Dec. 19, 1813 or 14), who was married, May 30 (Dec. 4), 1808, to Mary Rantoul of Salem. She died Nov. 15, 1836. He attended the public school of Beverly, of which his father was for several years principal; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; taught school in Middleton, Mass., 1826-27; was private tutor, 1827-28, and principal of the academy at Portsmouth, N.H.,

1828-29. He was graduated from Harvard Divinity school in 1832, was tutor of mathematics at Harvard, 1832-33, and in 1833 was appointed assistant to the Rev. Nathan Parker, pastor of the South Parish Unitarian church at Portsmouth, N.H. Upon Dr. Parker's death the same year he succeeded to the pastorate, which he held until 1860. He became Dr. Frederic Dan Huntington's successor as preacher to the University and Plummer professor of Christian morals at Harvard in 1860, being professor emeritus, 1881-93. He was



acting president of Harvard, 1862, and 1868-69, and an overseer, 1883-93. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1852 and that of LL.D. by the University of Rochester in 1865.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was editor of *The North American Review*, 1852-61, and Ely lecturer at Union Theological seminary, 1874. He compiled a Sunday-school hymn book (1840); edited, with memoirs, the writings of James Kennard, Jr. (1847); Rev. Jason Whitman (1849); John W. Foster (1852); Charles A. Cheever, M.D. (1854), and William Plummer and William Plummer, Jr. (1857). He is the author of: *Lectures on Christian Doctrine* (1844); *Sermons of Consolation* (1847); *Conversation, its Faults and its Graces* (1856); *Christianity, the Religion of Nature* (1864); *Sermons for Children* (1866); *Manual of Moral Philosophy; Christianity and Science* (1874); *Christian Belief and Life* (1875); *Harvard Reminiscences* (1888); *Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known* (1890), besides many sermons and addresses and frequent contributions to leading periodicals. He died in Boston, Mass., March 10, 1893.

PEABODY, Charles Augustus, jurist, was born in Sandwich, N.H., July 10, 1814; son of Samuel and Abigail (Wood) Peabody; grandson of Capt. Richard Peabody (born April 13, 1731), and of Jonathan Wood, and a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody (1641-1697) of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who came to New England in the ship *Planter* in 1635, and settled at Topsfield, Essex county, Mass., in 1607. He received a private education; studied law at Baltimore and at the Harvard Law school; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in New York in 1839. He became interested in politics; was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party in New York state in 1855; was a justice of the supreme court, 1855-57; was appointed commissioner of quarantine in 1858; was judge of the U.S. provisional court of Louisiana, 1862-65, and chief justice of the supreme court,

1863-65. He declined the appointment of U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana in 1865 and returned to his profession in New York city. He was vice-president of the association for the reform and codification of the laws of the nations, and was chosen a delegate of the U. S. government to the international congresses of commercial law in 1885. He was married in 1846, to Julia Caroline Livingstone; secondly, in 1881, to Mary E. Hamilton, and thirdly, in 1889, to Athenia L. Bowen. He died in New York city, July 3, 1901.

PEABODY, Elizabeth Palmer, kindergartener, was born in Billerica, Mass., May 16, 1804; daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody. She studied Greek under Emerson; was assistant to Bronson Alcott and Dr. Channing, and continued to teach in Boston, 1822-49, residing at Jamaica Plain, Mass. She was one of the first to introduce the kindergarten system of instruction in the United States, and in 1858 published an article on kindergarten training in the *Christian Examiner*. In 1862 she published a "Kindergarten Guide," which created a widespread interest in the work, leading to the establishment of several schools, which proved unsuccessful. She went to Germany to visit the kindergartens which Froebel and his colleagues had organized, and on her return to Boston in 1868 publicly repudiated her former methods of teaching and re-wrote her "Kindergarten Guide." Training classes were established and the reform took a firm hold. She was known as the "Mother of Kindergartens in America." She is the author of: *Aesthetic Papers* (1849); *Crimes of the House of Austria* (1852); *The Polish American System of Chronology* (1852); *Kindergarten in Italy* (1872); a revised edition of Mary Mann's "Guide to the Kindergarten and Intermediate Class; and a Moral Culture of Infancy" (1877); *Reminiscences of Dr. Channing* (1880); *Letters to Kindergarteners* (1886); *Last Evening with Alston* (1887). She died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 3, 1894.



PEABODY, Francis Greenwood, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., December 4, 1847; son of the Rev. Ephraim and Mary Jane (Derby) Peabody; grandson of Ephraim and Rhoda (Abbot) Peabody of Wilton, N.H., and of John and Sarah Ellen (Foster) Derby of Salem, Mass., and

a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and from the Harvard Divinity school, B.D., 1873. He was pastor of the First Parish church, Cambridge, Mass., 1874-80, resigning on account of ill-health in 1880. In 1881 he was appointed Parkman professor of theology at Harvard, which chair he held until 1886, when he became Plummer professor of Christian morals. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1877-82. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1887. He is the author of: *Mornings in the College Chapel* (1897); *Founder's Day at Hampton* (1898); *Afternoons in the College Chapel* (1898); *Jesus Christ and the Social Question* (1900.)

PEABODY, George, philanthropist, was born in Danvers, Mass., Feb. 18, 1795; a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant (1614-1697). He served as apprentice to a country grocer in Danvers, 1806-10; resided in Thetford,

Vt., 1810-11, and engaged in the dry-goods business in Newburyport, Mass., with his elder brother, David, in 1811, removing after the destruction of the store by fire to Georgetown, D.C., to become financial assistant to his uncle, John Peabody. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812, he joined a company of volunteer infantry and



was stationed at Fort Warburton to command the river approach to Washington. In 1814 he formed a partnership in the wholesale dry goods business with Elisha Riggs, and in 1815 the house removed to Baltimore. He traveled on horseback through western New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and in 1821 had so increased the business that branch offices were opened at Philadelphia and in New York city. In 1829 Mr. Riggs retired from business, and in 1837 Peabody established the firm of George Peabody & Co., merchant and money broker, Wamford Court, London, Eng. The business grew to be among the foremost in London and negotiated large government loans, including the sale of \$8,000,000 Maryland state bonds in 1835. The \$200,000 commission thereon Peabody remitted to the state, for which he received a special vote of thanks from the legislature. In 1851 he advanced \$15,000 to enable the products of American industry to be properly displayed at the exhibition of that

year, and in 1852 he donated \$10,000 to be used for equipping the *Advance*, which had been presented by Henry Grinnell of New York city for a second arctic expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. The searchers named part of the newly-discovered territory "Peabody Land." In June, 1852, he donated the means for the establishment of the Peabody Institute in his native town; in 1866 established the Peabody library at Thetford, Vt., and also founded the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, Md., in 1866. In 1859 he began a plan for promoting the comfort and happiness of the poor of London, advancing \$750,000 for the foundation of a tenement-house fund. The work of erection was at once begun, and in 1864 a block was opened to its tenants, the fund being increased by Mr. Peabody in 1873 to \$2,500,000. He also gave \$3,000,000 for the education of the poor children of the south, part of which fund was in Mississippi state bonds, which have remained inactive, but the interest from the earning part of the gift is used to assist normal schools for teachers in the southern states. In 1836 he declined the choice of a baronetcy or the grand cross of the Order of the Bath. On July 23, 1869, the Prince of Wales unveiled in a public square in London a bronze statue of Mr. Peabody, the donation of the people of the city. Among his other notable gifts were the following: \$150,000 to Harvard university; \$150,000 to Yale; \$140,000 to the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.; \$25,000 to Kenyon college, Ohio; \$25,000 to Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; \$20,000 for the Massachusetts Historical society, and \$100,000 for the building of a church in memory of his mother at Georgetown, Mass. He visited America for the last time in 1869, and on his return to England was in such poor health that he decided to remove to France. He died, however, in London. The funeral services were held at Westminster Abbey and his remains were brought to the United States in H. M. S. *Monarch*, convoyed by an American and a French vessel. When the body reached Portland, Maine, it was received by an American naval squadron and transferred to Peabody, Mass., where, after appropriate services were held, it was placed in the family vault at Harmony Grove cemetery, Salem, Mass. His name was given a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, in "Class F, Philanthropists" receiving 72 votes, the highest in the class. The date of his death is Nov. 4, 1869.

PEABODY, Josephine Preston, poet, was born in New York; daughter of Charles Kilham and Susan Josephine (Morrill) Peabody; granddaughter of Francis and Hannah Kilham (Preston) Peabody and of Charles Augustine and Susan Simonds (Jackson) Morrill, and a descend-

ant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant, who settled in Essex county. She attended the Girls' Latin school, Boston, and took special courses at Radcliffe college, 1894-96, giving particular attention to literature. She became well known through her poems, many of which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines. In November, 1901, she was made a member of the faculty of Wellesley college, having charge of two courses in English poetry. Among her books are: *Old Greek Folk Stories* (1897); *The Wayfarers: a Book of Verse* (1898); *Fortune and Men's Eyes; News Poems with a Play* (1900); *Marlowe: a Play* (1901).

PEABODY, Nathaniel, delegate, was born in Topsfield, Essex county, Mass., March 1, 1741; son of Dr. Jacob Peabody. He attended school at Leominster, Mass.; studied medicine with his father, and was licensed to practise in 1761. He established himself in Plaistow, N.H., and was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal army in 1774. He resigned his commission on account of political opinions and joined the patriot army. He engaged in the capture of Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, Del., and served on many of the early Revolutionary committees and conventions. He was a member of the committee of safety, Jan. 10, 1776, and became its chairman; was appointed adjutant-general of the state militia, July 19, 1777, and served in Rhode Island in 1779. He was a delegate to the convention held at New Haven to regulate the price of labor, produce and manufactures in 1779, to the Continental congress, 1779-80, and to the convention to frame the State constitution, 1782-83, serving as chairman of the committee. In 1786 he was again elected a delegate to the Continental congress, but did not take his seat. He was a representative in the state legislature for eight years, and served as speaker of the house in 1793. He was major-general of militia, 1793-98. The latter part of his life was spent in a debtor's prison, under the harsh law then enforced. He died in Exeter, N.H., June 27, 1823.

PEABODY, Selim Hobart, educator, was born in Rockingham, Vt., Aug. 20, 1829; son of the Rev. Charles Hobart and Grace Stone (Ide) Peabody; grandson of Dr. John and Kezia (Hobart) Peabody, and a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, the immigrant. He attended the Boston Latin school, 1842-43; afterward obtained employment as a carpenter; taught school during the winter months, beginning in 1846, and was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B. 1852, A.M., 1855. He was married, August 9, 1852, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Knapp Pangborn, of Burlington, Vt., where he was principal of the high school, 1852-54. He

was professor of mathematics and civil engineering at the Polytechnic college, Philadelphia, Pa., 1854-59; principal of the high school at Fond du Lac, Wis., 1859-62; superintendent of public schools at Racine, Wis., 1862-65, and teacher of physical science in the high school at Chicago, Ill., 1865-71. During 1865-71 he conducted the first evening schools for working men in Chicago. He was professor of physics and civil engineering at the Massachusetts Agricultural college, 1871-74; returned to the Chicago high and evening schools in 1874; was professor of mechanical engineering at the Illinois Industrial university, 1878-80, and was president of that institution, 1880-91. During his presidency the university was greatly enlarged and the name was changed to the University of Illinois. In 1891 he resigned to become chief of the liberal arts department at the World's Columbian exposition. He was editor and statistician, U.S. commission to the Paris exposition, 1899-1900. He was secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1874-88; president, 1892-95; president of the national council of education, 1889-91; superintendent of the Division of Liberal Arts at the Buffalo exposition in 1901, and superintendent of education and of awards at the Charleston exposition in 1902. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1877, and that of LL.D. by the University of Iowa in 1881. He was one of the editors of the *International Cyclopaedia*, and is the author of: *Natural History* (3 vols. 1869); *Astronomy* (1871); *New Practical Arithmetic* (1873); *American Patriotism* (1880); *Charts for Teaching Reading* (1899); *Juvenile Arithmetic* (1900).

PEACOCK, Dred, educator, was born in Stantonburg, N.C., April 12, 1864; son of Dr. Calvin Casswell and Ava (Heath) Peacock; grandson of Zadock and Sallie Peacock and of William and Elizabeth Heath. He was graduated from Trinity college, N.C., A.B., 1887, A.M., 1888; and was married, June 9, 1887, to Ella, daughter of professor Obed William and Roxana (Moriah) Carr of Trinity, N.C. He was principal at the Lexington, N.C., Female seminary, 1887-88; professor of natural sciences in the Greensboro Female college, 1888-94, and president of the college, 1894-1902. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity college, Durham, N.C., in 1897.

PEAK, John Lee, diplomatist, was born in Scott county, Ky., in April, 1839; son of Jordan J. and Eliza A. (Bradley) Peak; grandson of Presley and Judith Peak; and of John W. and Sallie Bradley, and a descendant of John Peak, who came from England early in the eighteenth century, and settled at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. He was graduated from the George-

town college, Kentucky, in 1858, and from the law school at Louisville in 1860, and settled in practice at Georgetown. He was married in December, 1862, to Mattie H., daughter of James H. and Mary C. Davies of Georgetown, Ky. He removed to Jackson county, Mo., in 1868; was prosecuting attorney of the county, 1877-1881, and U.S. minister to Switzerland by appointment of President Cleveland, 1895-97. At the close of the service abroad he engaged in the practice of law in Kansas City, Mo.

PEALE, Charles Willson, artist, was born in Chestertown, Md., April 16, 1741; son of Charles Peale. He attended school in Annapolis, Md., 1750-54; was apprenticed to a saddler, and established himself in that business. His first attempt at painting was a likeness of himself, and his success led him to study under Hesselius, a German painter. He afterward studied under John Singleton Copley in Boston, 1768-69, and in 1770-74 in London under Benjamin West, who painted his portrait. On his return he painted portraits in Annapolis, 1774-75, and in Philadelphia, 1775-1827. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he was appointed a lieutenant in a company of militia, and was later commissioned a captain. He led his company at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was one of the men selected to remove the public stores from Philadelphia when that city was in danger of capture by the British. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1779, and advocated a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery. In 1802 he opened Peale's museum, where he exhibited natural curiosities which he had collected in his travels, and portraits which he owned or borrowed. He also gave lectures at the museum on natural history, and practised dentistry. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, to which he contributed largely. His versatility is shown in the titles of his books, which include: *Building Wooden Bridges*; *Discourse Introductory to a Course of Lectures on Natural History*; *Epistles on the Means of Preserving Health, and Domestic Happiness*. His fame as a portrait painter was national, Washington giving him sittings for fourteen portraits, one of which was painted for the College of New Jersey in 1780. Among his other portraits are those of Hancock, Morris, Steuben, Franklin, Greene, Gates, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, Jackson, Calhoun and Clay. He also painted "Christ Healing the Sick," in 1829, and a full length portrait of himself in 1824, when eighty-three years of age. He left a collection of 269 portraits and historical scenes. His sons, Rembrandt (q.v.) and Raphaelle (1774-1825), were painters of portraits and of still life, and another son, Titian Ramsey (1800-1885), painted animal life, was a

learned ornithologist and accompanied Wilkes on his explorations, 1839-42. Charles W. Peale died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1827.

PEALE, James, artist, was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1749; son of Charles Peale. He served in the Continental army as an officer during the Revolution, and later engaged in portrait painting. He painted many miniatures, portraits in oil and figure compositions. His most noted works are, a full length portrait of Washington, which was hung in the New York Historical society and which has been engraved, and another portrait of Washington in 1795, which was hung in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. He also painted: *Rencontre between Col. Allen McLane and Two British Horsemen* (1811); *View of the Battle of Princeton*, and a *View of Belfield Farm, near Germantown* (1818). His son James (1779-1876) was a banker, but devoted his leisure to painting, producing several marine views. His daughter, Anna Clay Poole (1791-1878), was a still life and miniature painter, and married, first, the Rev. Dr. William Staughton; and secondly, Gen. William Duncan; another daughter, Sarah M. (1800-85), painted portraits of Bainbridge, Lafayette, Caleb Cushing and Henry A. Wise, and still life subjects. James Peale died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1831.

PEALE, Rembrandt, artist, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 22, 1778; son of Charles Willson Peale (q.v.). He early developed artistic talent; removed to Charleston, S.C., in 1796, and in 1801 studied painting in London under Benjamin West. He returned in 1803 on account of ill health, and immediately gained popularity in Philadelphia as a portrait painter. He visited Paris in 1807 and 1809 to study art in the Louvre, painting several portraits of distinguished Frenchmen for his father's museum, and in 1810 again established himself in Philadelphia. He painted in New York, Boston and Baltimore, 1810-29; visited France and Italy, 1829-30, England in 1832, and in 1833 opened a studio in London and exhibited in the Royal academy. He was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1805; an original member of the National Academy of Design, New York city, and upon his removal to Philadelphia was elected an honorary member in 1827. He was a skillful lithographer, being one of the first to draw on stone; and was awarded a silver medal by the Franklin Institute for a lithographic portrait of Washington in 1827. His most noted portrait was that of Washington, begun in 1795, completed in 1823, exhibited in Rome, Florence and London and finally purchased by the U.S. senate. Among his other portraits are: Baron Cuvier, Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Jean Antoine Houdon, Thomas

Jefferson, Mrs. James Madison, Thomas Sully, Oliver H. Perry, Rammohun Roy, G. W. Bethune, William Bainbridge, Joseph Priestly, General Armstrong and Stephen Decatur. His figure compositions include: *Napoleon on Horseback*; *Babes in the Wood*; *Errina*; *Song of the Shirt*; *Jupiter and Io*; *Wine and Cake*; *Lyseppa on the Rock*; *Roman Daughter*; *An Italian Peasant*; *Ascent of Elijah*, and *Court of Death*. He lectured on "Washington and His Portraits" in several of the larger cities of the Union, and edited the *Portfolio of an Artist* (1839). He is the author of: *An Account of the Skeleton of the Mammoth* (1802); *Historical Disquisition on the Mammoth* (1803); *Notes on Italy* (1831); *Graphics* (1841); *Reminiscences of Art and Artists* (1845), and translations contributed to the *Crayon* and other publications. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1860.

PEARCE, Charles Edward, representative, was born in Whitesboro, N.Y., May 29, 1842; son of William Greene and Rebecca Ann (Paine) Pearce; grandson of Nathaniel and Anna (D'Auby) Pearce, and of Philip and Phoebe (Stevens) Paine, and a descendant of John Pearce of North Kingstown, R.I., and of Nicholas Stillwell of Manhattan Island, N.Y. He attended Fairfield seminary; was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1863, and enlisted in the Federal army immediately upon his graduation, as captain of a company of heavy artillery. He was promoted major in June, 1864, and served in the armies of the James and the Potomac. After the fall of Fort Fisher, he was appointed on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry, and was detailed as provost marshal-general of the eastern district of North Carolina during the occupation of Wilmington, Del. He resigned from the army in 1865; removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1866; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and established himself in the practice of law and in manufacturing. He was chosen commander of the national guard of the state of Missouri in 1875; organized the first regiment in 1877, and served as its colonel, 1877-78. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1888; chairman of the Sioux Indian commission in 1891, and in 1894 was sent to India and Japan to investigate their industries. He was a Republican representative in the 55th and 56th congresses, 1897-1901. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1902.

PEARCE, Charles Sprague, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1851; son of Shadrach Houghton and Mary Anna (Sprague) Pearce. He traveled in Egypt and Algiers, 1873-74, and studied painting under Leon Bonnat in Paris, 1873-75. He exhibited frequently in the Paris Salon and also in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, 1894; chevalier of the order of Leopold, Belgium, 1895; chevalier of the order of the Red

Eagle, Prussia, 1897; chevalier of the Order of Danebrog, Denmark, 1898; a member of the Society of American Artists in 1886; first vice-president of the Paris Society of American Painters; member of the National Society of Mural Painters of New York; the National Institute of Art and Letters, and the Salmagundi club, and received prize medals in Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Atlanta, Paris, Ghent, Munich, Berlin and Vienna. He was a member of the jury of awards at the Paris exposition of 1889; at the Antwerp exposition of 1894, and chairman of the Paris advisory committee and jury of reception for the World's Columbian exposition of 1893. He was married to Louise C., daughter of Louis Bonjeau of Paris. Among his more important works are: *Death of the First Born in Egypt* (1877); *Le Sacrifice d'Abraham* (1881); *Decapitation of John the Baptist* (1881); *Prelude* (1883); *Water Carrier* (1883); *Bébé et sa Sœur* (1883); *Prayer* (1884); *A Toiler of the Sea* (1884); *Peines de Cœur* (1884); *Une bergère* (1886); *St. Genevieve* (1887), and mural decorations for the congressional library, Washington.

PEARCE, Dutee Jerauld, representative, was born on Providence Island, R.I., April 3, 1789. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1808, A.M., 1811, studied law and established himself in practice at Newport, R.I. He was active in state politics; served as a representative in the state legislature for several years; was attorney-general of Rhode Island, 1819-25; Monroe and Tompkins presidential elector in 1821, and U.S. district attorney for Rhode Island, 1824-25. He was a Democratic, National Republican, People's and Administration representative in the 19th-24th congresses, 1825-37, having been first elected at a special election Nov. 25, 1825, not receiving a majority at the election of August, 1825, and was re-elected successively until August, 1837, when he was defeated as the Administration candidate by Robert B. Cranston, Whig, by 960 votes, as declared by the canvassing board, Sept. 2, 1837. He died in Newport, R.I., May 9, 1849.

PEARCE, James Alfred, senator, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1804; son of Gideon and Julia (Dick) Pearce, and grandson of Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, the medical attendant of General Washington. His first ancestor in America, James Pearce, emigrated from Kent, England, in 1680 and settled in Cecil county, Md. James Alfred Pearce attended a private academy at Alexandria, Va., and was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1822. He studied law in Baltimore, Md.; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and established himself in practice in Cambridge, Md. He engaged in sugar planting in Louisiana, 1823-31, and resumed his law practice in Chester-

town, Kent county, Md., in 1831. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature in 1831, and a Democratic representative in the 24th, 25th and 27th congresses, 1835-1839 and

1841-43. In 1843 he was elected to the U.S. senate and was re-elected in 1849, 1855 and 1861. He was married in 1831 to Martha J., daughter of the Rev. William Laird of Cambridge, Md., and secondly, to Matilda Cox Ringold of Georgetown, D.C. He declined a seat on the bench of the U.S. district court of Maryland and the



nomination as secretary of the interior, both of which offices were tendered him by President Fillmore. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, D.C., and professor of law, visitor and governor of Washington college, Maryland. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1859 and by St. John's college, Md., in 1856. He died in Chestertown, Md., Dec. 20, 1862.

PEARRE, George Alexander, representative, was born in Cumberland, Md., July 16, 1860; son of the Hon. George A. and Mary (Worthington) Pearre. He was graduated at the West Virginia university, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883; studied law with his father, 1880-81; attended the Maryland University Law school, Baltimore, 1881-82; was admitted to the Baltimore bar, 1882, and after traveling for his health, 1882-87, began the practice of law in Cumberland. He became a member of the state militia in 1887; was adjutant of the 2d battalion of infantry in 1889; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and resigned his commission in 1892. He was a state senator, 1890-92; prosecuting attorney, 1895-99, and a Republican representative in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

PEARSON, Alfred L., soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 28, 1838; son of Joseph and Mary Pearson, and grandson of Joseph and Hannah Pearson. He attended Jefferson college, Canonsburg, and Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He enlisted in the Union army in 1861, and in August, 1862, was commissioned captain in the 155th Pennsylvania volunteers. He served throughout the war; was promoted successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel; was brevetted brigadier-general, Sept. 30, 1864, for gallant services at

Peeble's Farm, and major-general, March 29, 1865, for a gallant charge at Quaker Road, for which he was also complimented by General Meade. He received the congressional medal of honor for gallant conduct during the war and returned to the practice of his profession in 1865. He was district attorney in 1870, 1872 and 1873, and served as major-general of the national guard of Pennsylvania for seven years. He commanded the state troops during the Pittsburg riots of 1877 and in the Luzerne county, where he ordered the troops to fire on the rioters, for which he was arrested on the charge of murder, but was not indicted. He was twice elected commander of the Union Veteran Legion, in 1869 and 1888; became a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers in 1891; was a member of the select council, and of the Pittsburg board of health. He edited the *Sunday Critic*, 1886-87, and wrote three plays. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6, 1903.

PEARSON, Eliphalet, educator, was born at Byfield, Mass., June 11, 1725; son of David and Sarah (Danforth) Pearson, and a descendant of John Pearson, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1643, and settled at Rowley, Mass., where he built the first clothing mill in New England. Eliphalet attended Dummer academy, Byfield, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776. He taught school at Andover, Mass.; engaged with Samuel Phillips in the manufacture of gunpowder for the American army in 1775, and upon the opening of the Phillips school in April, 1778, became its first preceptor, which office he held until 1786. He was Hancock professor of Hebrew at Harvard college, 1786-1806. Upon the death of Lieutenant-Governor Phillips in 1802, Pearson succeeded him as president of the board of trustees of Phillips academy and continued in office until 1820. He was acting president of Harvard college, 1804-06; was connected with Col. John Phillips in the establishment of the Andover Theological seminary, and succeeded in combining the Hopkinson and Andover seminaries in 1808. He was ordained to the ministry, Sept. 22, 1808, and served as associate professor of sacred literature at the Andover Theological seminary, 1808-09. He was secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among the Indians and Others in North America; a founder of the American Education society; president of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was married, first, to Priscilla, daughter of President Edward Holyoke of Harvard college, and secondly, in 1785, to Sarah, daughter of

Henry Bromfield of Harvard, Mass. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale and by the College of New Jersey in 1802. He edited Bishop Wilson's "Sacra Privata;" and is the author of a Hebrew grammar, and lectures. He died at Greenland, N.H., Sept. 12, 1826.

PEARSON, George Frederick, naval officer, was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 6, 1796. He was appointed to the U.S. navy as a midshipman, March 11, 1815; was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825; commanded the schooner *Shark* at Norfolk, Va., in 1839, and was stationed at the U. S. navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1839-41. He was promoted commander, Sept. 8, 1841, commanded the *Falmouth* at Norfolk, Va., 1852-53, and was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He commanded the steamer *Powhatan* in the East Indies, 1858-60, was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861, but served as commandant of the U.S. navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1861-67. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., June 30, 1867.

PEARSON, Jonathan, educator, was born in Chichester, N.H., Feb. 23, 1813; son of Caleb Pearson, a fifer in the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of John Pearson, a carpenter, who emigrated from England in 1643, and settled at Rowley, Mass. He was graduated at Union college, N.Y., A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; was a tutor there, 1836-39; adjunct professor of chemistry and natural history, 1839-50; full professor, 1850-57; professor of natural history, 1857-73, and of agriculture and botany, being also librarian, 1873-87. He was treasurer of the college, 1854-83. He devoted his leisure to historical and genealogical research, translated the records of Albany and Schenectady from Mohawk Dutch into English, and is the author of: *Early Records of the County of Albany* (1869); *Genealogy of the First Settlers of Albany* (1872); *Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady* (1873); *History of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Schenectady* (1880); *History of the Schenectady Patent* (1883). He died in Schenectady, N.Y., June 20, 1887.

PEARSON, Joseph, representative, was born in Rowan county, N.C., about 1776; son of Richmond Pearson, who removed from Dinwiddie county, Va., to Rowan county, N.C., where Joseph was educated for the law. He practised in Salisbury, N.C.; was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1804-05, and a Federalist representative in the 11th, 12th, and 13th congresses, 1809-15. He fought a duel while a member of the 11th congress with Representative John George Jackson (q.v.) of Virginia, and was severely wounded on the second fire. He was married three times: first, to a Miss Linn, secondly, to Ellen, daughter of R. Y. Brent of

Washington, D.C., and thirdly, to Elizabeth Worthington of Georgetown, N.C. He died at Salisbury, N.C., Oct. 27, 1834.

PEARSON, Richmond, representative, was born at Richmond Hill, N.C., Jan. 26, 1852; son of Judge Richmond Mumford (q.v.) and Margaret (Williams) Pearson. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875, and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in 1874. He served as U.S. consul at Belgium, 1874-77; was a representative in the North Carolina legislature in 1885 and in 1887, and an originator of the coalition which in 1894 overwhelmed the Democratic party in his state. He was married in 1882 to Gabrielle daughter of James Thomas of Richmond, Va. He was a Protectionist and Republican representative from the ninth congressional district in the 54th, 55th and 56th congresses, 1895-1901, where he served as a member of the committee on foreign affairs and of the sub-committee, which drafted the house declaration of war against Spain, 1898. On Dec. 10, 1901, he was appointed U.S. consul at Geneva, Italy.

PEARSON, Richmond Mumford, jurist, was born in Rowan county, N.C., June 28, 1805; son of Richmond (a student at the University of North Carolina, 1799) and Eliza (Mumford) Pearson, and grandson of Richmond Pearson, a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., who settled in Rowan county in early life, served in the Revolutionary war, and was afterward a merchant and planter. Richmond Mumford Pearson was prepared for college at Statesville, N.C., by John Mushat, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826. After studying law under Judge Archibald Henderson he was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was married in 1832 to Margaret, daughter of Col. John Williams (q.v.) of Knoxville, Tenn. He was a representative in the general assembly, 1829-32; an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 24th congress in 1834; judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1826-48; of the supreme court, 1848-58, and chief-justice, as successor to Chief-Justice Frederick Nash, 1858-78. For several years he conducted a large law school at Richmond Hill, N.C. He died at Winston, N.C., Jan. 6, 1878.

PEARSONS, Daniel Kimball, philanthropist, was born in Bradford, Vt., April 14, 1820; son of John and Hannah (Putnam) Pearsons; grandson of John Putnam, and a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam. He was a pupil at the public school, 1826-36; a teacher, 1836-41; was graduated from the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., M.D., in 1842, and practised in Chicopee, Mass., 1849-53. He was married in August, 1847, to Marietta, daughter of Giles S. Chapin of Chicopee.

pee, Mass. He engaged in farming in Ogle county, Ill., 1857-60, and in the real estate business in Chicago, Ill., 1860-87. He was alderman of the city of Chicago, 1873-76, and during the financial crisis when certificates of indebtedness were issued for the payment of city debts, he was largely instrumental in the restoration of the credit of the city. He retired from active business in 1887, but retained the directorship in the Chicago City Railway Co., and in other corporations. He gave sums of money aggregating \$3,500,000 to various educational and other institutions, including McCormick Theological seminary; Chicago Theological seminary; Lake Forest college; Beloit college; Yukon college, S.D.; Mount Holyoke college; Drury college; Colorado college, and Knox college.

PEARY, Robert Edwin, explorer, was born in Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856; son of Charles and Mary (Willey) Peary. His ancestors were Maine lumbermen. His father died in 1858, and he removed with his mother to Portland, Maine,

where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1877, second in a class of fifty-one; was a land surveyor in Fryeburg, Maine, 1877-79, and was employed in the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, Washington, D.C., 1879-81. In 1881 he passed the navy department examination for the admission of civil engineers, and in the

same year planned and built a new pier at Key West, Fla., at nearly \$30,000 less than the previous estimate, though the contractors had given it up as impossible at the estimated cost. He was in Nicaragua as sub-chief of the Inter-Oceanic canal survey, 1884-85, and after his return conceived the idea of making an arctic exploring expedition. In May, 1886, having obtained a six months' leave of absence from the navy department, he started for Greenland, penetrating farther into the interior than any white man had ever gone before. After his return he was engineer-in-chief of the surveys of the Nicaragua canal, 1886-88, and in 1888 was sent to superintend the building of the new dry dock at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia. In the same year he was married to Josephine Diebitsch. Meanwhile he was devoting all his leisure to plans for future explorations, and in June, 1891, having obtained eighteen months' leave of absence

from the navy he started to discover the northern limits of Greenland and perhaps to reach the pole. He was accompanied by Mrs. Peary and a small party. In the spring of 1892 he started north with a single companion. In forty days they covered 600 miles, and on July 4 reached the rocky northern shore of Greenland which no man had ever seen before. Peary named the hill on which the American flag was set up, "Navy Cliff"; the bay he called "Independence Bay" in honor of the day, and the land visible across the bay "Melville and Heilprin" lands. Returning, he reached McCormick Bay in August and thence the party sailed to New York. He was received with enthusiasm, was awarded several medals from learned societies, and the name Peary-land was suggested by *Pettermann's Mitteilungen* and adopted for North Greenland. He at once planned another expedition, and securing a three years' leave of absence, started on a lecturing tour to secure funds. He spoke 168 times in 96 days, and thus earned \$13,000, meanwhile dictating matter for his book. He also obtained contributions from scientific societies, \$2000 from a New York newspaper for letters, and a considerable sum from a book written by Mrs. Peary. After the *Falcon* had been chartered and the equipment provided, the funds were exhausted, and the deficiency was supplied by exhibiting the ship at various large cities. The expedition sailed in June, 1893, Mrs. Peary accompanying her husband. A daughter, Marie, was born in Greenland in this year, and Mrs. Peary returned on the first relief ship, together with all the party, save Lieutenant Peary and two men. In April, 1895, they started to cross the ice-cap and after fearful hardships reached a latitude of 81° 47', ten miles farther north than Peary had gone before, when they were forced to turn back for lack of provisions. In 1896 and 1897 he made two voyages, discovering and bringing back the Cape York meteorites, the largest in the world, one of which weighed forty tons. In 1898 he lectured before the London Geographical society, and was the recipient of numerous honors. A four years' leave of absence from the navy was secured in 1897; the Peary Arctic club was formed, and in 1899 he started well equipped on his fifth expedition, which he stated would be his last. He arrived at Brigus, Newfoundland, Sept. 10, 1899, and spent the winter among the Eskimos at Etah, Greenland. During the first winter out, while on the march to Fort Conger, both his feet were frost-bitten, necessitating the amputation of seven toes. In 1900 he rounded the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world; attained the highest latitude reached in the western hemisphere, 80° 50' N., and determined the origin of



the so-called paleocrystic ice (floe-berg). He made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the pole in the spring of 1901; encamped at Cape Sabine in the winter of 1901-02, living among the Eskimos, whose customs he had thoroughly mastered, and having established ample caches of provisions along the route, was preparing to start for the pole in March, 1902, by way of Smith Sound and Kennedy and Robeson channels to Cape Hecla, planning to make his "dash" from that point, about 500 miles south of the pole. After continuing his travels 150 miles he found insuperable natural obstacles preventing further progress and the attempt was abandoned when he was within 350 miles of the north pole. He found Greeley's outfit and reached 84° 17' north latitude, the highest yet attained by any American. In the fall of 1902 he met the *Windward* at Cape Sabine and arrived in Portland, Me., Sept. 23, 1902. Lieutenant Peary attributed his failure to reach the pole to the fact that his ship was unequal to the requirements, and to his lack of sufficient money and time. In May, 1902, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia awarded the Kane gold medal to Lieutenant Peary.

PEASE, Calvin, educator, was born in Canaan, Conn., Aug. 12, 1813. He removed with his parents to Charlotte, Vt., in 1826, attended Hinesburgh academy, and was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841. He was principal of the academy at Montpelier, Vt., 1838-42; professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Vermont, 1842-55, and librarian of the university, 1847-53. He was licensed to preach in 1851, and in December, 1853, was elected president of the University of Vermont, to succeed the Rev. Worthington Smith. He presided during the monetary crisis of 1857-58, and resigned on account of failing health in 1861. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Rochester, N.Y., 1861-63. He was a member of the Vermont board of education; president of the Vermont Teachers' association, and a member of the American Philosophical society. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury college in 1856. He is the author of: *A Discourse on the Import and Value of the Popular Lecturing of the Day* (1840); *Address Before the Medical Department of the University* (1856); *Baccalaureate Sermons* (1856-60), and many contributions to the "Bibliotheca Sacra." He died in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 17, 1863.

PEASE, Elisha Marshall, governor of Texas, was born at Enfield, Conn., Jan. 3, 1812; son of Lorain Thompson and Sarah (Marshall) Pease, and grandson of John Pease, a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His first ancestors in America, Robert and Mar-

garet Pease, emigrated from Great Baddow, England, and settled in Boston in 1634. Elisha attended the district schools of Enfield and an academy at Westfield, Mass., and in 1826 obtained employment as a clerk in a country store. He removed to Mina, Col., in 1834; studied law with Col. D. C. Barrett; entered the Texan insurgent army in 1835, and engaged in the battle of Gonzales. He was secretary of the provisional council of Texas, 1835-36; chief clerk of the navy and treasury departments, and for a short time acted as secretary of the treasury. He was a member of the committee that framed the state constitution, and in November, 1836, was appointed clerk of the judiciary committee of the state legislature. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1837, and practised in Brazoria, Texas. He was district attorney of Brazoria, and upon the annexation of Texas in 1845, a representative in the state legislature for two terms, and state senator in 1849. He was married in 1850 to L. C. Niles of Windsor, Conn. He was governor of Texas, 1853-57, and during the civil war lived in retirement, being opposed to secession. In 1866 he was a delegate to the convention of southern loyalists and chosen vice-president of the same. He was candidate for governor on the Union ticket being defeated by J. W. Throckmorton in 1866, but served as provisional governor by appointment of General Sheridan, 1867-69. He retired from law practice in 1877 and was appointed collector of the port of Galveston, Texas, in 1879. He died at Lampasas Springs, Tex., Aug. 26, 1883.



PEASE, Henry Roberts, senator, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 19, 1835. He received a normal school training and engaged in teaching in 1848-59. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised until 1861, when he entered the Union army as a private. He attained the rank of captain and served principally on staff duty, and in 1865 was appointed superintendent of education in Louisiana while the state was under military rule. He was appointed superintendent of education by the Freedmen's bureau in Mississippi in 1867; was active in the reconstruction of that state; was elected state superintendent of education in 1869, and was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Adelbert Ames, and served from Feb. 12, 1874, to March 3, 1875. He was appointed postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss., in 1875, but was soon removed for political reasons. He established and edited *The Mississippi Educational Journal*, the pioneer of popular education in the south, and subsequently removed to Dakota.

PEASLEE, Charles Hazen, representative, was born at Gilmanton, N.H., Feb. 6, 1804; son of William and Hannah (Folsom) Peaslee; grandson of Robert and Ann (Hazen) Peaslee, and a descendant of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Peaslee, who emigrated from Wales to New England about 1635, settled in Newbury, Mass., previous to 1642, and in Haverhill, Mass., about 1646. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, studied law under Stephen Moody, and was admitted to the bar. He settled in practice in Concord, N.H., in 1828; was a representative in the state legislature, 1833-37, adjutant and inspector-general of New Hampshire, 1839-47, and Democratic representative from New Hampshire in the 30th, 31st and 32d congresses, 1847-53. He was appointed collector of the port of Boston, Mass., by President Pierce, April 1, 1853, and served until March 4, 1857, when he retired to Portsmouth, N.H. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane and a director of the Concord railroad. He was married, Dec. 9, 1846, to Mrs. Mary A. L. Dana, daughter of Robert Harris of Portsmouth, N.H. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 20, 1866.

PEASLEE, John Bradley, educationist and author, was born at Plaistow, N.H., Sept. 3, 1842; son of Reuben and Harriet (Willetts) Peaslee; grandson of Joab and Elizabeth (Eaton) Peaslee, and of John and Lavina (Smith) Willetts, and a descendant of Joseph Peaslee, the "comeouter," who emigrated from England; settled in Newbury, Essex county, Mass., in 1635; with Thomas Whittier, an ancestor of the poet, laid out and surveyed Haverhill, Mass., in 1642, and removed to East Parish, Haverhill, in 1645. John B. Peaslee was educated at Atkinson and Gilmanton academies; was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and from Cincinnati college, LL.B., in 1866. He was principal of the North grammar school, Columbus, Ohio, 1863-64; first assistant of district and principal of district and intermediate schools, Cincinnati, 1864-74, and superintendent of Cincinnati public schools, 1874-86. In 1879 he was awarded a diploma of life membership in the University of Turin for the exhibit of the Cincinnati schools at the Paris exposition of 1878. He inaugurated the celebration of "author day" and "arbor day," and in 1882 the school children planted and dedicated to American authors a grove of six acres, now known as "Authors' Grove." On Oct. 18, 1889, the American Forestry congress planted an oak tree near Agricultural hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, dedicating it to Dr. Peaslee in "recognition of his distinguished services in promoting the cause of popular forestry, and especially in introducing the celebration of Arbor Day by the public schools of Cincinnati and

thereafter of the country." He was a trustee of Miami university, 1871-79; clerk of the Hamilton county courts, 1888-95; president of the Ohio State Teachers' association, 1886; president of the Ohio Forestry bureau, 1889-95; candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1895; a life member of the National Council of Education and of the National Educational association; director of the University of Cincinnati; president of the Ohio state board of examiners for teachers, and a director of the Ohio Humane society. His published works include: *Reports of the Cincinnati Public Schools* (1874-86); *Graded Selections for Memorizing* (1882); *Trees and Tree-planting, with Exercises and Directions for the Celebration of Arbor Day* (1884); *Moral and Literary Training in Public Schools*, an address (1881); *German Instruction in Public Schools*, an address (1889); *Thoughts and Experiences In and Out of School* (1900), and many articles in educational journals.

PEATIE, Elia Wilkinson, journalist and author, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 15, 1862; daughter of Frederick and Amanda (Cahill) Wilkinson. She removed with her parents to Chicago, where she received a good education. She was married in 1883 to Robert Burns Peattie, a Chicago journalist, and was engaged in newspaper work with him, 1883-95, being a reporter on Chicago dailies, 1883-88, and an editorial writer for the Omaha *World Herald*, 1888-96. She returned to Chicago in 1896, and engaged in literature. She is the author of: *With Scrip and Staff* (1891); *A Mountain Woman* (1896); *Pippins and Cheese* (1897); *Love of Culiban* (1897); *The Shape of Fear* (1898); *'Ickery Ann* (1899); *The Beleaguered Forest* (1901); *How Jaques came into the Forest of Arden* (1901), and many contributions to periodicals.

PECK, Asahel, governor of Vermont, was born in Royalston, Mass., in September, 1803; son of Squire and Elizabeth (Goddard) Peck; grandson of John and Mary (Drown) Peck, and a descendant of Joseph and Rebecca (Clark) Peck. Joseph Peck, a native of Suffolk county, England, emigrated from Hingham, Norfolk county, to New England in the ship *Diligent* in 1638, settled in Hingham, Mass., and at Seekonk or Rehoboth, Mass., in 1645. Asahel Peck was taken to Montpelier, Vt., by his parents in 1803, attended the public schools irregularly, 1808-24, and the University of Vermont, 1824-26, but was not graduated. He studied French in the family of the president of a French college in Canada, and law under his brother, Nathan Peck, at Hinesburgh, and subsequently in the office of Bailey & Marsh, Burlington, Vt. He was ad-



mitted to the bar in 1832, settled in practice in Montpelier and was at one time associated with Archibald Hyde and later with D. A. Smalley. He was originally a Democrat in politics, but in 1848 became a Free Soiler, and a member of the convention at Buffalo that nominated Van Buren and Adams, and was subsequently active in organizing the Republican party. He was judge of the circuit court of Vermont, 1851-57, judge of the supreme court of the state, 1860-74, and governor of Vermont, 1874-76. He retired to his farm in Jericho Vt., in 1876, where he died, May 18, 1879.

PECK, Elijah Wolsey, jurist, was born in Blenheim, Schoharie county, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1799; son of David and Christiana (Minturn) Peck. He was educated for the profession of law and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He practised law in Elyton, Ala., 1824-38; removed to Tuskalooza, Ala., in 1838, and was chancellor of Alabama, 1839-40. He opposed secession in 1861; was chairman of the military reconstruction convention of 1867; was elected a judge of the supreme court of Alabama, and chief-justice in 1869, resigning in 1874, before the end of his term of office. He was married in 1828 to Lucy, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Lamb) Randall of Talladega, Ala. He died at Tuskalooza, Ala., Feb. 13, 1888.

PECK, Ferdinand Wythe, commissioner, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1848; son of Philip F. W. and Mary Kent (Wythe) Peck. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. He engaged in philanthropic work in Chicago, was one of the founders of the Illinois Humane society; president and a member of the board of governors of the Chicago Athenæum, and president of the Chicago Auditorium association. He conceived and carried into completion the Chicago auditorium and hotel. He was vice-president of the Chicago board of education for four years, being twice appointed by the mayor to that position. He was chairman of the finance committee, a vice-president of the World's Columbian exposition and a member of the commission of five to visit Europe in the interest of the exposition. He was a trustee of the University of Chicago, 1894-97. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley U. S. commissioner-general to the Paris exposition of 1900, where he secured much additional space for American exhibits and concluded the plans for the execution of the bronze equestrian statue of Lafayette, executed by Paul Wayland Bartlett, paid for by popular subscriptions largely from school children in the United States and placed in the court of the Louvre at Paris. He was appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor by the president of France in 1900.

PECK, George, clergyman and editor, was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1797; son of Luther and Annis (Coller) Peck; grandson of Jesse and Ruth (Hoyt) Peck, and a descendant of Henry Peck, who emigrated from England to America in the ship *Hector* in 1637 and settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1638. George Peck attended the district school, and when nineteen years old became active as a Methodist preacher. He was pastor and presiding elder in the Oneida conference, 1816-35; was principal of the Oneida conference seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., 1835-39; editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, 1840-48, and of the *Christian Advocate*, 1848-52. He returned to the Wyoming, Pa., conference in 1852, and was pastor of the church at Scranton and presiding elder of the Wyoming district, 1852-73. He was a member of thirteen general conferences, 1824-72, and a delegate to the first evangelical alliance in London in 1846. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1835, and D.D. from Augusta college, Kentucky, in 1840. He was married, June 10, 1819, to Mary, daughter of Philip Myers of Kingston, Pa. Their sons, George Myers and Luther Wesley (q.v.), were clergymen. He is the author of: *Universalism Examined* (1826); *History of the Apostles and Evangelists* (1836); *Scripture Doctrine of Christian Perfection* (1841); *Rule of Faith* (1844); *Reply to Dr. Bascom's Defence of American Slavery* (1845); *Manly Character* (1852); *Wyoming, Its History, Romantic Adventures, etc.* (1858); *Early Methodism, within the Bounds of the Old Genesee Conference* (1860); *Our Country, Its Trials and Its Triumphs* (1865); *Life and Times of the Rev. George Peck, D. D.* (1874). He died in Scranton, Pa., May 20, 1876.

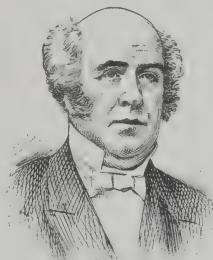
PECK, George Wesley, educator, was born in Kingston, Pa., Feb. 7, 1849; son of the Rev. George Wesley and Abigail (Bennett) Peck, and grand-nephew of the Rev. George (q. v.) and Mary (Myers) Peck. He was educated in the public schools; was licensed to preach in 1872, and was graduated at Syracuse university, Ph. D., 1878. He was president of Hedding college, Abingdon, Ill., 1878-82; traveled in Europe and the Orient, 1882-83, and was in New York state as pastor in Buffalo, 1882-85, Medina, 1885-86, Danville, 1886-91, Rochester, 1891-96, and Buffalo, from 1896. He was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He was married, June 11, 1890, to Ina Merle Carter of Adams, N. Y. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1879 and that of LL. D. from Hedding college in 1882. He is the author of: *The Realization and Benefit of Ideals* (1879); *Walk in the Light* (1882), and *Life of Jesse T. Peck* (1887).

PECK, George Wilbur, governor of Wisconsin, was born in Jefferson county, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1840; son of David B. and Alzina Peck. He attended the public schools, and in 1855 went to Wisconsin, entering the printing office of the *Whitewater Register*. He assisted in establishing the *Jefferson County Republican*; was employed by the *State Journal*, Madison; enlisted in the Federal army as a private; served, 1861-66, being one year in Texas after the war, and attained the rank of 2d lieutenant. He was married in 1860 to Francena Rowley of Delavan, Wis. He established the *Ripon Representative* in 1866 and soon afterward removed to New York, where he was one of the editors of *Pomeroy's Democrat*. He subsequently edited the La Crosse edition of the *Democrat*, called the *La Crosse Democrat*, and in 1878 published Peck's *Sun* in Milwaukee, Wis., which gained a wide reputation for its humorous character. He was chief of police of La Crosse, 1874-75, and chief clerk of the state assembly in 1874. He was mayor of Milwaukee, 1890-91, and governor of the state of Wisconsin, 1891-95. He is the author of: *Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa*, and *The Grocerman and Peck's Bad Boy: a Continuation of Peck's Bad Boy*.

PECK, Harry Thurston, editor and author, was born in Stamford, Conn., Nov. 24, 1856; son of Harry and Elizabeth (Thurston) Peck; grandson of Turney and Rebecca (Burr) Peck), and of John Gates and Harriet (Lee) Thurston, and a descendant from Daniel Thurston of Gloucestershire, England, and later of Newbury, Mass., who died in 1693. He attended a private school in Greenwich, Conn., and was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1881, A.M., 1882, L.H.D., 1884. He was a university fellow of Columbia, 1881-83; tutor in Latin, 1882-85, and studied at the University of Berlin in 1888. He was married, April 26, 1889, to Nellie MacKay, daughter of Charles and Mary E. (MacKay) Dawbarn. He was instructor in Latin and Semitic languages at Columbia, 1886-88; acting professor of Latin, 1886-88, and became professor of Latin in 1888. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Cumberland university in 1883. He was secretary of the University Council of Columbia in 1892, and of the Faculty of Arts from 1894. He was editor of the *Bookman* from 1895; literary editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, 1897-1901; member of the general editorial staff of the same journal from 1902; editor of "Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities" (1896); "The International Cyclopædia" (15 vols., 1890-1902); "The New International Encyclopedia" from 1902; the "Student's Series of Latin Classics" (1892-1902); "American Atlas of the World" (1892); "Library of the World's Literature" (1896), and "Masterpieces of Literature"

(1899). He translated "Trimalchio's Dinner" (1898), and is the author of: *The Personal Equation* (1897); *The Semitic Theory of Creation* (1886); *Latin Pronunciation* (1890); *The Adventures of Mabel* (1896); *What is Good English?* (1899); *Jessstone and Porphyry* (1900.)

PECK, Jesse Truesdell, M. E. bishop, was born in Middlefield, N.Y., April 4, 1811; son of Luther and Annis (Coller) Peck, and brother of the Rev. George Peck (q.v.). He was educated at the Oneida Conference seminary, Cazenovia, N.Y., and was licensed as a local preacher in 1829. He was married, Oct. 13, 1831, to Persis, daughter of Capt. David Wing of West Dennis, Mass.; was admitted to the Oneida conference, July 12, 1832, and was pastor of the churches at Dryden, Newark Valley, Skaneateles and Potsdam, N.Y., 1832-37. He was principal of the Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, 1837-41; of the Troy Conference academy, Poultney, Vt., 1841-48; president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1848-52; pastor of the Foundry church, Washington, D.C., 1852-54; secretary and editor of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1854-56, and pastor of the Green Street church, New York city, 1856-58. He was transferred to California in 1858, and was pastor and presiding elder in San Francisco, Sacramento and Santa



J. T. Peck

Clara, 1858-66, also president of the board of trustees of the University of the Pacific and of the State Bible society. He was pastor at Peekskill, Albany and Syracuse, N.Y., respectively, 1866-72; a founder of Syracuse university, president of its board of trustees and chairman of the building committee. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1872, and made a tour of Europe in 1881, holding conferences and studying educational systems. He was a member of several general conferences and a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical conference in London in 1881. He received the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university in 1838, D.D. from University college in 1846, and LL.D. from Williamette university in 1875. He is the author of: *The Central Idea of Christianity* (1855); *The True Woman* (1857); *What Must I Do to be Saved* (1858), and *History of a Great Republic, considered from a Christian Standpoint* (1868). He died in Syracuse, N.Y., May 17, 1883.

PECK, John Hudson, educator, was born in Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1838; son of Judge Darius and Harriet Matilda (Hudson) Peck; grandson John and Sarah (Ferris) Peck and of Horace and Sarah (Robinson) Hudson, and a descendant of William Peck, who emigrated to America in 1638 and was one of the original founders of the colony of New Haven. He attended the Hudson Classical institute and was graduated from Hamilton college in 1859. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1861, and practised in partnership with his preceptor, Jeremiah Romeyn, in Troy, N. Y., until 1867, and with Cornelius L. Tracy, another preceptor, until 1888. He was married, Aug. 7, 1883, to Mercy Plum, daughter of Nathaniel Mann of Milton, N. Y. He was made a trustee of Troy Female seminary in 1883, and of the diocese of Albany, and was president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, 1888-1900. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1889.

PECK, John James, soldier, was born in Manlius, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1821. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1843 and assigned to the artillery. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 16, 1846, and was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, 1846-47. He was promoted first lieutenant, March 3, 1847; was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; major, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino Del Rey, and was presented with a sword on his return to New York in 1848. He was engaged in scouting and frontier duty, 1849-53. He resigned his commission in the army, March 31, 1853; was treasurer of a projected railroad from New York to Syracuse via Newburg, N. Y., 1853-60; cashier of Burnet bank, Syracuse, N. Y., 1853-61, and president of the board of education, 1859-61. He entered the U. S. volunteer army as brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1861, and served in the defences of Washington, 1861-62. He commanded the 2d and 1st brigades, 1st division, 4th army corps, during the Virginia Peninsular campaign, March-July, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. In the operations of the seven days' battles before Richmond on the change of base to the James river, June 26-July 2, 1862, he commanded the 3d division, 4th corps. He was promoted major-general U. S. volunteers, July 4, 1862, and his division of about 9,000 men, augmented, March 31, 1863, to 15,000, and April 30 to nearly 25,000, embracing all the Federal troops in Virginia south of the James river. He was engaged in the operations about Suffolk, Va., and its defences,

September, 1862, to May, 1864. Suffolk was invested by Longstreet, April 11, 1863, and this led to the transfer of the Army of the James to Peck's support. He was in command in North Carolina, 1863-64, and of the department of the east, with headquarters at New York, 1864-65. He was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, and returned to Syracuse, where he organized and became president of the New York State Life Insurance company in 1866. He died in Syracuse, N. Y., April 28, 1878.

PECK, John Mason, pioneer clergyman, was born at South Farms, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 31, 1789. He removed to Windham, N. Y., in 1811, and became a Baptist preacher at New Durham, N. Y. He was ordained, June 9, 1813, and preached in Catskill and Amenia, N. Y., 1813-15. He studied mission work under Dr. Stoughton at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1815, and was subsequently appointed a missionary to St. Louis, Mo., preaching through Missouri and Illinois, 1817-26. He made a home in Rock Spring, Ill., in 1822, where he established in 1826 the Rock Spring seminary for training teachers and preachers, which became Shurtleff college in 1835, and was located at Upper Alton, Ill. He travelled 6,000 miles and collected \$20,000 to endow this institution. He established and published the *Western Pioneer and Baptist*, the first official organ of the Baptist church in the west, 1828; helped to organize the American Baptist Home Missionary society in 1831; established and edited the *Illinois Sunday School Banner*, and was one of the originators and chief factors in establishing the theological institution at Covington, Ky. He was corresponding secretary and financial agent of the American Baptist Publication society, 1843-45, and held pastorates in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky, 1845-58. He received the honorary degrees A. M. from Brown in 1835, and D. D. from Harvard in 1852. He contributed to the historical societies of the northwestern states and territories, and is the author of: *A Guide for Emigrants* (1831); *Gazetteer of Illinois* (1834); *New Guide for Emigrants to the West* (1836); *Father Clark, or the Pioneer Preacher* (1855); *Life of Daniel Boone* in Sparks's "American Biography," and edited the second edition of "Annals of the West: Forty Years of Pioneer Life"; "Memoir of John Mason Peck, edited from his Journals and Correspondence" (1864) by the Rev. Rufus Babcock. He died in Rock Spring, Ill., March 15, 1858.

PECK, Lucius B., representative, was born in Waterbury, Vt., in October, 1803; son of Gen. John and Anna (Benedict) Peck; grandson of John and Mary (Drown) Peck, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Joseph Peck, who came from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. He was admitted to

the U.S. Military academy as a cadet, July 1, 1832, but left after one year's study on account of ill health and studied law with Judge Samuel Prentiss at Montpelier and with Dennison Smith at Barre, with whom he formed a partnership immediately after his admission to the bar in September, 1835. He was married, May 10, 1832, to Martha, daughter of Ira Day of Barre, Vt. He represented Barre in the state legislature in 1831; removed to Montpelier and practised law there, 1832-63, the later years of his life in partnership with B. F. Fifield. He was a Democratic representative from the second district of Vermont in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847-51, and U.S. district attorney for Vermont, 1853-57. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont in two elections, and president of the Vermont and Canada railroad, 1859-66. He died suddenly in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 28, 1866.

PECK, Luther Wesley, clergyman, was born in Kingston, Pa., June 14, 1825; son of the Rev. George (q.v.) and Mary (Myers) Peck. He attended the Wesleyan university, 1841-42, was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1845, A.M. 1849; studied theology, and joined the New York conference on trial in 1845. He was stationed at Brooklyn, Durham, Rhinebeck, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Middletown and smaller places, 1845-66, and in the Wyoming conference where he was presiding elder of the Honesdale district, 1875-79. He was married, Jan. 18, 1848, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Dr. Ransom H. Gibbons of Dormansville, N.Y. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of the City of New York in 1878. His pastorate covered a period of forty-five years and he retired in 1891. He was an extensive contributor to the *National Magazine*, *Quarterly Review*, and *Ladies Repository*; edited "A View from Campbell's Ledge in Wyoming," by his father, and is the author of: *The Golden Age* (1853); *The Burial of Lincoln*, a poem in Jesse T. Peck's "History of the Great Republic," and *The Flight of the Humming Birds*, a poem (1895). He died at Scranton, Pa., March 31, 1900.

PECK, Samuel Minturn, poet, was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 4, 1854; son of Elijah Wesley and Lucy (Randall) Peck, and grandson of David and Christiana (Minturn) Peck, and of Samuel and Lucy (Lamb) Randall. He attended the public schools; was graduated from the University of Alabama in 1876; studied medicine, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical college, N.Y., M.D., in 1879. He never practised his profession, but devoted himself to literary work, contributing his first work, a lyric entitled *The Orange Tree*, to the *New York Evening Post* in 1878. He published long and short stories in the leading periodicals and also com-

posed numerous lyrics, including: *A Knot of Blue*; *The Dimple in her Cheek*; *Cupid at Court*; *My Little Girl*, and *The Grape Vine Swing*; all of which have been set to music. Among his published volumes are: *Cap and Bells* (1886); *Kings and Love Knots* (1893), and *Rhymes and Roses* (1895), all poems.

PECKHAM, Mary Chase Peck, author, was born at Nantucket, Mass., July 15, 1839; daughter of Charles Miller and Adriana (Fisher) Peck; granddaughter of Philip and Abigail (Chase) Peck and of Rufus and Mary (Pease) Fisher, and great-granddaughter of Capt. Jonathan Peck, a Revolutionary officer. She attended the Providence high school and taught schools in that city, 1857-65. She was married, June 13, 1865, to Stephen F. Peckham (q.v.) and accompanied him to Southern California. On their return to Providence in 1866, she engaged in literary work, and in 1873, removing to Minneapolis, Minn., devoted herself to philanthropy. She was a member of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage association and of the Association for the Advancement of Women. She is the author of: *Father Gabriel's Faery* (1873), and *Windfalls Gathered Only for Friends* (1894). She died at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 20, 1892.

PECKHAM, Rufus Wheeler, jurist, was born in Rensselaerville, N.Y., Dec. 20, 1809; son of Peleg and Desire (Watson) Peckham; and grandson of Benjamin, Jr., and Mary (Hazard) Peckham. His parents removed to Cooperstown, N.Y., where he was prepared for college. He was graduated from Union in 1827; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and in 1830 established himself in practice in Albany, N.Y. He was appointed district attorney of Albany county, 1838; was a Democratic representative in the 33d congress, 1853-55, and in June, 1855, resumed his law practice in partnership with Judge Lyman Tremain. He was a justice of the New York supreme court, 1859-70, and a judge of the court of appeals, 1870-73. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1870. He married in 1832, Isabella, daughter of the Rev. William B. and Hannah Lacey of Albany, N.Y. She died April 4, 1848, and in February, 1862, he married Mary E. Foote of Brooklyn, N.Y. His health failing, he sailed for France with his wife, and both perished in the wreck of the *Ville du Havre*, Nov. 22, 1873.

PECKHAM, Rufus Wheeler, associate justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1838; son of Judge Rufus Wheeler and Isabella (Lacey) Peckham. He attended school in Albany, N.Y., and in Philadelphia, Pa., and studied law with his father, being admitted to the bar in December, 1859. He was married, Nov. 14, 1866, to Harriette, daughter

of Dan H. and Harriette Maria (Welles) Arnold of New York city. He was district attorney of Albany county, N.Y., 1868; corporation counsel of the city of Albany in 1880-81, and a justice of



the supreme court of the state of New York, 1883-86, resigning in 1886 to accept the office of judge of the court of appeals. He was appointed, Dec. 3, 1895, by President Cleveland to fill the vacancy on the bench of the U.S. supreme court, caused by the death of Justice Howell E. Jackson, his appointment being duly confirmed by the senate.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1894; by Yale university in 1896, and by Columbia university in 1901.

PECKHAM, Samuel Wardwell, librarian, was born in Providence, R.I., July 5, 1814; son of Thomas and Sarah (Wardwell) Peckham. His father, collector of the port of Providence for many years, was a descendant of the Peckhams, who were Quakers, and among the first settlers of Aquidneck. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835; taught school; studied law with Chief-Justice Richard W. Greene, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He was librarian of the Providence Athenæum, 1836-38; secretary, 1836-45 and 1856-57, and one of its constant directors, and was a member of the school committee, 1845-49 and 1855-57. He was married in 1846 to Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Mary Wanton (Lyman) Dunnell. She died of small-pox in 1849. Mr. Peckham was justice and clerk of the court of magistrates, 1846-53; a representative in the state assembly in 1854; justice of the police court, 1857-69; clerk of the municipal court during the summer of 1857, and master in chancery for over thirty years. He declined his election as president of the Athenæum in 1888, but consented to serve in 1889 and was annually re-elected. Upon his death he bequeathed \$4,000 to the Rhode Island hospital to establish a free bed in memory of his wife. He was a member of the First Congregational (Unitarian) society, 1845-95, and its president for several years. He is the author of: *Reports of the Providence Athenæum* (1844, 1850, 1883 and 1886); *Verses in Various Moods and on Various Occasions*, and valuable contributions to library literature. He died in Providence, R.I., June 29, 1895.

PECKHAM, Stephen Farnum, chemist, was born at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R.I., March 26, 1839; son of Charles and Hannah Lapham (Farnum) Peckham; grandson of Thomas Peckham of Providence, R.I., and a descendant of John Peckham of Newport, R.I., 1638, of John Howland of the *Mayflower* and of Richard Scott, the first Quaker in Rhode Island. He attended the district schools and the Friends boarding school at Providence, and studied chemistry at Brown university. In 1861 he engaged in erecting an establishment for the manufacture of illuminating oil from petroleum. He enlisted in the Federal army, Aug. 15, 1862, as hospital steward of the 7th R.I. regiment, and in 1864 had charge of the chemical department of the U. S. army laboratory at Philadelphia, being honorably discharged, May 26, 1865. He was chemist of the California Petroleum company, Santa Barbara county, Cal., 1865-66; a member of the California Geological survey, 1866-67, and prepared a report on the "Oil Interests of Southern California;" was an instructor in chemistry at Brown university, 1867-68; professor of chemistry at Washington college, Pa., 1868-69; professor of chemistry at the Maine State College of Agriculture, 1869-71; at Buchtel college, Ohio, 1871-72, and at the University of Minnesota, 1872-80. He returned to Providence in 1881. He was chemist of the Minnesota Geological survey; special agent of the U. S. census office, 1880-85; state assayer of Maine, Rhode Island and Minnesota, and chemist of the Union Oil company of California, 1893-94. He investigated the problem of street paving with asphaltum and read a paper on the subject before the congress of chemists at the Columbian exposition. He made wide researches into the subject of bitumens and became a recognized expert, being for a number of years chemist to the commissioners of accounts of the city of New York. He was married, June 13, 1865, to Mary Chace, daughter of Charles Miller and Adriana (Fisher) Peck of Providence, R.I. She died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Mar. 20, 1892. He was elected a member of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1876; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1870; a member of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1898; the American Philosophical society in 1897, and the American Chemical society in 1898. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1870. He is the author of: *Elementary Text Book on Chemistry* (1873); a monograph on *Petroleum and its Products* for the "Tenth Census of the United States" (1885); an article on *Petroleum* for the last original edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (1885), and many contributions to current scientific literature.

PEEL, Samuel W., representative, was born near Batesville, Independence county, Ark., Sept. 13, 1831; son of John W. and Elizabeth Peel; grandson of Richard Peel, who with his brothers, John, Thomas and James, sons of Thomas Peel, an immigrant from Ireland to Virginia and thence to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, settled in Batesville in 1815. Samuel W. received a common school education and was clerk of the Carroll county court, 1858-61; was major of the 3d Arkansas militia in the state service in 1861; colonel of the 4th Arkansas volunteers, Confederate service, 1862-65, and saw service at Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, and in later engagements. He read law with his brother-in-law, Judge J. M. Pitman, and came to the bar in 1866. He was married, Jan. 30, 1853, to Mary E., sister of Senator J. H. Berry (q.v.), and practised law in Bentonville, Ark., in partnership with his brother-in-law, who removed to Bentonville in 1869. He was prosecuting attorney for the fourth judicial circuit, 1873-76, and Democratic representative from the fifth district of Arkansas in the 48th-52d congresses, 1883-93, serving as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs in the 50th and 52d congresses.

PEELLE, Stanton Judkins, jurist, was born in Wayne county, Ind., Feb. 11, 1843; son of John Cox and Ruth (Smith) Peelle; grandson of William and Sally (Cox) Peelle, and of Eleazer and Ruth (Davis) Smith. He attended the public schools in Wayne and Randolph counties, Ind., and a seminary in Winchester, Ind., until the outbreak of the civil war, when he joined the 8th Indiana volunteers as corporal. He served at Pea Ridge, and for meritorious conduct in that battle was promoted 2d lieutenant, 57th Indiana volunteers, Dec. 10, 1862, and took part in the battle at Stone's River, Tenn., serving on the left wing in General Crittenden's corps, and was slightly wounded. He was admitted to the bar, 1866; practised at Winchester, Ind., 1866-69, and removed to Indianapolis in 1869. He was twice married; first, July 16, 1867, to Lou R. Perkins, daughter of Jonathan Perkins of South Bend, Ind., and secondly, Oct. 16, 1878, to Arabella, daughter of Judge Milton C. Canfield of Painesville, Ohio. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature, 1877-79; a representative from the seventh district in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881-85; alternate delegate from the state at large to the Republican national convention of 1888, and was chosen a delegate to that of 1892, but did not serve, having been appointed, March 28, 1892, a judge of the U. S. court of claims and took the oath of office, April 7, 1892. He also was elected a professor in the law department of the Columbian university at Washington, D.C., a trustee of Howard university and a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian association of Washington, D.C.

PEERS, Benjamin Orr, educator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., April 20, 1800; son of Maj. Valentine Peers, a native of Ireland and soldier in the Revolutionary army, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Alexander and Susannah (Grayson) Orr, and a descendant of the Rev. Alexander and Agnes (Dalrymple) Orr from Scotland. His parents removed to Kentucky in 1803. He was graduated at the Transylvania university in 1821, and entered Princeton Theological seminary, but left at the close of his first year. He afterward took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and settled in Lexington, Ky., where he established the Eclectic institute of which he was principal, 1824-27. He was president of Transylvania university, 1833-35; devoted himself to furthering education in Kentucky, and established the public school system of the state. He edited the Sunday school publications of the Episcopal church and the *Journal of Christian Education*, New York city. He is the author of *National Education Suited to the United States* (1838). He died in Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20, 1842.

PEET, Harvey Prindle, educator, was born in Bethlehem, Conn., Nov. 19, 1794; son of Richard and Joanna (Prindle) Peet. He attended the district schools, and in 1810 engaged in teaching, thereby earning the money to prepare for college at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825; was a teacher in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn., 1822-31; principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York city, 1831-67; president of the board of directors fourteen years, and emeritus principal of that institution, 1867-73. Under his direction the New York institution grew to be the largest and the most successful in the world. He was married, Nov. 27, 1823, to Margaret Maria, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Lewis, D.D.; secondly, in 1835, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. Matson Smith, and thirdly, Jan. 15, 1868, to Mrs. Louisa P. Hotchkiss. He received the degree LL.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1849, and that of Ph.D. from Gallaudet college in 1871. Of his sons, Isaac Lewis (q.v.) succeeded him as principal of the institute; Edward (1826-1862,) was an instructor in the institute, 1848-62, and Dudley (1830-1862), was a practising physician and also



H. P. Peet

assisted his father as an instructor in the institute. He prepared a series of elementary books for deaf mutes, entitled *Course of Instruction for the Deaf and Dumb* (1844-46); contributed articles on his specialty to the *American Journal of Insanity*, and to the *American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb*, and is the author of: *Scripture Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb* (1846); *Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb* (1852); *Report on Education of the Deaf and Dumb in Higher Branches* (1852); *Letters to Pupils on Leaving the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb* (1854); *Legal Rights, etc., of the Deaf and Dumb* (1856), and *History of the United States of America* (1869). He died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1873.

PEET, Isaac Lewis, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 4, 1824; son of Harvey Prindle (q.v.) and Margaret Maria (Lewis) Peet. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1849, and at Union Theological seminary, 1849, but was never ordained. He became instructor at the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, conducted by his father, 1845; vice-principal in 1854; principal in 1867, when his father retired, and was retired as principal emeritus in 1892. He was married, June 27, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Alvah Toles of Forestville, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1872. Dr. Peet was president of the Medico-Legal society of New York, 1886, and author of: *A Monograph on Decimal Fractions; Language Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb*, and *Manual of Vegetable Physiology*, and revised and enlarged Dr. Dudley Peet's "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry." He died in New York city, Dec. 27, 1898.

PEET, Stephen Denison, archæologist, was born in Euclid, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1830; son of Stephen and Martha (Denison) Peet; grandson of Elijah and Betsey (Leavenworth) Peet and of Amos and Hannah (Williams) Denison, and a descendant from Capt. George Denison of the King Philip war, and from John (1597-1678) and Sarah (Osborne) Peet. He was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, Ph.D. 1896; studied theology at the Yale Divinity school, 1851-53, and was graduated from Andover Theological seminary in 1854. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in February, 1855, and was pastor at Genessee, Wis., 1855-57; New London, Wis., 1857-59; Fox Lake, Wis., 1860-63; Racine, Wis., 1864-65; Elkhorn, Wis., 1865-66; New Oregon, Iowa, 1866-68; Chatham, Ohio, 1869-72; Ashtabula, Ohio, 1873-76; Clinton, Wis., 1879-88, and Mendon, Ill., 1888-92. He removed to Chicago 1897. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society; the American Antiquarian society; the Victoria Institute of Great Britain; the American Historical society; the American Numismatic society of New York, and a fellow of

the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He founded and edited the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, 1879-1903; published the *Oriental and Biblical Journal* in 1881, and is the author of: *The Ashtabula Disaster* (1879); *History of Ashtabula County, Ohio* (1879); *History of Early Missions in Wisconsin* (1886); *Religious Belief of the Aborigines of North America* (1886); *Myths and Symbols* (1887); *Emblematic Mounds and Animal Effigies* (1890); *The Mound Builders; Their Works and Relics* (1892); *History of the Explorations in the Mississippi Valley* (1896); *Cliff Dwellers and Pueblos* (1899); *Ancient Monuments and Ruined Cities* (1902).

PEFFER, William Alfred, senator, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 10, 1831; son of John and Elizabeth (Souder) Pepper, and a descendant of Philip Pepper, who emigrated from Holland about the middle of the 18th century and settled in central Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Cumberland county; taught in a country school, 1846-49; went to the California gold mines, 1850-53, and was married, Dec. 28, 1852, to Sarah Jane, daughter of William Barber of Papertown, Pa. He settled in St. Joseph county, Ind., in 1853, as a farmer, removed to Morgan county, Missouri, in 1859, and engaged in farming and teaching.



W. A. Pepper

He delivered a speech there on the defence of the Union, July 4, 1860, and, obliged to move North on account of his Union sentiments, settled in Warren county, Ill., in March, 1862. He enlisted as a private in the 83d Illinois volunteer infantry in August, 1862; was promoted 2d lieutenant the following March, serving in various responsible positions by detail—regimental quartermaster, adjutant, post-adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and concluding his service as depot quartermaster in the engineering department at Nashville, Tenn. He was honorably discharged, June 26, 1865. He began his law practice in Clarks-ville, Tenn., in August, 1865, and attempted the organization of a conversative Union party, embodying the right of free schools, free speech and free press. He removed to Kansas in 1870; settled on a claim in Wilson county; established a law practice, and began the publication of the *Fredonia Journal*. He was elected state senator

in 1874, and was chairman of the joint legislative committee on the Centennial exposition in 1876. He engaged in the practice of law in the adjoining county of Montgomery, 1875-78, and established the *Coffeyville Journal* in 1875. He was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880, and in 1881 became editor of the *Kansas Farmer* at Topeka. He was elected U.S. senator by the People's party and served, 1891-97; was chairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, and a member of the committees on claims, pensions, agriculture, census, railroads, and improvement of the Mississippi River. He was defeated as Prohibition candidate for governor of Kansas in 1898, and took an active part in the campaign of 1900, favoring the re-election of McKinley. He wrote many articles on political science for the *Forum* and the *North American Review*, and is the author of: *Myriorama* (1869); *The Carpet Bagger in Tennessee* (1869); *Geraldine, or What May Happen* (1882); *Peffer's Tariff Manual* (1888); *The Way Out* (1890); *The Farmers' Side* (1891); *Americanism in the Philippines* (1900); *Rise and Fall of Populism in the United States* (1900), and in 1901 began the preparation of a subject index to the debates of congress from 1789 to date.

PEGRAM, John, soldier, was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., Nov. 16, 1773; son of Capt. Edward and Mary (Lyle) Pegram. His grandfather, Edward Pegram, came from England in the fall of 1699 with a party of engineers under Col. Daniel Baker, whose daughter, Mary Scott Baker, he married. Their second son, Capt. Edward Pegram (born about 1744, died, March 30, 1816), was appointed "special commander" to defend his parish and county against the Indians, and thus became known as "King Pegram." He was also a captain in the American Revolution and a juror in the trial of Aaron Burr. John Pegram was a magistrate for more than twenty years, a member of the house of delegates for many years and of the state senate for eight years; a representative in the 15th congress, 1818-19, completing the term of Peterson Goodwin, deceased; major-general of state militia in the war of 1812, and U.S. marshal of the eastern district of Virginia in Monroe's administration. He married, first, Miss Coleman of Dinwiddie; and secondly, Martha Ward Gregory, and was the father of fourteen children. He died in Dinwiddie county, Va., April 8, 1831.

PEGRAM, John, soldier, was born in Petersburg, Va., Jan. 24, 1832; son of James West (1803-1844) and Virginia (Johnson) Pegram, and grandson of John (q.v.) and Martha Ward (Gregory) Pegram and of William R. and Mary (Evans) Johnson. John Pegram was graduated

from the U.S. Military academy in 1854 and was assigned to the dragoons. He served in California, 1854-57; was promoted 2d lieutenant of 2d dragoons, March 3, 1855, and served in Kansas and Dakota, 1855-57. He was promoted first lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1857; was assistant instructor of cavalry at the U.S. Military academy, Jan. 12 to Sept. 11, 1857; served as adjutant of 2d dragoons in the Utah expedition, 1857-58; was on leave of absence in Europe, 1858-60, and served on the Navajo expedition of 1860. He was stationed in New Mexico, 1860-61, and resigned his commission May 10, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the provisional army of Virginia; commanded a detachment of about 1300 men and four cannon at Rich Mountain, Va., in July, 1861, and sent a force of 350 men and one cannon, with orders to guard the road at the mountain summit. The force was attacked by General Rosecrans and after a gallant defence defeated, and Colonel Pegram was forced to abandon his position, July 12, 1861. He retreated to Beverly and on account of scarcity of food, and on learning of General Garrett's retreat, surrendered his force of 30 officers and 525 men to General McClellan, July 13, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army, Nov. 7, 1862; was assigned to the command of a brigade made up of the 1st Georgia and 1st Louisiana cavalry regiments in Wheeler's cavalry corps, in the Army of Tennessee, and engaged in the battle of Stone's River, Tenn., where he was posted on the Lebanon Pike in the advance of Breckenridge's right. He was promoted major-general and took part in the battle of Chickamauga in command of the 2d division of Forrest's cavalry corps, and his division was held in reserve by General Breckinridge. He commanded a brigade in Early's division, Ewell's corps, in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor, and when Early assumed command of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley he succeeded to the command of Early's division and took a conspicuous part in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He commanded his division in Gordon's corps at Petersburg and Richmond, December, 1864, to February, 1865. He was married in January, 1865, to Hetty Cary of Baltimore, Md. He was fatally wounded at Hatcher's Run near Petersburg, and died on the battlefield, Feb. 6, 1865.

PEGRAM, Robert Baker, naval officer, was born in Dinwiddie county, Va., Dec. 10, 1811; son of Gen. John (q.v.) and Martha Ward (Gregory) Pegram. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 2, 1829, and served in the Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and during the war with

Mexico, served under Capt. David G. Farragut on the *Saratoga*. In 1852 he took part in the Japan expedition. He was engaged in the expedition organized by the combined forces of the British ship *Rattler* and the U.S. vessel *Powhatan* against a piratical fleet of thirty-one junks, of which he captured sixteen, and also one hundred cannon with a loss to the pirates of 600 men. For this service he was personally thanked by Admiral Sir James Stirling, flag officer of the British East India squadron, and by the government of Hong Kong and Great Britain, and presented with a sword from the state of Virginia. He was on duty in the Norfolk Navy yard, 1856-60; served in the Paraguay expedition nine months of 1858, and as a commissioner to define the limits of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1859. He resigned his commission in the U.S. navy, April 17, 1861, and was appointed captain in the Confederate navy. He was given command of the Norfolk Navy yard after its evacuation by the Federal troops, April 21, 1861; fortified Pig Point on the Nansemond river, Va., and with its batteries disabled the U.S. steamer *Harriet Lane*, which was surveying and buoying the river. He commanded the steamer *Nashville*, October, 1861, to February, 1862. It was the intention of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, to take passage on the *Nashville*, and for this purpose Pegram was to run the blockade from Charleston; but they feared to take the chances, and while he ran the blockade successfully in October, 1861, they were captured on board the British mail steamer *Trent*. Pegram after capturing the *Harvey Birch* in the English channel, landed his prisoners at Southampton and was held in port by the U.S. steamer *Tuscarora* until February, when he effected his escape and made harbor at Beaufort, N.C. He was detailed to superintend the armament of the iron-clad steamer *Richmond*, which he took to Drewry's Bluff, when he was transferred to the new iron-clad *Virginia*, the best vessel in the Confederate fleet. In 1864 funds were raised by Virginia to purchase and equip in England, a naval force to be called the Virginia volunteer navy, to be commanded by Captain Pegram. He went to England for the purpose, and had one vessel in readiness when Lee surrendered. He was married first to Lucy Binns Cargill of Sussex county, who was the mother of his seven children; and secondly, to Sarah Leigh of Norfolk. His eldest son, John Cargill Pegram, was killed in battle before Petersburg, June 16, 1864, while a member of the staff of Gen. Matt. W. Ransom of North Carolina who commanded the 4th brigade in Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson's division, Gen. R. H. Anderson's corps. Captain Pegram died in Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, 1894.

PEGRAM, William Johnson, soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., June, 29, 1841; son of James West (1703-1744) and Virginia (Johnson) Pegram. He was a student of law at the University of Virginia in 1861; left to enlist in the Confederate artillery, and was rapidly advanced through the respective grades from private to colonel. He handled his battery, Purcell's artillery, A. P. Hill's division, with effectiveness at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, at Chancellorsville, May 1-5, 1863, and in all the battles around Richmond and Petersburg, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he commanded a battalion in Col. R. Lindsay Walker's reserve artillery and won the rank of colonel. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor and in the defence of Petersburg. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1865. His brother, Maj. James West Pegram, served on the staffs of Generals Armistead and Ewell, surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox, was a prisoner at Johnsons Island for several months and died in 1881. Gen. W. J. Pegram was killed while directing his battalion in Mahone's division in the defence of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, editor and librarian, was born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 30, 1778; son of Jerahmael (or Jerathmiel) and Sarah (Ropes) Peirce; grandson of Jerahmael, of Charlestown, and Rebecca (Hurd) Peirce; great-grandson of Benjamin, of Charlestown, and Hannah (Bowers) Peirce; great²-grandson of Robert, of Woburn, and Mary (Knight) Peirce; and great³-grandson of John Pers, weaver, and Elizabeth Pers, who emigrated with four children in 1637, from Norwich, England, to Watertown, Mass. Benjamin Peirce was graduated from Harvard with the highest honors of his class, A.B., 1801, A.M., 1804, and entered business with his father in Salem, as a member of the firm of Peirce & Waite, having trade with China. He was a representative from Salem in the general court for several years and state senator, 1811. He was married, Dec. 11, 1803, to Lydia Ropes, daughter of Ichabod and Lydia (Ropes) Nichols of Salem. He was librarian of Harvard college, 1826-31, and prepared *A Catalogue of the Library of Harvard University* (4 vols. 1830-31), and *A History of Harvard University from Its Foundation in the Year 1636 to the Period of the American Revolution* (1833). He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1831.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, mathematician and astronomer, was born in Salem, Mass., April 4, 1809; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Lydia Ropes (Nichols) Peirce. He was graduated from Harvard university, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1833; taught at Round Hill school, Northampton, Mass., 1829-31; was tutor in mathematics at Harvard uni-

versity, 1831-33; university professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1833-42, and Perkins professor of astronomy and mathematics, 1842-80. He was married, July 23, 1833, to Sarah Hunt, daughter of Elijah Hunt and Harriette (Blake) Mills of Northampton, Mass. While



Benjamin Peirce

still a schoolboy he evinced decided original powers in the field of mathematics, and attracted the notice of his townsman, Nathaniel Bowditch (q.v.), to whom he owed much during the period of his youth and early manhood, for instruction, counsel, friendly encouragement and backing. While still an undergraduate at Harvard college, he

assisted Dr. Bowditch in reading the proof-sheets of the latter's translation of Laplace's "*Mécanique Céleste*," with its learned commentary, added by the translator. He was rather a worker and an investigator than a teacher, a large share of his study and labor being given to astronomy and later to cosmical physics and geodesy. For several years, about 1840, he took part in the actual night work of the old college observatory. He paid much attention to the theory of comets, and his lecture on the great comet of 1843 stimulated public interest in astronomy, and led to the foundation of the present Harvard observatory. His discussion in 1846 and 1847 of the discovery of Neptune and its relation to the labors of Leverrier made him known to the scientific world. He was consulting astronomer to the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* from its foundation in 1849 to 1867. He was with Joseph Henry and Alexander Dallas Bache, a member of the scientific council that organized the Dudley observatory, under the direction of Dr. B. A. Gould, at Albany, N. Y., in 1855. He had charge of the longitude determinations of the U. S. coast survey, 1852-67, and on the death of Alexander D. Bache, succeeded him as superintendent of the survey in 1867, holding that office until 1874, at the same time retaining his professorship. He carried out Bache's plans for a great geodetic system extending from the Atlantic to the Gulf, thus laying the foundation for a general map of the United States, and he also superintended the work of measuring the arc of the parallel of 39 degrees to join the Atlantic and Pacific system of triangulation and for determining geographical positions in states where surveys were being made.

He was in charge of the American expedition to Sicily to make observations on the eclipse of the sun in 1870, and organized two expeditions to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. Under his superintendency the name of the "Coast Survey" was altered to "Coast and Geodetic Survey," and its great function in unifying and helping forward the scientific enterprise of the country was raised to even a higher point than it had attained under Bache. He was a contributor to the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to the National Academy of Sciences. The earlier volumes of *Gould's Astronomical Journal* contain several important papers from his hand. Among the subjects which he illuminated for his contemporaries, and on which, in some instances, portions of his work are in print, are: Espy's Theory of Storms; the orbit of Neptune, and the perturbations of Uranus; the general theory of perturbations; the theory of Comets and Comets' Tails; the Constitution of Saturn's Rings; the Meteoric Constitution of the Solar System and the Universe; the Nebular Theory; the Cooling of the Earth and the Sun; the occultations of the Pleiades; an ingenious and remarkable Criterion for the rejection of Doubtful Observations; Personal Equation; the motion of a Sling, a study in stable and unstable equilibrium; the theory of the Billiard Ball; the motions of two Pendulums attached to the same horizontal cord; the forms of stable equilibrium of a fluid enclosed in an extensible sack, and floating in another fluid,—an investigation in Morphology; the so-called School-Girl Puzzle, an interesting and difficult problem in cyclic permutation, which he generalized, and of which, in its generalized form, he put forth an able solution. His most elaborate writing was the treatise entitled *Analytic Mechanics*, of which the first two hundred pages appeared in 1855, and the complete volume (496 pp.) in 1857. In this work, he sought "to consolidate. . . . the latest researches. . . . of the great geometers. . . . and their most exalted forms of thought into a consistent and uniform treatise." At the time of its publication it was the most important mathematical treatise that had been produced in America. While he was still engaged upon his treatise, he became interested in Hamilton's great calculus of Quaternions, and his study of this subject led him to enter upon an enquiry into the possible systems of multiple algebra and the conditions by which they are determined. The enquiry resulted in his memoir on *Linear Associative Algebra* communicated to the National Academy of Sciences in 1870, issued in that year for private circulation, and first printed in 1881, under the editorship of his son, Charles S.

Peirce (q.v.). Professor Peirce's mind reverted later to questions of cosmical physics, connected with his earlier astronomical work, and revived by the writings of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin). He presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a series of notes on these questions during the years 1877-79; and a semi-popular account of his speculations on the matter is contained in his *Ideality in the Physical Sciences*, (Lowell Institute lectures 1879). He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society; a founder of the National Academy of Sciences; an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and a foreign honorary fellow of the Royal societies of London, Edinburgh, and Göttingen. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of North Carolina in 1847, and by Harvard in 1867. He was an honorary fellow of the University of St. Vladimir, at Kief, Russia. In association with Professor Joseph Lovering, he issued in 1842 five numbers of the *Cambridge Miscellany of Mathematics and Physics*; and is the author of: *An Elementary Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry* (1835-36), afterward extended to include Navigation, Surveying and Spherical Astronomy; *An Elementary Treatise on Sound* (1836); *An Elementary Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry* (1837), printed for the blind (1840); *An Elementary Treatise on Algebra* (1837); *An Elementary Treatise on Curves, Functions, and Forces* (2 vols. 1841-46); *Tables of the Moon* (1853), for the *American Ephemeris*; *A System of Analytic Mechanics* (1855-57); *Linear Associative Algebra* (lithographed in 1870, printed in 1881, in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, and in a separate volume); *Ideality in the Physical Sciences* (1881). His name in "Class H, Scientists," received fourteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans. New York university, October, 1900. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1880.

PEIRCE, Benjamin Osgood, physicist, was born in Beverly, Mass., Feb. 11, 1854; son of Benjamin Osgood and Mehetable Osgood (Seccomb) Peirce; grandson of Benjamin and Rebecca (Orne) Peirce, and of Ebenezer and Mary (Marston) Seccomb of Salem; great-grandson of Benjamin of Charlestown and Salem, killed at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, and of Mary (Waite) Peirce; great-grandson of Jerahmael Peirce of Charlestown, and a descendant of John Pers, Watertown, Mass., 1637. He was graduated from Harvard in 1876, and was an assistant in the physical laboratory, 1876-77. He studied in Berlin and Leipzig, Germany, 1878-79, receiving the degrees A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Leipzig in 1879, and was a teacher

in the Boston Latin school, 1880-81. He was instructor in mathematics at Harvard, 1881-84, assistant professor of mathematics and physics, 1884-88, and was elected Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1888. He was married, July 27, 1882, to Isabella Turnbull Landreth of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is the author of: *Theory of the Newtonian Potential Function* (1886); *Table of Integrals* (1899), and many scientific papers on physics and mathematics.

PEIRCE, Bradford Kinney, author, was born in Royalston, Windsor county, Vt., Feb. 3, 1819; son of the Rev. Thomas and Huppy Peirce. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1841; joined the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843; was stationed at Waltham, Mass., 1843-44, and at Newburyport, Mass., 1844-45, where he was editor of the *Sunday School Messenger*; at Charlestown, Mass., 1846-47, and located in Boston, Mass., as agent of the American Sunday School union, 1847-56. He was married, Aug. 5, 1841, to Harriet W. Thompson of Middletown, Conn. He was a state senator, 1855-56; was appointed trustee of the Massachusetts Industrial School for Girls in 1856, and was superintendent and chaplain of the institution, 1859-62. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871-82, and secretary of the board of trustees, 1871-74. He joined the New England conference at Watertown, Mass., in 1862; was chaplain of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N.Y., 1863-72; editor of *Zion's Herald*, 1872-88, and superintendent of Newton free library, 1888-89. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan university in 1868. He is the author of: *Temptation* (1840); *The Eminent Dead* (1846); *Bible Scholars' Manual* (1847); *Notes of the Acts* (1848); *Bible Questions* (3 vols., 1848); *Life in the Woods: Adventures of Audubon* (1863); *Hymns and Ritual for the House of Refuge* (1864); *Trials of an Inventor: Life and Discoveries of Charles Goodyear* (1866); *Stories from Life which the Chaplain Told* (1866); *Sequel of Stories from Life* (1867); *A Half Century with Juvenile Offenders* (1869); *Chaplain with the Children* (1870); *The Young Shellander and His Home* (1870); *Hymns of the Higher Life* (1871), and a new annotated edition of the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts State Convention of 1788* (1856). He died at Newton, Mass., April 19, 1889.

PEIRCE, Charles Sanders, scientist, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1839; son of Benjamin and Sarah Hunt (Mills) Peirce, and grandson of Benjamin Peirce, historian of Harvard college, and of Elijah Hunt Mills, U.S. senator from Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard,

A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and from the Lawrence Scientific school, S.B., 1863. Entering the service of the U.S. coast survey, and in 1872 made assistant in that capacity, he undertook important investigations on the density and ellipticity of the earth, on metrology, measurements of light waves, etc. His researches into logic, history of science, sensation of color and stellar photometry, are well known. He was twice married, first in 1862, to Melusina Fay (q.v.), secondly to Juliette Froissy of Nancy, France. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, in 1877, and other scientific bodies admitted him to membership; Harvard college and Johns Hopkins university appointed him to lectureships on logic, and in 1869 and 1892 he delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston. He is the author of: *Photometric Researches* (1878); frequent contributions to the *Nation* and other journals, and many memoirs and articles on logic, psychology, metaphysics, mathematics, gravitation, astronomy, optics, chemistry, engineering, library cataloguing and early English pronunciation; edited, with additions, "Studies in Logic by Members of the Johns Hopkins University" (1883), and "Linear Associative Algebra" by Benjamin Peirce (1882); contributed most of the philosophical and many other definitions in the "Century Dictionary," and wrote many articles in the "Dictionary of Psychology and Philosophy."

PEIRCE, Ebenezer Weaver, soldier, was born in Freetown, Mass., April 5, 1822; son of Ebenezer and Joanna (Weaver) Peirce; grandson of Capt. Job and Elizabeth (Rounsville) Peirce, and of Col. Benjamin and Amy (Brownell) Weaver, and a descendant of Abraham and Rebecca Peirce, who came to America as early as 1623, and settled in Plymouth colony. Ebenezer W. Peirce attended the Freetown academy, and later removed to Lakeville, Mass. He was married, Dec. 13, 1849, to Irene Isabel, daughter of Capt. Sylvanus Payne, of Freetown, and until the beginning of the civil war held several important local offices. He was commissioned major of the Old Colony regiment in 1844; brigadier-general of state militia in 1855, and accompanied Gen. B. F. Butler to Fort Monroe, where he was placed in command of a brigade made up of five New York three months' militia regiments, detachments from the 4th Massachusetts and 1st Vermont militia and four guns of the regular U.S. artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Greble. With this force of 3500 men he conducted the attack on the Confederate force under Col. J. B. Magruder at Big and Little Bethel, June 10, 1861. His command under explicit orders from General Butler was to concentrate near Little Bethel, where additional troops from Newport News were to join

him, and together they were to attack the enemy. The advancing columns, each mistaking the other for the enemy, opened fire, which warned the Confederates, and after a short skirmish, General Peirce was obliged to retreat. He was given command of the 29th Massachusetts volunteers, Dec. 31, 1861; assigned to the 2d brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps, and lost an arm in the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862. He returned to his regiment in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, Army of the Ohio, and was present at the defence of Knoxville, Tenn., November–December, 1863. He resigned his commission in November, 1864. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the first district of Massachusetts, by President Johnson, in August, 1866, but the appointment was not confirmed by the senate. He is the author of: *The Peirce Family of the Old Colony* (1870); *Contributions, Biographical, Genealogical and Historical* (1874); *Indian History, Biography and Genealogy* (1878); *Civil, Military and Professional Lists of Plymouth and Rhode Island Colonies* (1881). General Peirce was one of the few general officers of the volunteer service to survive the century and in 1903 he was residing at Freetown, Mass.

PEIRCE, James Mills, mathematician, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1834; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Sarah Hunt (Mills) Peirce. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was a tutor there, 1854–58 and 1860–61; assistant professor of mathematics, 1861–69; university professor of mathematics, 1869–85; Perkins professor of astronomy and mathematics from 1885; secretary of the academic council, 1872–90; dean of the graduate school, 1890–95, and dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, 1895–98. His courses of instruction at first covered analytic geometry, elementary and modern; the differential and integral calculus; the theory of functions and mechanics; besides elementary and subsidiary branches. Later he confined his teaching chiefly to quaternions; the general theory of algebraic plane curves and of triangular and tetrahedral co-ordinates; linear associative algebra; the elements of the algebra of logic. His administrative duties were as secretary and dean. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Mathematical society and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is the author of: *A Text-Book of Analytic Geometry* (1857); *Three and Four Place Tables of Logarithmic and Trigonometric Functions* (1871); *The Elements of Logarithms* (1873), and *Mathematical Tables chiefly to Four Figures* (1st series, 1879); and editor of his father's last work "Ideality in the Physical Sciences," which was published in 1881.

PEIRCE, Melusina Fay, author and organizer, was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 24, 1836; daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles and Emily (Hopkins) Fay; granddaughter of Judge Samuel Phillips Prescott and Harriet (Howard) Fay and of the Rt.-Rev. John Henry and Melusina* (Müller) Hopkins, and lineally descended from John Fay, colonist, 1656, from Mistress Anne Hutchinson (q.v.), and from the Rev. Peter Bulkeley (q.v.). She attended the Young Ladies' School of Prof. Louis Agassiz at Cambridge, Mass., and was married to Charles Sanders Peirce (q.v.) in 1863. Originating the theory that coöperative housekeeping by housekeepers, and coöperative farming by farmers are the only possible cure for modern poverty, she organized the Cambridge Coöperative Housekeeping Association, 1870; also the Boston Woman's Education association, 1871, and the Cambridge Woman's union, 1877. She contributed essays and reviews to the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1868-77, and was music critic on the *Boston Post*, 1877-78, and on the *Chicago Evening Journal*, 1882-84. She proposed and started the New York Women's World Fair committee, 1876; the New York women's movement for cheap summer-night concerts, 1895; the New York movement to save the Poe cottage, 1896, and Frances Tavern, 1897. She proposed and organized the street cleaning committee of the Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York, 1887-88; the Women's Philharmonic Society of New York, 1898-99, and the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society, New York, 1900-01. She is the author of: *Coöperative Housekeeping: How not to do it, and How to do it* (1884); *Coöperative Housekeeping* (1889), and edited Amy Fay's "Music-Study in Germany" (1881; 19th ed., 1900).

PEIRCE, William Foster, educator, was born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Feb. 3, 1868; son of Levi Merriam and Mary Hobbs (Foster) Peirce; grandson of Levi and Polly (Merriam) Peirce of West Boylston, Mass., and of William and Calista (Ward) Foster of Norway, Maine, and a descendant of John Peirce, Watertown, Mass., 1637. He was graduated at Amherst college, A.B., 1888, A.M., 1892, and was a graduate student at Cornell university in philosophy and economics, 1889-90. He was a teacher in a boys' boarding school at Mount Hermon, Mass., 1890-92, and substitute professor of psychology and pedagogy in Ohio university at Athens in the spring of 1892. He was elected Spencer and Wolfe professor of moral and mental philosophy at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in September, 1892, acting also as professor of history, 1892-96. In 1896 he was elected president of Kenyon college to succeed D. Theodore Sterling. In the same year Hobart college conferred upon

him the honorary degree of L.H.D. In 1894 he was ordained to the diaconate in the Episcopal church, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1901. He was secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Society for Psychological and Pedagogical Inquiry and a member of the Knox County and Ohio State Teachers' associations, and of the Ohio College association. He was married, June 18, 1891, to Louise Stephens, daughter of Ansel Fagan of Hackettstown, N.J., a graduate of Vassar college, 1888.

PELLICIER, Anthony Domenec Ambrose, R. C. bishop, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 7, 1824. He attended St. Joseph's college, Ala., and was ordained priest, Oct. 15, 1850, by Bishop Portier of Mobile. He was pastor of St. Peter's church, Montgomery, Ala., and founded churches in Camden and Selma, Ala. He was transferred to the cathedral at Mobile in 1865, and was appointed a member of the bishop's council and vicar-general in 1867. He served as chaplain in the Confederate army during the civil war. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 8, 1874, at the cathedral at Mobile by Archbishop Perche of New Orleans, assisted by Bishops Fitzgerald of Little Rock, and Gibbons of Richmond. During his administration he visited every parish in his diocese, on horseback, built several churches and schools, and the exposure undermined his health. He died at San Antonio, Texas, April 14, 1880.

PELOUBET, Francis Nathan, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Dec. 2, 1831; son of Chabrier and Harriet (Hanks) Peloubet; grandson of Alexander Joseph and Elizabeth (Alcott) de Chabrier de Peloubet and of Joseph and Anna (Frary) Hanks. His grandfather, Alexander Joseph de Chabrier de Peloubet, was born at the Château de Peloubet, an estate near Luzon, Lot-et-Garonne, France, and arrived in New York in October, 1803. The family received their patent of nobility in 1603. Francis N. Peloubet was graduated from Williams in 1853, and from the Bangor (Maine) Theological seminary in 1857, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry. He was married, April 28, 1859, to Mary Abby, daughter of Sidney and Sophronia (Chase) Thaxter of Bangor, Maine. He was pastor of the Lanesville (Gloucester) Congregational church, 1857-60; pastor at Oakham, 1861-66; Attleboro, 1867-71; Natick, 1872-83, all of Massachusetts. In 1884 he gave up the active ministry for authorship, and after 1889 made his home at Auburndale, Mass. He became widely known as the author of lesson books, etc., for Sunday-schools, his *Select Notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons* (28 vols., 1875-1902), reaching a sale of more than a million copies. The University of Tennessee conferred upon him the honorary

degree of D.D. in 1884. Besides the *Select Notes* already mentioned, he is the author of: *Sunday-School Quarterlies for the Scholars* (3d and 4th grades, 1880-1902); *Suggestive Illustrations on Matthew, on John, and on Acts* (3 vols., 1898-99); *The Loom of Life* (1900); *The Teachers' Commentary on the New Testament, Matthew* (1901), and *Acts* (1902). He also edited: "Smith's Bible Dictionary" (rev. ed., 1884); "Select Songs for the Sunday-School" (Nos. 1 and 2, 1884, 1893), and revised and unified "Helps for the Oxford Teacher's Bibles" (1902).

PEMBERTON, John Clifford, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1814; son of John and Rebecca (Clifford) Pemberton; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Galloway) Pemberton, and great-grandson of Israel Pemberton, merchant (1665-1754). He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1834, but left in his junior year. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1837 and promoted in the army 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1837. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1837-39, and on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances, 1840-41. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 19, 1842; was in garrison, 1842-45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and took part in nearly all the battles in the war with Mexico. He received the brevet of captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, and major, Sept. 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. He was married in 1848 to Martha, daughter of William Henry Thompson of Norfolk, Va. He served as aide-de-camp to General Worth, 1846-49; in Florida against the Seminoles, 1849-50 and 1856-57; was promoted captain, 4th artillery, Sept. 16, 1850, and was detailed on frontier duty, 1857-61. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 29, 1861, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Virginia state militia intrusted with organization of the artillery and cavalry. He was commissioned colonel, May 8, 1861, and major-general, Feb. 13, 1862. He was appointed to the command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia with headquarters at Charleston, and was relieved by Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Sept. 15, 1862. On Oct. 13, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant-general C.S.A., and on the 14th superseded Gen. Earl Van Dorn in command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, owing to the disastrous defeat of Van Dorn at Corinth. He established his headquarters at Jackson, Miss., where he commanded the Confederate forces composed of 25,000 men. On March 24, 1862, when the commands of Pemberton and Bragg were placed under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with

headquarters at Chattanooga, Pemberton commanded the army in defence of Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 27, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863. He opposed General Grant's army at Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863, and after four hours of hard fighting fell back across the Big Black River to Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. The siege of Vicksburg lasted till July 4, 1863, when owing to a scarcity of ammunition and provisions, and having lost all hope of being re-enforced by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Pemberton surrendered his entire army of 29,491 officers, soldiers and non-combatants. He was paroled, returned to Richmond, and resigned his commission in the Confederate States army, but was re-appointed inspector of ordnance with the rank of colonel. After the war he retired to Warrentown, Va., and in 1876 moved to Perth Amboy, N.J., and subsequently to Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *The Terms of Surrender* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. III. He died at Penlylyn, Pa., July 13, 1881.

Pender William, Dorsey, soldier, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., Feb. 6, 1834; son of James and Sarah (Routh) Pender. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery, July 1, 1854. He served in Florida against the Indians, 1854-55; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, Aug. 16, 1854, and was on frontier duty, 1856-59, in New Mexico, Washington, Oregon and California. He was married, March 3, 1859, to Mary Frances, daughter of the Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd of North Carolina. He was adjutant of the 1st dragoons, Nov. 8, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861, and resigned his commission in the U. S. army, March 21, 1861. He was commissioned captain of artillery in the provisional army of the Confederate States and had charge of recruiting in Baltimore, Md., up to May, 1861, when he returned to North Carolina and served as drill master at Raleigh and Garrysburg. He was chosen colonel of the 3d N. C. volunteers, May 16, 1861; was transferred to the 6th N. C. regiment, Aug. 15, 1861, and served in Whiting's brigade, Smith's division, left wing of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in the Peninsular campaign. In the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., May 31-June 1, 1862, by a sudden flank movement he extricated his regiment from a perilous position, thereby saving the entire division, and for this service he was promoted on the field by President Davis to the rank of brigadier-general. He commanded the 6th brigade, composed of the 2d Arkansas battalions, 16th, 22d, 34th, and 38th North Carolina regiments and the 22d Virginia battalion, forming part of A. P. Hill's division, in the Army of Northern Virginia in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862; in Magruder's command, Hill's division, at second Bull Run, Aug. 16-Sept. 2,

1862, and in the Maryland campaign in Jackson's command. At Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, he was praised for the steadiness of his brigade. He opened the battle at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and, although wounded, commanded the division until relieved by Gen. R. E. Colston. He was promoted major-general, May 27, 1863, and his division, composed of the brigades of Generals Scales, Lane, Thomas and McGowan in A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, was conspicuous at Gettysburg when he drove the Federals from the woods on Seminary Ridge, July 2, 1863, and was wounded by a fragment of shell. It was found necessary to amputate his leg and he did not survive the operation. He died at Staunton, Va., July 18, 1863.

PENDLETON, Edmund, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Va., Sept. 9, 1721; son of Henry Pendleton, and grandson of Philip and Isabella (Hurt) Pendleton. Philip Pendleton emigrated from Norwich, England, in 1674, settled in Virginia and was buried in King and Queen county. Edmund Pendleton received no school training, but early in life became assistant to the clerk of Caroline county, under whom he had an opportunity to read law. He was licensed to practise law in 1744, became justice of the peace in 1751, and was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1752-74. He declared the stamp act unconstitutional, and that it did not bind the inhabitants of Virginia; was a member of the committee of correspondence in 1773, a member of the colonial convention of 1774, called by reason of the Boston port-bill, and of which he was elected president. He was chosen by that body a delegate to the 1st continental congress, serving from Sept. 5, 1774, to Oct. 26, 1774, and accompanied George Washington, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison and Patrick Henry to Philadelphia in September, 1774. As president of the Virginia convention of 1774, he was the governor of the embryo colony until the state constitution was framed and adopted in May, 1776, when he again served as president and was also appointed president of the committee of safety. He drew up the instructions of the Virginia convention to the delegates in congress, proposing a declaration of independence, in which document he expressed the sentiments of Virginia in the words used almost verbatim in the declaration itself as written by Jefferson. He belonged to the planter class, and his position as head of the committee of safety gave him the control of the militia and of the foreign correspondence of Virginia. When the state government was organized under the constitution he was elected speaker of the house of burgesses, and with George Wythe and Thomas Jefferson revised the colonial laws. He was re-

elected speaker in 1777, and upon the organization of the court of chancery was made its president by a unanimous vote, and was transferred to the head of the court of appeals on its formation in 1779, holding the office up to the time of his death. He was president of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution and was its most eloquent advocate before the convention. In 1789 President Washington appointed him judge of the U.S. district court of Virginia, but he declined the office. He wrote a protest against waging war against France in 1789, claiming that government to be a "sister republic." He died in Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1803.

PENDLETON, George Hunt, senator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1825; son of Nathaniel Greene (q.v.) and ——— (Hunt) Pendleton. He attended the University of Heidelberg, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married in 1846 to Alice, daughter of Francis Scott and Mary Tayloe (Lloyd) Key. He was state senator, 1854-56, and a Democratic representative in the 35th-38th congresses, 1856-63. He was one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for President in 1860, and was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with George B. McClellan for President in 1864. He was a member of the Philadelphia Loyalist convention in 1866, and was defeated in the election for governor of the state of Ohio by Rutherford B. Hayes in 1869. He was chosen president of the Kentucky railroad company in 1869, and in 1879 was elected to the U.S. senate, serving until March 4, 1885. He was chairman of the committee on civil service reform, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the civil service law, June 26, 1882. He was appointed U.S. minister to Germany by President Cleveland in 1885, serving 1885-89. He died in Brussels, Belgium, Nov. 24, 1889.

PENDLETON, John Overton, representative, was born in Wellsburgh, Brooke county, Virginia, July 4, 1851; son of Maj. Joseph H. (C.S.A.) and Margaret (Ewing) Pendleton; grandson of Dr. Joseph Winston and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Pendleton and of Albert G. and Jane (Campbell) Ewing, and a descendant of Philip Pendleton, New Kent, Va., 1674; of Maj. James Goodwin, York, Va., 1648; of William Ewin, Rockingham, Va., 1761, and of Alexander Campbell, Bethany, Va., 1810. He removed with his parents to Wheeling and attended Aspen Hill academy, Louisa county, Va., 1865-69, and Bethany college, West Va., 1869-70. He established a law practice in Wheeling in April, 1874, and became active in politics. He was the Democratic nominee for state senator in 1886, but was defeated; was given a certificate of election as representative from the first congressional district of West Virginia in

the 51st congress in 1888 and took his seat which was successfully contested by George W. Atkinson, who succeeded him on Feb. 27, 1890. He was re-elected to the 52d and 53d congresses, serving, 1891-95.

PENDLETON, John Strother, representative, was born in Culpeper county, Va., March 1, 1802; son of William and Ann (Strother) Pendleton; grandson of James and Mary (Bowie) Pendleton; great-grandson of Henry and Mary (Taylor) Pendleton, and a descendant of Philip Pendleton of Norwich, England, who immigrated to America in 1674 and married Isabella Hurt. He was a leading lawyer of Culpeper county; member of the Virginia legislature for several years prior to 1840; chargé d'affaires to the republic of Chili, 1841-44; representative from the Culpeper district in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1845-49, and U. S. minister resident to the Argentine Confederation, 1852-54. In conjunction with Gen. R. C. Schenck of Ohio, who was at the time U. S. Minister to Brazil, he negotiated a treaty with Paraguay and Uruguay. He died in Culpeper county, Va., Nov. 19, 1868.

PENDLETON, Louis (Beauregard), author and journalist, was born at Tebeauville (now Waycross), Ga., April 21, 1861; son of Philip Coleman and Catharine (Tebeau) Pendleton; grandson of Coleman Pendleton, a Virginian, who settled in Georgia, and married Martha, daughter of Benjamin Gilbert, a captain in the Revolution, and great-grandson of Capt. Philip Pendleton also an officer of the Revolution. His father was editor (1840-45) of *The Magnolia*, the first magazine ever published south of Richmond, Va. Louis attended the Valdosta, Ga., high school. Later he was a student for two years at the College of the New Jerusalem Church, Philadelphia, also taking a course in modern languages at the Berlitz school. In 1899 he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Macon, Ga., Telegraph*. He is the author of: *Bewitched* (1888); *In the Wire-Grass* (1889); *King Tom and the Runaways* (1890); *The Wedding Garment* (1894); *The Sons of Ham* (1895); *In the Okefinokee* (1895); *Corona of the Nantahalas* (1895); *Carita* (1898); *A Forest Drama* (1902); *Little Tiger Tail* (1902), and short stories contributed to periodicals.

PENDLETON, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Culpeper county, Va., in 1756. He joined the Revolutionary army, 1775; was promoted brevet-major, serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Nathanael Greene, and received the thanks of congress for his gallantry at Eutaw Springs, S.C., Sept. 8, 1781. On the close of the war he studied law in Georgia and was subsequently appointed U. S. district judge. He was proposed to President Washington as a candidate for the office of secretary of state, but was objected to by Alexander Hamil-

ton, who afterward became his friend and for whom Pendleton acted as second in his duel with Aaron Burr. He was a delegate to the Federal constitutional convention in 1787, but was not present when the constitution of the United States was signed. He was a member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati. In 1796 he settled in practice in New York city, where he married his second wife, Susan, daughter of Dr. John Bard (q.v.). He became judge of Dutchess county, residing on a farm at Hyde Park, N.Y., where he died, Oct. 20, 1821.

PENDLETON, Nathaniel Greene, representative, was born in Savannah, Ga., in August, 1793; son of Nathaniel Pendleton, jurist (q.v.). He was graduated at Columbia college in 1813, and was married to a Miss Hunt. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, U.S.A., 1813-15; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1818, where he practised law, was a member of the state senate, 1825-27, and a representative from the first district in the 27th congress, 1841-43. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1861.

PENDLETON, William Kimbrough, educator, was born in Louisa county, Va., Sept. 3, 1817; son of Edmund and Unity Yancey (Kimbrough) Pendleton, and great-grandson of John Pendleton, who was a brother of Judge Edmund Pendleton (q.v.). He was graduated in an elective course of classical, scientific and philosophical studies, and from the law department of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In the same year he was married to Lavinia Macgregor; secondly, in 1847, to Clarinda, both daughters of Alexander and Margaret (Brown) Campbell, and thirdly, in 1855, to Catharine Huntington, daughter of Judge Leicester King of Warren, Ohio. In 1840 he removed to Bethany, Va., to take part in the founding of Bethany college, in which institution he was professor and vice-president until 1866, when he succeeded Mr. Campbell as president. From 1846 till its discontinuance in 1870, he was co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger*, and from then until his death was on the staff of *The Christian Standard*. He was senatorial representative in the West Virginia state constitutional convention of 1877, and a member of the committee on finance and education. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He was state superintendent of public schools in 1873, during this term practically framing the school law, which stood without material change for twenty years, and subsequently served in the same office four years. He died at Bethany, W. Va., Sept. 1, 1899.

PENDLETON, William Nelson, clergyman and soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1809; son of Edmund, Jr., of Caroline County, Va.,

and Lucy (Nelson) Pendleton, and a descendant of Philip and Isabella (Hurt) Pendleton, who came from Norwich, England, to Virginia in 1674, and of Thomas Nelson ("Scotch Tom") who came from Penrith, England, to Virginia in 1705. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, July 1, 1830. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the academy, 1831-32; was transferred to the 4th artillery, Oct. 27, 1832; was in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1832-33, and resigned his commission in the army, Oct. 31, 1833, to accept the chair of mathematics in Bristol college, Penn. He was professor at Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1837-38; was admitted to the diaconate of the P.E. church in 1837, and to the priesthood in 1838. In 1838 he established the Episcopal high school at Alexandria, Va., and was its principal, 1838-44. He was in Baltimore, Md., 1844-47; rector of All



Saint's church, Frederick, Md., 1847-53; rector of Latimer parish, Lexington, 1853-61, and upon the outbreak of the civil war joined the Confederate army as captain of the Rockbridge artillery. He was promoted to the rank of colonel and appointed chief of artillery to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston commanding the Army of the Shenandoah, and served as such from July 21, 1861, to the close of the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general in March, 1862, and commanded the reserve artillery in the Maryland campaign and at Sharpsburg, Sept. 15, 1862. At Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he was commander-in-chief of all the artillery, consisting of the horse-artillery and of 15 battalions of four batteries each, and directed the Confederate artillery in the duel with the Federal, preceding the charge of Pickett's division. At the surrender at Appomattox he was appointed with Generals Longstreet and Gordon to negotiate the terms of surrender. In 1865 he returned to his parish at Lexington, Va., where he remained as rector until his death. He was a founder of Grace Memorial church, erected to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, for which he raised the money by delivering lectures on the war throughout the South. His statements in regard to the failure of Longstreet to commence the attack on the morning of the second day of the battle, were accepted by President Davis, but

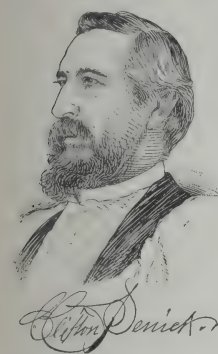
denied by General Longstreet, and led to an unsettled historical controversy. (See "Lee's Right Wing at Gettysburg" by James Longstreet in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," Vol. III, pp. 339-56). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1857. He is the author of: *Science, a Witness for the Bible* (1860). He died in Lexington, Va., Jan. 15, 1888.

PENFIELD, Edward, artist, was born in New York city, June 2, 1866; son of Josiah and Ellen (Moore) Penfield, and grandson of Henry L. Penfield of Rye, N.Y. He studied at the Art Students' league, New York city, and in Europe, chiefly in England and Holland. In 1890 he became art director of Harpers' *Magazine*, *Bazar*, and *Weekly*, which position he resigned in February, 1901, to give his entire time to art. He became especially well known through his poster designs and magazine illustrations in color, and was the pioneer in America in the use of flat colors in posters. All the posters for Harpers' *Magazine*, 1893-99, were designed by him.

PENFIELD, Frederic Courtland, diplomat and author, was born in East Haddam, Conn., April 23, 1855; son of Daniel and Sophia (Young) Penfield, and grandson of Zebulon Penfield of Penfield Hill, Portland, Conn. He was graduated at Russell's Military school, New Haven, Conn., in 1876 and studied later in Germany. He was a member of the editorial staff of the Hartford, Conn., *Courant*, 1880-85, and was by appointment of President Cleveland, U.S. vice-consul-general at London, 1885-89, and U.S. diplomatic agent and consul-general to Egypt, 1893-97. He was made a fellow of the Royal Geographical society, London, 1886; an officer of the French academy, 1898; was decorated with the order of the Palms Académique by the French government, and with the grand cross of the Order of Medjidieh by the Sultan of Turkey; was given the Grand Commander degree of the Order of Osmanieh by the Khedive of Egypt, 1897, and received many other foreign honors. He is the author of: *Present-Day Egypt* (1899), and numerous articles in the leading American and English magazines and reviews.

PENICK, Charles Clifton, third missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, and 117th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Charlotte county, Va., Dec. 9, 1843; son of Edwin Anderson and Mary (Hamner) Penick, and grandson of Charles Penick and of Clifton Hamner. He attended Hampden Sidney college and the military institute at Danville, Va., and was graduated from the Theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., in 1869. He served throughout the civil war as quartermaster-sergeant in the 38th Virginia regiment, Pickett's division, C.S.A. He

was ordained deacon at Alexandria, June 26, 1869, and priest at the same place by Bishop Johns, June 24, 1870. He was rector of Emmanuel church, Goodson, Va.; St. George's church, Mt. Savage, Md., 1870-73; Church of the Messiah, Baltimore, 1873-77; was chosen missionary bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, West Africa, and was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Alexandria, Feb. 13, 1877, by Bishops Atkinson, Whittle, Pinkney, and Dudley. He was married in 1881 to Mary Hoge of Wheeling, W. Va. He served in Africa until 1883, when he resigned, and was rector of St. Andrew's church, Louisville, Ky., 1883-93; general agent for commission of the P.E. church for colored people, 1893-96; rector of St. Mark's church, Richmond, Va., 1896-99, and rector of Christ church, Fairmont, W. Va., from 1899. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1877. He is the author of:



More Than a Prophet (1880); *Advice to the Church in Africa*; *Hopes, Perils and Struggles of the Negroes in America*; *What Can the Church do for the Negro in the United States?* *The Wonders of Christmas*; *Origin of the Church Building*; *Eternal Life*; *The Science of Missions*; *Birth, Life, Reign and Glory of Christ in the Soul*; *Our Dead—Our Memories—Our Lessons—Our Duties*; *The Commonwealth and the Prisoner*.

PENINGTON, Edward, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1726; son of Isaac Penington, sheriff; grandson of Edward Penington (1667-1711), who immigrated in 1698 to Pennsylvania with William Penn (q. v.), his half brother by marriage, was surveyor-general of the province, and the author of: "The Discoverer Discovered" (1695), "Rabshakeh Rebuked" (1695), and "Observations upon George Keith's Earnest Expostulation" (1696). Edward Penington, 2d, was educated in Friends schools, became a merchant in Philadelphia and judge of the court of common pleas. In 1762 he was made by the assembly of Pennsylvania, a trustee of the state house (Independence Hall) "for the use of the freemen of the Province and their Representatives." He was attorney for Ann Penn and in 1767 offered Pennsbury Manor for sale; was elected a member of the American Philosophical

society in 1768, and treasurer of the Society for the Cultivation of Silk in 1770. He formed the committee of correspondence in May, 1774, and was a member of the Provincial convention of July, 1774. When, however, the British threatened Philadelphia in 1777, his loyalty to the colonists was suspected, and he was sent to Virginia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1796.

PENINGTON, John, author, was born at Mulberry Hill, Monmouth county, N. J., Aug. 1, 1799; grandson of Edward Penington (q. v.) He attended the College of New Jersey and studied law with John Sergeant of Philadelphia, but did not graduate or practice. He became connected with the Bank of the United States and upon the failure of this institution, established a book store in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania and of the American Philosophical society in 1839. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He is the author of: *An Examination of Beauchamp Plantagenet's Description of the Province of New Albion* (1840); *Scraps Osteologic and Archeological* (1841), and edited a "Description of New York," by Daniel Danton, published in 1670, which was reprinted by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (1845). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1867.

PENN, John, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in London, England, July 14, 1729; son of Richard (1706-1771) and Hannah (Lardner) Penn, and grandson of William the founder, and Hannah (Callowhill) Penn. He immigrated to America early in life; was a member of the council of the colony of Pennsylvania, 1753-54, and after serving as commissioner to the congress at Albany in 1754, visited England, 1755-63, returning in 1763 as lieutenant-governor of the colony of Pennsylvania. The Mason and Dixon line was run during his administration in 1767-68, and in the latter year the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., was accomplished. Upon his father's death in 1771, he returned to England, where he remained until 1773, when he was appointed governor of Pennsylvania. He opposed the action of the British parliament in its method of taxation of the colonists, but fearing a royal government for the province might supplant the proprietors took no active part in the contention with the crown. In July, 1775, he was superseded by the committee of safety who doubted his loyalty to the colonies, and in 1776 by the supreme executive council. He was arrested, Aug. 12, 1777, and imprisoned, but was released, May 15, 1778, his rights as proprietor being set aside by the state legislature, June 28, 1779. His branch of the Penn family received £32,500 in compensation, and the Penn heirs later received from

England £4000. He died in Bucks county, Pa. and his remains were subsequently transferred from under Christ church, Philadelphia, to the home of the Penns in England. The date of his death is Feb. 9, 1795.

PENN, John, signer, was born in Caroline county, Va., May 17, 1741; son of Moses and Catharine (Taylor) Penn. His early education was limited, owing to the neglect of his father, and when his father died in 1759 he began the study of law with his cousin Edmund Pendleton, and in 1762 was admitted to the bar. He was married in 1763 to Susan Lyme. In 1774 he removed to Granville county, N.C., and established himself in practice. He was a delegate to the Continental congress in 1775, succeeding Richard Caswell, who resigned to assume the governorship of North Carolina, and signed the Declaration of Independence in August, 1776. He was again a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-80, and by request of the North Carolina legislature, took charge of the affairs of the state during its occupation by the British army. He was appointed receiver of taxes for North Carolina by Robert Morris in 1784, but resigned after one month's service, owing to the indifference of the people to support the cause of the colonies by their proportion of the tax levied. He died in Granville county, N. C., in September, 1788.

PENN, William, founder of Pennsylvania, was born on Tower Hill, London, England, Oct. 16, 1644; son of William (1621-1670) and Margaret (Jasper) Penn. His father was a lieutenant, captain, rear-admiral, vice-admiral and admiral in the English navy; served in the first Dutch wars as general, 1653-55; was captain commander of the royal fleet in the fight against the Dutch fleet in 1664, and was knighted in 1697. William attended school at Chigwell and a private school in London. He matriculated as a gentleman commoner at Christ church, Oxford university, and



while there was foremost in opposing the introduction of a more elaborate ceremonial service into the church, became a follower of George Fox, and when a rule compelling all the students to wear college gowns was enforced, led a rebellious band, who tore the vestments from the backs of their wearers. For this act he was expelled from the college. His

non-conformist views greatly displeased his father, who brought him to London and introduced him into the gayest society, hoping to change his notions. He joined the Society of Friends in 1667, which so enraged his father that he disowned him. He began to preach and write in behalf of the Friends, and in 1668 published a pamphlet entitled *The Sandy Foundation Shaken*, for which he was arrested and committed to the Tower. His imprisonment lasted nine months, during which time he wrote *No Cross, No Crown*. Upon his release he left London and resumed control of his estates in Cork, where he preached at the Friends meetings and wrote religious pamphlets. In 1670 he returned to London, was again arrested, in company with William Mead, and was tried but not convicted. Upon the death of his father in 1692, he inherited a large estate, and in 1694 was married to Gulielma Maria (Proude) Springet. His wife died in 1694 and the same year, upon the withdrawal of the declaration of indulgence and the imprisonment of George Fox, Penn went to court in behalf of Fox, whose release he obtained from the Duke of York. About this time he engaged in a controversy with Richard Baxter. In 1677 he made a missionary voyage to Holland and Germany in company with Fox, Barclay and other prominent Quakers. He entered politics in the endeavor to make them contribute to the advancement of religion; spoke for Algernon Sidney, who was a candidate for parliament, and in 1680 entered upon the great project which he had formed in his student days, the planting of a colony in America. With the downfall of the Dutch rule in New York, the Duke of York had become owner of New Jersey. This he divided into West and East Jersey, selling the latter to Lord Berkeley and the former to Sir George Carteret, who in turn disposed of it to Edward Byllinge, a Quaker. West Jersey later became the property of Penn, as receiver of the creditors of Byllinge. In 1679 East Jersey was for sale and Penn, with eleven others, bought it at auction. Twelve more Quakers were added to this number and they appointed Robert Barclay governor of New Jersey. Penn found in 1680 that the king was in his father's debt to the amount of 16,000 pounds, for unpaid salary and loans, and he agreed to change the debt for land in America. The territory thus obtained was "bounded on the east by the Delaware River from twelve miles northward of New Castle to the 40th degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distance from New Castle unto the beginning of the 40th degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." The charter was signed, March 4, 1681, and on Aug. 21, 1682, the Duke of York

released the tract of land called Pennsylvania, to William Penn. He acquired the land as "King's tenant," having the right to make laws, and to appoint judges and other officers. The laws enjoined that all persons who confessed one almighty God to be creator and ruler of the world and who lived peaceably and justly in society were not to be molested for their religious practice or ministry. All children at the age of twelve were to be taught some useful trade; all proceedings in the courts of law were to be made as short as possible; capital crimes to consist of two, murder and treason; all prisons to be made into workhouses; no oaths to be required, and drinking healths, trading in rum, cursing, lying, fighting, gaining and the pleasures of the theatre, were prohibited. Colonists soon sought the land across the sea, a hundred acres being promised for forty shillings; but in cleaning the ground, one acre of trees was to be left for every five acres cleared. The Indian difficulties were to be settled by a jury of six planters and six Indians. Penn sailed for the colony in 1682 on the ship *Welcome* with one hundred passengers, mostly Quakers. Twenty-five died of smallpox on the voyage and the remainder landed at Newcastle, Del., Nov. 28, and entered Pennsylvania, Nov. 29, 1682. He established his capital city at a place called by the Indians Coaquannoc and which he called Philadelphia. He now made his famous treaty with the Indians, recognizing them as the owners of the land. Several meetings between the Quakers and Indians to transfer land took place beneath the spreading elm at Shackamaxon, June 23, 1683. The generosity shown by Penn to the Indians contributed to peace, and emigrants arrived in large numbers. The indefinite boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland caused serious complications, as Lord Baltimore claimed considerable of the territory held by Penn, including Philadelphia. Hearing that Baltimore was on his way to England to lay the question before the privy council, Penn immediately followed him in August, 1684. Upon the death of Charles II., in 1685, and the accession of James, the Duke of York, Penn, although opposed to the Roman Catholic religion, kept the position of favorite and agent of the court. He obtained the freedom of all Quakers, and supported the king in the abolishment of the "tests," which prevented Roman Catholics from holding office, claiming that the declaration of indulgence was the sovereign remedy of the English constitution. Thus during James's reign Penn became influential in affairs of state. In 1688, when James was dethroned and William of Orange succeeded, Penn was arrested and upon examination said that he had done nothing but what he could

answer for before God and all the princes in the world and that he loved his country and the Protestant religion above his life. He was thereupon released. In 1690 he was accused of receiving a letter from James asking for help; but he replied that "he could not hinder the king from writing to him," and was again discharged. Later in the year he was arrested with others, imprisoned for several months awaiting trial, and hearing after his release that another warrant was out against his liberty, hid himself for three years. He was publicly proclaimed a traitor and deprived of the government of his colony. His pardon was secured in 1693. He was married secondly, in 1695, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hollister) Calowhill of Bristol, England. In 1699 Penn made his second visit, bringing his family with him to Philadelphia which was at this time a city of nearly seven thousand population. During his exile the colony had divided into two parties, the proprietary and the popular. The acting governor was a soldier and his warlike notions confused the Quakers. Although slaves were brought into the colony, they were well treated, Penn liberating them in 1701. When a movement to put an end to all proprietary governments was instigated, Penn returned to England, Oct. 28, 1701. Upon his withdrawal, disputes again arose in the colony on the question of bearing arms, and an unending strife began between the governor's deputy and the people. Affairs became so disheartening that in 1712 he thought seriously of selling the governorship. His affairs in Ireland claimed his attention, since by an unmolested system of fraudulent bookkeeping Penn found himself in debt to the estate of Philip Ford, his late manager, for more than ten thousand pounds and Ford's widow sued Penn for three thousand pounds' rent, which was due from the property held by Penn as tenant. He was arrested while at a religious meeting; was imprisoned for debt in the Fleet jail, but released by the subscription of his friends, and a compromise was made with the Fords. The colony also was improving under the administration of a new governor and the province soon yielded Penn a substantial income. He suffered a paralytic stroke in 1712 which impaired his memory. He died at Ruscombe, Berkshire, England, July 30, 1718.

PENNELL, Joseph, artist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1860. He attended the Philadelphia public schools, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. He was married to Elizabeth Robins. For his art work he was awarded honorable mention and medals at various exhibitions in Paris, Philadelphia and Chicago, and a gold medal at the World's

Fair, Paris, 1900. He made his home in London where he became a leading member of the Society of Illustrators. His published works include: *A Canterbury Pilgrimage* (1885); *An Italian Pilgrimage* (1886); *Two Pilgrims' Progress* (1887); *Our Sentimental Journey through France and Italy* (1888); *Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen* (1889); *Our Journey to the Hebrides* (1889); *Charing Cross to St. Paul's, with notes by Justin McCarthy* (1890); *The Stream of Pleasure* (1891); *The Jew at Home* (1892); *Play in Provence* (1893); *To Gipsyland* (1893); *Modern Illustration* (1895); *The Illustration of Books* (1896); *The Alhambra* (1896); *The Work of Charles Keene* (1897); *Lithography and Lithographers* (with his wife, 1899).

PENNEY, Joseph, educator, was born in Ardaly, county Down, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1793. He was a student at Trinity college, Dublin; was graduated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1813; attended the Theological seminary at Ballinabusch, Ireland, 1815-19, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Down, March 2, 1819. He immigrated to the United States in May, 1819; was engaged as an instructor at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., 1819-21; was ordained by the presbytery of Newburgh in 1822, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Rochester, N.Y., 1822-32. He visited Europe during his pastorate and organized the first temperance society on the continent. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Northampton, Mass., 1833-35; president and curator of Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., 1835-39, pastor in New York city, 1839-43, and at Nyack, N.Y., 1843-47. He was active in promoting the causes of temperance and education. He resided at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1847-56, and in 1856 returned to Rochester, N.Y. He was married, May 2, 1822, to Margaret, daughter of William Sterling, a merchant of New York city. He received the degree D.D. from Union college in 1831. He died in Rochester, N.Y., March 22, 1860.

PENNINGTON, Alexander Cummings McWhorter, representative, was born in Newark, N.J., July 2, 1810; son of Samuel (1765-1835) and Sarah (Hayes) Pennington; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Sandford) Pennington, and of Major Samuel and Sarah (Bruen) Hayes, and a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, New Haven, Conn., 1643, and an original settler of Newark, N.J., and of Obediah Bruen of Newark, N.J., and New London, Conn., 1639. Alexander Pennington was appointed a cadet, U.S. Military academy, 1826; resigned in 1828; was educated for the law, and practised in Newark. He was married, Feb. 1, 1836, to Ann Johnston, daughter of Robert and Ann Johnston (Pennington) Kennedy. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature for

two years; a representative from the Essex district in the 33d and 34th congresses, 1853-57, and brigadier-general of New Jersey militia for several years. He removed to New York city in 1857, where he continued his practice. He died in New York city, Jan. 25, 1867.

PENNINGTON, Alexander Cummings McWhorter, soldier, was born in Newark, N.J., Jan. 8, 1838; son of Alexander Cummings McWhorter, representative, and Ann Johnston (Kennedy) Pennington. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1860, and was promoted in the army brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery, July 1, 1860. He served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1860-61, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d artillery, Feb. 1, 1861. He served during the civil war in garrison at Washington, D.C., in 1861; in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., 1861-62; was promoted 1st lieutenant May, 14, 1861; was engaged in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, March to August, 1862, in Horse Battery A, 2d artillery, and in the Maryland Rappahannock and Pennsylvania campaigns, September, 1862, to July, 1863, commanding Horse Battery M, 2d artillery. He was brevetted captain, June 9, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Beverly Ford, Va., and brevetted major, July 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign. He was engaged in the Rapidan and Richmond campaigns, 1863-64; was promoted captain, March 30, 1864; served in General Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, August to October, 1864; was promoted colonel of the 3d New Jersey cavalry volunteers, Oct. 1, 1864, and commanded the 1st brigade, 3d cavalry division, October, 1864, to May, 1865. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and participated in Sheridan's raid, Feb. 12 to March 26, 1865. He commanded the 1st brigade, 3d cavalry division, in the Richmond campaign, March to April, 1865, was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war and brigadier-general, U.S.V., July 15, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 1, 1865. He commanded a battery at San Francisco, Cal., 1865-67; was on various posts, 1867-85; was pro-



moted major in the 4th artillery Nov. 8, 1882; was a director of instruction in the U. S. artillery school at Fort Monroe, 1885-92, and artillery inspector of the Department of the East, 1892-96. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of 4th artillery, Nov. 28, 1892; colonel of 2d artillery Oct. 29, 1896, and was stationed at Fort Adams, R.I., 1896-98. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain he was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, commanding at Camp Black, L.I., May to July, 1898, and was in command of the Department of the Gulf, July 4, 1898, to March 22, 1899. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Oct. 16, 1899, and was retired at his own request, Oct. 17, 1899. He was married, Feb. 5, 1863, to Clara Miller, daughter of the Rev. John French, chaplain and professor of ethics, U.S. Military academy, West Point, N.Y. He was elected a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Military Order of American Wars, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1864.

PENNINGTON, William, governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, N.J., May 4, 1796; son of Gov. William Sandford and Phoebe (Wheeler) Pennington. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B. 1813, A.M., 1816. He was clerk of the U.S. district court, 1815-26; studied law with Theodore Frelinghuysen; was admitted to the bar in 1820, and practised in Newark. He married Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Burnet. He was a representative in the state assembly; was elected governor of the state in 1837, to succeed Philemon Dickerson, and served by successive re-elections until 1843. He also served *ex officio* as chancellor and judge of the prerogative court. During his gubernatorial administration the "broad seal war" occurred, caused by the congressional election of 1838. Six representatives were to be elected from New Jersey on a general ticket; the validity of the election of five of these was questioned, and Governor Pennington was obliged to commission those who should properly represent the state. He therefore commissioned the five Whig candidates who, according to the statistics, had the majority of votes. When it was found that the five votes from New Jersey must decide the speakership of the house, an excited debate took place, John Quincy Adams presiding as temporary chairman. The result was the election of Robert M. S. Hunter as speaker and the five Democratic members from New Jersey were admitted to seats. Considerable feeling was aroused by the fact that seats were refused to the candidates commissioned under the "broad seal" of a sovereign state of the United States. Governor

Pennington was a Republican representative in the 35th congress, 1839-61, and was chosen speaker after a contest extending over two months. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1848-62. His death was caused by a dose of morphine administered through the blunder of a druggist. He died in Newark, N.J., Feb. 16, 1862.

PENNINGTON, William Sandford, governor of New Jersey, was born in Newark, N.J., in 1757; son of Samuel and Mary (Sandford) Pennington; grandson of Judah Pennington, and a descendant of Ephraim Pennington, New Haven, 1643. He attended the district schools and was apprenticed to his maternal uncle, a Royalist, who cancelled his indentures when William joined the patriot army. He served in the 2d regiment, New Jersey artillery, under General Knox, and in 1780 was commissioned a lieutenant. He was wounded at the siege of Yorktown, and attained the rank of captain in the U.S. army. He engaged in various employments after his resignation; was a representative in the state assembly in 1797, and in 1801 a member of the council. He studied law with Elias Boudinot, was admitted to the bar in 1802 and practised in Newark. He married Phoebe, daughter of Capt. James Wheeler, a Revolutionary soldier. He was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, Feb. 28, 1804; was chosen governor of the state and chancellor *ex officio* to succeed Aaron Ogden in 1813, and served until he succeeded Robert Morris, deceased, as judge of the U.S. district court of New Jersey, serving as such, 1815-26. He is the author of *Supreme Court Reports* (1803-16). He died in Newark, N.J., Sept. 17, 1826.



PENNOCK, Alexander Mosely, naval officer, was born in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 1, 1813. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy in April, 1828; served in the Pacific and Brazilian squadrons, 1828-34; was promoted passed midshipman in 1834, and was attached to the Mediterranean and East Indian squadrons, 1834-39. He was commissioned lieutenant in March, 1839, and commander in December, 1855. He was a member of the Paraguay expedition, 1859-60, in command of the steamer *Southern Star*. He was promoted captain, Jan. 2, 1863, was fleet captain of the Mississippi squadron, 1862-64; was on duty at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1866-67; and was given command of the flag-ship *Franklin* of the European squadron in 1868; was promoted commodore, May 6, 1868, and in 1869 commanded the entire European squadron. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1872 and retired in 1875. He died at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 20, 1876.

PENNOYER, Sylvester, governor of Oregon, was born in Groton, N.Y., July 6, 1831; son of Justus Powers and Elizabeth (Howland) Pennoyer, and a descendant of Robert Pennoyer, who came to Massachusetts in 1670 and left real estate yielding \$40 annually, to Harvard college. He was graduated at Homer academy, at Harvard law school in 1854, and in 1855 moved to Oregon, where he was married to Mary A. Allen of Portland. He engaged in teaching school, 1855-60, and subsequently in lumbering. He was editor of the *Oregon Herald*, 1868-71; was elected governor of Oregon in 1886 and 1890, serving 1887-95, and was mayor of Portland, 1896. He died in Portland, Oregon, May 30, 1902.

PENNYBACKER, Isaac Samuels, senator, was born in Shenandoah county, Va., Sept. 3, 1805; son of Benjamin and Sarah (Samuels) Pennybacker; grandson of Capt. Dirck, a Revolutionary war officer, and Hannah (De Haven) Pennybacker, and a descendant of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker, the founders of the family in America. Isaac S. Pennybacker matriculated at Washington college, Va., but did not graduate; studied in the Winchester law school; was admitted to the bar, and settled in practice in Harrisonburg, Va. He was married in May, 1832, to Sarah A., daughter of Col. Zebulon Dyer. He was a Democratic representative from the fourteenth Virginia district in the 25th congress, 1837-39, and was judge of the U.S. district court of Western Virginia, 1839-45. He declined the office of U.S. attorney-general, that of justice of the supreme court of Virginia, and the nomination of the Democratic party for governor of the state. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1845, succeeding W. C. Rives, his term to expire March 3, 1851. He was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution by President Polk. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1847.

PENNYPACKER, Galusha, soldier, was born at Valley Forge, Pa., June 1, 1844; son of Joseph, junior, and Tamson Amelia (Workizer) Pennypacker, and grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Funk) Pennypacker, and of John and Sarah (Rooks) Workizer. His father was a volunteer aide on the staff of General Worth during the Mexican war, and his great-grandfather, Matthias Pennypacker, was a bishop of the Mennonite church and grandson of Hendrick Pannebecker, the immigrant, a native of Holland, a surveyor for the Penns, and a large landholder in Pennsylvania. Galusha Pennypacker attended the Phoenixville Classical institute and left school in April, 1861, to enter the army as a non-commissioned staff officer in the 9th Pennsylvania three months' volunteers. At the close of his enlistment he entered the volunteer army for the war, Aug. 22, 1861, as captain in the 97th

Pennsylvania volunteers; was promoted major, Oct. 7, 1861, and served in the 10th army corps, department of the south, 1862-65, commanding his regiment in the 1st brigade, in Gen. A. H. Terry's siege operations on Morris Island, S. C., August-September, 1863. He commanded a most successful expedition

against Woodstock Mills, Fla., in February, 1864, and in April, 1864, was placed in command of the post at Fernandina, having been promoted lieutenant-colonel, April 3, 1864. He was transferred to the Army of the James under Gen. B. F. Butler, and was promoted colonel, June 23, 1864. He

was in action at Swift's Creek, May 9; Drewry's Bluff, May 16, and Chester Station, May 18, 1864. He commanded his regiment in the charge upon Pickett's division at Green Plains, May 20; lost 176 of 295 men; was carried off the field after receiving three wounds, and was in the hospital at Fort Monroe for three months. He was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 10th corps in September, 1864, and took part in the engagements at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plain and Malvern Hill; in the trenches before Petersburg, and in the capture of New Market Heights. He was wounded and his horse shot under him in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort Gilmer; was in command of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 24th corps before Petersburg in December, 1864, and took part in Gen. B. F. Butler's unsuccessful effort to capture Fort Fisher, N.C., Dec. 25, 1864, and in the capture of the fort by General Terry, Jan. 15, 1865. He was the first brigade commander to gain the third traverse of the fort, where he planted the flag of his old regiment, the 97th Pennsylvania, and desperately wounded, fell inside of the fort, followed and rescued by his men. He was in the hospital at Fort Monroe for ten months. General Terry claimed that but for his bravery the assault would probably have failed, and designated him the real "hero of Fort Fisher." He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 15, 1865; was promoted to that rank Feb. 18, 1865, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. The medal of honor was conferred on him by congress for distinguished bravery in the battle, and he was appointed colonel of the 34th U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866; soon transferred to the 16th U.S. infantry;



brevetted brigadier-general and major-general U.S.A., March 2, 1867, and placed on the retired list of the regular army on account of disability from wounds received in action, July 3, 1885. Prior to his retirement he saw considerable service in the regular army, in command at various posts in the south and west. He was wounded seven times within eight months; was the youngest officer to hold the full rank of general in the volunteer army, and the youngest officer in the regular army to hold the rank of colonel and brevet major-general.

PENNYPACKER, Samuel Whitaker, jurist, was born in Phoenixville, Pa., April 9, 1843; son of Dr. Isaac and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker; grandson of Bishop Matthias and Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, and of Joseph and Grace Whitaker, and a descendant of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker. Hendrick Pannebecker emigrated from Homborn, on the upper Rhine, to Pennsylvania, about 1699, and settled on Skippack Creek, where he became a large landholder and surveyor of public lands for the Penns. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was educated in the West Philadelphia institute; served as a private in the 26th emergency regiment in 1863, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, LL.B., in 1866. He was married, Oct. 20, 1870, to Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan B. Broomall, of Phoenixville, Pa. He was made president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1868; served on the board of public education of Philadelphia and was controller of public schools for the 29th ward, 1886-89, and was admitted to practice in the U.S. supreme court in 1887. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, by appointment under Governor Beaver to fill a vacancy, 1889-90, and by election, 1890-1900, and served as president judge of the court. In 1902 he was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican party. He was elected a member of numerous scientific, historical and patriotic societies; was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1886; state commissioner of the Valley Forge reservation; founder and manager of the Pennsylvania society, Sons of the Revolution; a vice-provost of the Philadelphia Law academy, and a member of the supervisory committee on the restoration of Independence Hall. He received the honorary degree of LL.B. from Franklin and Marshall college. In his library he collected about 7000 printed books on early Pennsylvania, of which 260 were from the press of Benjamin Franklin, and his collection relating to the German colonization of Pennsylvania was the largest ever made. He compiled, together with E. G. Platt and Samuel S. Hollingsworth, a *Digest of the English Common Law Reports* (1879); *Pennypacker's*

Supreme Court Cases (4 vols.); *Pennsylvania Colonial Cases*, and aided in the preparation of *Weekly Notes of Cases* (40 vols.). He is the author of the *Annals of Phoenixville and Its Vicinity* (1878); *The Pennypacker Reunion* (1878); *Historical and Biographical Sketches*, many of which have been translated in Dutch and German (1883), and *The Settlement of Germantown*.

PENROSE, Boies, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 1, 1860; son of Dr. Richard Alexander and Sarah Hannah (Boies) Penrose; grandson of the Hon. Charles Bingham and Valeria Fullerton (Biddle) Penrose, and great-grandson of Clement Biddle Penrose, one of the commissioners appointed by Jefferson for the Louisiana territory. He was graduated at Harvard in 1881, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1883. He was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature in 1885; a member of the state senate, 1887-97, and president *pro tempore* of the senate in 1889 and 1891. He was a Republican U.S. senator from Pennsylvania, 1897-1909, serving as chairman of the committee on immigration, and as a member of many important committees. He contributed several chapters on municipal law to the *American and English Encyclopedia of Law*, and with Edward P. Allinson wrote: *Philadelphia; a History of Municipal Development* (1887).

PENROSE, Stephen Beasley Linnard, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1864; son of the Hon. Clement Biddle and Mary (Linnard) Penrose; grandson of the Hon. Charles Bingham and Valeria Fullerton (Biddle) Penrose, and of Stephen Beasley and Emily (L.) Linnard. He was graduated from Williams college in 1885, and from Yale, B.D., 1890. He taught school at Pottstown, Pa., 1885-86; was instructor of Greek and elocution at Williams college, 1886-87, and in 1890 was sent as home missionary by the Congregational Home Missionary society to Dayton, Washington. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Dayton, 1890-94, and in 1894 was elected president of and Cushing Eells professor of mental and moral science at Whitman college, Walla Walla, Wash. He was married in 1896, to Mary Deming, daughter of Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, Conn. He was made a corporate member of A.B.C.F.M. and honorary member of several religious and educational societies.

PENROSE, William Henry, soldier, was born at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., March 10, 1832; son of Capt. James Wilkinson, 1808-1849 (U.S.A.) and Mary Ann (Hoffman) Penrose; grandson of Clement Biddle (1771-1820) and Ann Howard (Bingham) Penrose; great grandson of James (1737-1778) and Sarah (Biddle) Penrose; great²-grandson of Thomas (1709-1757) and Sarah (Coats) Penrose and great³-grandson

of Bartholomew (the emigrant from Cornwall, England, about 1700, ship-builder in Philadelphia) and Hester (Leech) Penrose. He attended Dickinson college, Pa., in 1849, and engaged in business as a civil and mechanical engineer in Michigan. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 3d U.S. infantry, April 13, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 15th New Jersey volunteers, April 18, 1863, and commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th corps from the afternoon of the first day's fight at Chancellorsville (2d Fredericksburg) until three days before the fight at Gettysburg, when Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, absent by reason of wounds received at Crampton's Gap Sept. 14, 1863, returned. He commanded the regiment at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; in Grant's campaign against Richmond early in 1864, and again commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; and through the Wilderness campaign, having been placed in command without regard to rank, being the junior of four colonels while engaged on the battlefield in front of Spottsylvania Court House; continuing in command through the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan, and being wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He was brevetted captain, May 3, 1863, for Marye's Heights, Va., and major, July 2, 1863, for Gettysburg; promoted captain, Sept. 11, 1863; brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 5, 1864, for the Wilderness, Va., colonel, Oct. 19, 1864, for Cedar Creek, Va., brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 19, 1864, for Middleton, Va., and brigadier-general U.S.A., April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 27, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866. He was promoted major of the 12th infantry, May 31, 1883; lieutenant-colonel of the 16th infantry, Aug. 21, 1888, and colonel of the 20th infantry, Nov. 28, 1893. He was transferred to the 16th infantry, Sept. 15, 1894, and was retired, March 10, 1896, by operation of law. He invented a set of infantry equipments recommended for use in the army by a board of officers. In 1903 he was residing at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he conducted a mining bureau of information.

PENTECOST, George Frederick, clergyman and author, was born in Albion, Ill., Sept. 23, 1842; son of Hugh Lockett and Emma (Flower) Pentecost; grandson of Scarboro and Phebe (Lockett) Pentecost and of Georg and Eliza Julia (Andrews) Flower, and a descendant of English (Flower), Huguenot (Pentecost), and Jewish (Andrews) ancestors. He was educated in the public schools; learned the printer's trade, and served as clerk of the U.S. district court for

Kansas Territory in 1858 and as private secretary to Gov. Samuel Medary in 1858-59. He matriculated at Georgetown college in Kentucky in 1861, but left the following year to enter the Union army in the 8th Kentucky cavalry, in which he attained the rank of captain. He resigned to accept the chaplaincy of the regiment, which position he held, 1862-63. On Oct. 6, 1863, he was married to Ada, daughter of Dr. Augustus Webber of Hopkinsville, Ky. Having been licensed to preach in the Baptist church in 1862, he was settled pastor at Greencastle, Ind., 1864; Evansville, Ind., 1866-67; Covington, Ky., 1867-68; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1868-71 and 1880-87, and Boston, Mass., 1871-80. He engaged in evangelical work in Scotland, 1887-88, and as a special missionary to the English speaking Brahmins in India, 1889-91. He was minister to Marylebone Presbyterian church in London, Eng., 1891-97, and pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Yonkers, N.Y., from 1897 until 1902, when he resigned, to resume work of evangelistic and missionary character. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton, 1870, and that of D.D. from Lafayette, 1884. On Sept. 13, 1902, he was sent to the Philippine Islands, China and Japan as special representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. He edited *Words and Weapons for Christian Workers*, a monthly, 1885-90; and is the author of: *In the Volume of the Book* (1876) *The Angel in the Marble* (1876); *A South Window* (1876); *Out of Egypt* (1884); *Bible Studies* (10 vols., 1880-89); *Birth and Boyhood of Christ* (1896); *Forgiveness of Sins* (1897); *Systematic Beneficence* (1897); *Precious Truths* (1898); and several tracts and pamphlets.

PEPPER, Charles Hovey, artist, was born in Waterville, Maine, Aug. 27, 1864; son of George Dana Boardman (q.v.) and Annie (Grassie) Pepper. He was graduated at Coburn Classical institute, Waterville, 1884, and at Colby university under the presidency of his father, A.B. 1889, A.M. 1892. He was married in July, 1889, to Frances Coburn of Skowhegan, Maine. He studied at the Art Students' league, New York city, 1890-93, and under Aman-Jean and Jean Paul Laurens, Paris, France, 1893-95. He exhibited in the Paris Salon, 1894, 1895, 1897 and 1898, and also in Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and at Bing's Gallery, Paris (private exhibition), 1897. He was elected a member of the New York and Boston Water Color clubs and after July, 1898, resided and had his studio in Concord Mass.

PEPPER, George Dana Boardman, educator, was born in Ware, Mass., Feb. 5, 1833; son of John and Eunice (Hutchinson) Pepper; and

grandson of Stephen and Sarah (Simonds) Pepper. He was graduated at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1853, at Amherst college, A.B., 1857, and at Newton Theological institution in 1860. He was ordained to the ministry Sept. 6, 1860, and was married Nov. 29, to Annie, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Field) Grassie of Bolton, Mass. He was pastor of the Baptist church, Waterville, Me., 1860-65; professor of ecclesiastical history in Newton Theological institution, 1865-67; of Christian theology at Crozer Theological seminary, Upland, Pa., 1867-82; president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy at Colby university, Waterville,

COLBY UNIVERSITY



Maine, 1882-89, and pastor at Saco, Maine, 1890-92. During his term of office at Colby, the Shannon observatory and the physical laboratory were erected and two professorships were added. He traveled and preached, 1889-92; was made professor of Biblical literature at Colby university in 1892 and served as acting president in 1895. He resigned his professorship in 1900 but continued to reside in Waterville. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby in 1867 and from Amherst in 1882, that of LL.D. from the University of Lewisburg in 1882, and from Colby in 1890. He wrote the monthly expositions of the "International Sunday-School Lessons" for the *Baptist Teacher* (about 1870-71); published occasional sermons, addresses, reviews, and essays; and is the author of: *Outlines of Systematic Theology* (1873); Lecture IV in "Madison Avenue Lectures" (1867); and the chapter on *Baptist Doctrine during the Century* in the Centennial volume of Baptists (1876).

PEPPER, George Seckel, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1808; son of George and Mary (Seckel) Pepper. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1830, but did not practice. He was left a large estate by his father, and devoted himself to its management, and to philanthropic work. He was interested in the principal financial concerns of Philadelphia, was president of the American Academy of Music, and of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His estate amounted to several millions of dollars of which he bequeathed

\$150,000 for the erection of a public library in Philadelphia; \$60,000 for the endowment, of a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, \$50,000 each to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Pennsylvania hospital, and the hospital of Jefferson Medical college, as well as generous bequests to the numerous hospitals, charitable and religious institutions, scientific organizations, libraries, schools and colleges, the total bequests aggregating \$1,034,000. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1890.

PEPPER, George Wharton, lawyer and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1867; son of George and Hitty Markoe (Wharton) Pepper; grandson of William and Sarah (Platt) Pepper and of George Mifflin and Maria (Markoe) Wharton. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. (valedictorian), 1887; LL.B. (law orator), 1889, and was admitted to the bar. While an undergraduate, he edited the *Pennsylvanian* and the *University Magazine*, was active in college athletics and took the principal rôle in the "Acharnians," a Greek play performed in the original by the students of the University. He was a fellow of the law department, 1889-92. He was married, Nov. 25, 1890, to Charlotte Root, daughter of Prof. George Park Fisher (q.v.). In 1893 he accepted the Algernon Sydney Biddle professorship of law in the University of Pennsylvania. He was active in the cause of the reform of methods of equal education, and his paper upon that subject read before the Pennsylvania Bar association in 1895 was the starting point for the important changes which followed in that commonwealth. He became a member of the American Philosophical society, and the Pennsylvania society, Sons of the Revolution. He edited *The American Law Register and Review*, 1892-95; and is the author of: *The Borderland of Federal and State Decisions* (1899); *Pleading at Common Law and under the Codes* (1891); *Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania* (1893-97, jointly with Wm. Draper Lewis), and of the *Digest of Decisions and Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania Law 1754-1898* (jointly with William Draper Lewis). Of this work the thirteenth volume appeared in 1902.

PEPPER, William, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1843; son of Dr. William and Sarah (Platt) Pepper. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1862, M.D., 1864, A.M., 1865; established himself in practice in Philadelphia, and attained high rank as a physician, both in private practice and as official physician to hospitals. He was lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania on morbid anatomy, 1863-70, on clinical medicine,

1870-74, and on physical diagnosis, 1871-73. He was married in 1873, to Frances Sergeant, daughter of Christopher Grant Perry. He was professor of clinical medicine, 1874-84; professor of the theory and practice of medicine, 1884-98; provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1881-94, and as such was largely instrumental in the growth of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. He was foremost in establishing the university hospital, of which he was manager, 1874-98; gave \$50,000 for the founding of the laboratory of clinical medicine,



and endowed it with \$50,000, Dec. 4, 1894. On resigning the office of provost, April 23, 1894, he gave \$50,000 for the extension of hospital buildings. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and a member of its board of managers for several years. He was a director of the Centennial exposition, 1875-76, and for his services received from the King of Sweden the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf, in 1877. He was elected a member of the Assay commission of the U.S. mint in 1882; was president of the Pan-American Medical Congress of Washington in 1893, and of the Foulke and Long Institute for Orphan Girls, 1886-98; became a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia in 1865, and its president, 1873-76; was elected a member of the American Philological society in 1870; of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia in 1867-76, and of its biological section, 1868-74; a member of the Obstetric Society of Philadelphia, 1870-82; of the American Neurology association, 1874-98; corresponding member of the New York Society of Neurology and Electrology, 1874-98, and was a regular or honorary member, and an officer of the leading medical societies of the United States. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette college in 1881. He founded the *Philadelphia Medical Times* and was its editor, 1870-71, and with John F. Meigs, M.D., edited *System of Medicine by American Authors* (5 vols. 1885-86). He is the author of: *Streptising in Cerebral Disease* (1871); *Social Treatment of Pulmonary Cavities* (1874); *Sanitary Relations of Hospitals* (1875); *Higher Medical Education* (1877); *Report of the Medical Department of the*

Centennial Exposition (1877); *Catarrhal Irritation* (1881); *Epilepsy* (1883); *Phthisis in Pennsylvania* (1886); and a text book of the *Theory and Practice of Medicine* (1893), and many contributions to medical and literary journals. He died in Pleasanton, Cal., July 28, 1898.

PEPPERRELL, William, soldier, was born in Kittery, Maine, June 27, 1696; son of Col. William and Margery (Bray) Pepperrell. His father came to America from Tavistock, Cornwall, Eng., and engaged in the fishing trade, first on the Isles of Shoals, and subsequently at Kittery, where he was married. William, their only son, studied land surveying and navigation under a tutor; and became a successful ship-builder and marine merchant in partnership with his father, as William Pepperrell & Son. He was made justice of the peace and captain of a company of cavalry in 1717, and received promotions to the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, and brevet colonel, having charge of the entire militia of Maine. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1726; a member of the Governor's council, 1727-59, and secretary of the board for thirteen years. He was married, March 16, 1723, to a niece of the Rev. Samuel Moody, of New York city. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1730-59. In 1744 he was commander-in-chief of New England volunteers, and marched against Louisburg, the strongest fortress in America. He was supported by a small squadron under Commodore Warren, and after a siege of forty-nine days compelled its surrender, June 17, 1745. For this service he received the thanks of the colonists, and was created a baronet of Great Britain, being the first American to receive that honor. He retired from business, having amassed a large fortune, and entertained lavishly at his house at Kittery. In 1755 he raised and equipped troops for the French and Indian war, and was commissioned major-general. He was acting governor of Massachusetts, 1756-58, and was commissioned lieutenant-general in 1759. He is the author of: *Conference with the Penobscot Tribe* (1753). He died in Kittery, Maine, July 6, 1759.

PERCHE, Napoleon Joseph, archbishop, was born in Angers, France, Jan. 30, 1805. He became a professor of philosophy, 1823; entered the Seminary of Beaupreau in 1825, where he was prepared for the priesthood and ordained priest, Sept. 19, 1829. He accompanied Bishop Flaget to the United States in 1837, and engaged in missionary work in Kentucky. He formed a congregation at Portland, Ky., built the church of Our Lady, and in 1841 went to Louisiana to collect money to free it from debt. Through his eloquent preaching while in New Orleans he received an invitation from Archbishop Blanc to settle in that city.

and was appointed almoner to the Ursuline convent. During the schism in New Orleans, which was occasioned by Archbishop Blanc's refusal to appoint certain priests, he established and edited *Le Propagateur Catholique* in support of the archbishop, and finally restored peace. The publication then became the chief organ of the French people in the south. He was elected coadjutor to Archbishop Odin in 1870, and was consecrated at New Orleans, La., May 1, 1870, by Bishop Rosecrans of Columbus, assisted by Bishop Feehan of Nashville and Bishop Foley of Chicago, receiving the title Bishop of "Abdera." He succeeded as Archbishop of New Orleans, May 25, 1870, and after many litigations over church property and cemeteries, was invested with the ownership by the wardens of the cathedral. He received the Pallium from the hands of Pius IX. in 1871; established a community of Carmelite nuns in his diocese, founded Thibodeaux college, St. Mary's Commercial college, four academies for girls, thirteen parochial schools, and an asylum for aged colored women. He also built twenty new churches and chapels, and organized a Roman Catholic society. He died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 27, 1883.

PERCIVAL, James Gates, geologist, was born in Berlin, Conn., Sept. 15, 1795. He was graduated from Yale in 1815, and his tragedy "*Zamor*" was presented at the commencement exercises. He taught school in Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1820. He established himself in practice in Charleston, S.C.; was appointed assistant surgeon in the U.S. army and professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the U.S. Military academy in 1824, resigning his professorship in a few months to become examining surgeon in the recruiting service in Boston, Mass. He removed to New Haven, Conn., in 1827, engaged in literary work and continued the study of geology. He explored the ranges of trap rock in Connecticut in 1834, and with Prof. Charles M. Shepard made a geological and mineralogical survey of the state in 1835. He was state geologist of Connecticut, 1835-42, and state geologist of Wisconsin, 1853-56. He edited Knox's *Elegant Extracts* (1826); assisted in compiling Noah Webster's Dictionary, and is the author of: *Prometheus*; *Clio* (1834); *Report of the Geological Survey of Connecticut* (1842); *Dream of a Day* (1843); *Report of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin* (1855), and many minor poems including: *The Coral Grove*; *The Graves of the Patriots*, and *Setting Sail*. He contributed largely to journals and magazines. He was never married. He died in Hazel Green, Wis., May 2, 1856.

PERHAM, Sidney, governor of Maine, was born in Woodstock, Maine, March 27, 1817; son of

Joel and Saphronia (Bisbee) Perham; grandson of Lemuel and Betsey (Gurney) Perham, and of Rowse and Hannah (Carroll) Bisbee, and a descendant of John Perham, who settled in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1664. He attended the public schools and Gould's academy, Bethel, Maine, in 1838; engaged in teaching school during the winter months, and in 1840 in farming and sheep raising on his family homestead.



He was married Jan. 1, 1843, to Almena Jane, daughter of Lazeras Hathaway of Paris, Maine. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, and speaker in 1855; was presidential elector on the Frémont and Dayton ticket in 1856, and on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888; clerk of the supreme judicial court for Oxford county, 1858-62, and a Republican representative from the second Maine district in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863-69, being a member of the committee on pensions, 1863-69, and chairman of the committee, 1865-69. He served three terms as governor of Maine, 1871-74; was appraiser for the port of Portland, Maine, 1877-85, and a member of the commission appointed by President Harrison to select a site for a dry dock on the Gulf of Mexico in 1891. He took an active part in teachers' institutes and educational conventions, served as president of the board of trustees of Westbrook seminary and female college and of the Maine Industrial school; lectured on temperance, and was a member of the Maine board of agriculture, 1853-54. After 1886 he made his home in Washington, D.C., spending the summers at Paris Hill, Maine.

PERKINS, Bishop Walden, senator, was born in Rochester, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1841; son of Benjamin Chaplin and Hannah M. (Cole) Perkins; grandson of Benjamin Chaplin and Elizabeth Ann (Walden) Perkins and a descendant of John Perkins, Boston, 1636. He was educated at Knox academy, Galesburg, Ill.; studied law at Ottawa, was a soldier in the 83d Illinois infantry, 1861-62, and captain in the 16th U.S. colored infantry, 1862-65. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1867; removed to Oswego, Kan., in 1869; was attorney for Labette county in 1869, and was married April 11, 1872, to Louise Cushman. He was probate judge of Labette county, 1870-73; judge of the 11th judicial district, 1873-82, and a Republican representative from the third Kansas district in the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1883-91. He was appointed to the U.S. senate by Governor Humphrey to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Preston B. Plumb, Dec. 20, 1891, serving, 1891-93, and in 1893 took up the practice of law in Washington, D.C., where he died June 20, 1894.

PERKINS, Charles Callahan, author, was born in Boston, Mass., March 1, 1823. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846, studied painting under Scheffer in Paris, and later studied music and etching in Europe. He was one of the pioneer American etchers, resided in Boston and became famous as an art-critic. He was president of the Boston Art club, 1869-79; founder and honorary director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; a member of the city school board, 1870-83; president of the Handel and Haydn society, 1875-83; a fellow of the American Academy, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He is the author of: *Tuscan Sculptors* (2 vols., 1864); *Italian Sculptors* (1868); *Art in Education* (1870); *Raphael and Michelangelo* (1878); *Sepulchral Monuments in Italy* (1883); *Historical Hand-Book of Italian Sculptors* (1883); *History of the Handel and Haydn Society* (Vol. I., 1883-86), and *Ghiberti et son école* (1886). He died in Windsor, Vt., Aug. 25, 1886.

PERKINS, Frederic Beecher, author, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 27, 1828; son of Thomas Clap and Mary Foot (Beecher) Perkins; grandson of Enoch and Anna (Pitkin) Perkins, and of the Rev. Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher, a descendant of John Perkins, Boston, 1631, Ipswich, 1633. He matriculated at Yale in the class of 1850, but left in 1848 to study law under his father; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was graduated at the Connecticut Normal school in 1852. He practised law in Hartford, and held various local offices, 1852-54; engaged in literary work in New York, 1854-57, and was married, May 21, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Clarissa (Perkins) Westcott of Providence, R.I. He was associated with Henry Barnard in editing the *American Journal of Education* at Hartford, Conn., 1857, meantime serving as librarian of the Connecticut Historical society; was secretary of the Boston public library for a time; librarian of the San Francisco free public library, 1880-87, and connected with a San Francisco newspaper after 1887. He published: *President Greeley*, *President Hoffman*, and *the Resurrection of the Ring* (1872); *Scrope* (1874); *Check List for American Local History* (1876); *My Three Conversations with Miss Chester* (1877); *Devil Puzzlers and other Studies* (1877); *Charles Dickens: His Life and Works* (1877); *Rational Classification of Literature for Shelving and Cataloguing Books in a Library* (1881). He died at Morristown, N.J., Jan. 27, 1899.

PERKINS, George Clement, senator, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, Aug. 23, 1832; son of Clement and Lucinda (Fairfield) Perkins. Both his father and mother were of New England Puritan ancestry. He was brought up on a farm,

received a limited education, and in 1852 went to sea as a cabin boy on the ship *Golden Eagle*. He made six voyages to Europe on sailing ships. In 1855 he shipped before the mast on the ship *Galatea*, bound for San Francisco, Cal. He engaged in mining and teaming in California but without success, and opened a mercantile business in Oroville, Cal. Later he engaged in the banking, mining and milling industries. He became a member of a shipping firm in San Francisco, Goodall, Perkins & Company, which later became the builders and owners of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. He was the pioneer in the introduction of steam whalers for the Arctic ocean, and operated steamships on the coast of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Mexico and Alaska. He was a representative in the state senate, 1869-76; governor of the state of California, 1879-83, and was appointed July 24, 1893, U.S. senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Leland Stanford, and was elected Aug. 8, 1893, for the remainder of the unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1895 and 1903, his term expiring March 3, 1909. He was chairman of the committee on fisheries, and a member of the appropriations, education and labor, naval affairs, commerce, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and coast and insular survey committees. He was president of the Merchants' Exchange, and of the Art association, and a director of the California Academy of Science.



PERKINS, George Douglas, representative was born in Holly, Orleans county, N.Y., Feb. 29, 1840; son of John Dyer and Lucy (Forsyth) Perkins. He learned the printers' trade at Baraboo, Wis., joined his brother in establishing the *Gazette*, Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1860, and was a private in the 31st Iowa infantry regiment, 1862-63. He married, July 2, 1869, Louise E. Julien, the same year removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he published the *Journal*. He was a member of the Iowa state senate, 1874-76; U.S. marshal for the northern district of Iowa by appointment of President Arthur, 1881-85; delegate at large to the Republican national conventions at Cincinnati, 1876, Chicago, 1880, and Chicago, 1888; and a Republican representative from the eleventh district of Iowa in the 52d, 53d, 54th and 55th congresses, serving, 1891-99.

PERKINS, George Hamilton, naval officer, was born in Hopkinton, N.H., Oct. 20, 1836; son of Judge Hamilton Eliot and Clara Bartlett (George) Perkins, and grandson of Roger Eliot Perkins, and of John and Ruth (Bradley) George



G. H. Perkins

of Concord, N.H. His father, a graduate of Norwich university, was judge of probate for Merrimack county, 1855-74. George Hamilton Perkins was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy in 1856, was appointed acting master, Aug. 18, 1858, and served on the *Sabine* at Montevideo, and on the *Sumter* on a cruise on the west coast

of Africa, 1859-61. He was promoted master, Sept. 5, 1859, and lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1861; was ordered to the *Cayuga*, fitting out in New York navy yard and commanded by Napoleon B. Harrison (q.v.), December, 1861, and was second in command of that vessel. Upon reaching Ship Island, March 31, 1862, the *Cayuga* was made flagship, and with Lieut. Perkins as pilot led the first division of gunboats in the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862. The *Cayuga* received the first fire, passed under the walls of Fort St. Philip, sank the Confederate steamer *Governor Moore* and the ram *Manassas*, and on the morning of April 25, 1862, led the fleet up the river and captured New Orleans, receiving the surrender of the city with Capt. Theodorus Bailey, the two officers walking alone and unguarded from the wharf to the city hall. He was executive officer of the *Cayuga*, October, 1862-June, 1863, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, Dec. 31, 1862. He commanded the gunboat *New London* on the Mississippi, June-July, 1863, and ran the batteries at Port Hudson five times; commanded the *New London*, which in company with the *Cayuga* blockaded Sabine Pass from Jan. 22, 1863, and the *Scioto* on blockade duty off the coast of Texas, July, 1863-April, 1864, when he was ordered north, but volunteered to assume command of the monitor *Chickasaw*, in the battle of Mobile Bay. When within fifty feet of the stern of the *Tennessee* he planted 52 11-inch shot on the most vulnerable part of the armored Confederate ram which effected her capture, and he was largely instrumental in the reduction of Forts Powell, Gaines and Morgan. He served as superintendent of iron-clads at New Orleans, 1865-66; as executive officer of the *Lackawanna* in the

Pacific, 1866-69, and in the ordnance department at the U.S. navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1869-71. He was promoted commander, Jan. 19, 1871, and on March 3 was assigned to the command of the U.S. store-ship *Relief*, to convey contributions to the French, Jan. 29, 1876; He was on duty in Boston as ordnance officer and as lighthouse inspector. He commanded the U.S.S. *Ashuelot* of the Asiatic squadron, 1879-81; commanded the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., in 1882, and was promoted captain, March 10, 1882. He commanded the *Hartford* of the Pacific station, 1885-86; was placed on the retired list, Oct. 1, 1891, and was promoted commodore on the retired list, May 9, 1896, for his distinguished services during the rebellion. He was married in 1870 to Anna Minot Weld of Boston, Mass. See "Letters of George Hamilton Perkins, U.S.N.," edited and arranged by his sister and including a sketch of his life. His mother died in Concord in March, 1902. His statue of heroic size executed by Daniel C. French, on the Capitol grounds, Concord, N.H., the gift to the state by his daughter, Mrs. Larz Anderson, was unveiled April 25, 1902, being presented to the state in behalf of the donor by Rear-Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1899.

PERKINS, George Roberts, educator, was born in Otsego county, N.Y., May 3, 1812; son of Joseph and Alice (Roberts) Perkins, and grandson of George Roberts Perkins. He acquired his education through his own exertions, and became proficient in mathematics and civil engineering. He was employed on the slackwater survey of the Susquehanna river in 1830, and taught mathematics in Clinton, N.Y., 1831-38. He was principal of the academy at Utica, N.Y., 1838-44; professor of mathematics in the New York State Normal school, 1844-48, and principal of the normal school, 1848-52. He superintended the erection of the Dudley observatory at Albany, N.Y., 1852, and was deputy state engineer, 1858-62. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1838 and that of LL.D. in 1852 from Hamilton college, and was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1862-76. He is the author of: *Higher Arithmetic* (1841); *Treatise on Algebra* (1841) *Elements of Algebra* (1844); *Elements of Geometry* (1847); *Trigonometry and Surveying* (1851); *Plane and Solid Geometry* (1854); a textbook on astronomy, and many scientific articles. He died in New Hartford, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1876.

PERKINS, James Breck, author and representative, was born in St. Croix, Wis., Nov. 4, 1847; son of Hamlet H. and Margaret A. (Breck) Perkins, and a descendant of Breck, who landed in Massachusetts about 1635. He removed with his parents to Rochester, N.Y., in 1856 and was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1867.

He was admitted to the bar in December, 1868, and was city attorney of Rochester, 1874-78. He engaged in historical study in Paris, France, 1890-95. He was a member of the New York assembly 1898, and a Republican representative from the thirty-first district in the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901-05. He was made a member of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters and received from the University of Rochester the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1897. He is the author of: *France under Richelieu and Mazarin* (1887); *France under the Regency* (1892) *France under Louis XV.* (1897); *Richelieu* (in "Heroes of the Nation Series" 1900) and numerous contributions to periodicals.

PERKINS, Jennie Saunders, poet, was born near Purdy, McNairy county, Tennessee, April 8, 1832; daughter of Lindsey and Martha Ann (Landreth) Saunders, and a descendant of Thomas Saunders and Elizabeth (Rook) Saunders, who



settled in Chatham county, N.C., near the close of the eighteenth century. Thomas was the son of Benjamin Saunders, a staunch Quaker, and his wife was a lineal descendant on her father's side of Admiral Rook of the British navy, and on her mother's side of a younger brother of Lord Stanford, and Marie Wills, of Germany. The family removed to McNairy county, Tenn., in 1825. Her first education was received from the common schools and from her parents. She evinced a literary taste at an early age, and before the civil war many of her poems were published in the leading papers of the South, over the signature of "Jennie S.," and at once attracted attention. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, a native of her county, and a resident of Memphis, was prominent in the business and literary circles of his adopted city, and having seen some of her poems in current papers, became interested in the success of his former neighbor, and gave able advice and kindly encouragement that made a marked impression on her subsequent life and its work. In 1863 she was married to E. D. M. Perkins, by whom she had seven children. Even with the care and education of these, she continued her literary work. In 1872 she received the second prize over forty-nine contestants for the best poem on the Trenton Massacre. The family removed to Florida in 1878, and while there some of her best poems, in-

cluding: *From Tennessee to Florida*, *Lake Beauclaire*, *Florida Winter*, *Summer on the St. Johns*, were published, and were widely copied throughout the country, extracts from them appearing in pamphlets and books. After a dozen years in Florida Mr. and Mrs. Perkins went to reside in Washington, where she continued to contribute numerous poems, floral articles and biographical sketches to leading papers and magazines. Here her lengthiest and most elaborate epic, *Grant*, was also written. In 1903 she was engaged in collecting her writings, published and unpublished, with a view to issuing a volume of her complete works.

PERKINS, Samuel Elliott, jurist, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Dec. 6, 1811; son of John Trumbull and Hannah (Hurlburt) Perkins; grandson of Caleb and Sarah (Trumbull) Perkins, and a descendant of John Perkins, Ipswich, Mass., 1633. He was left an orphan when five years old and was brought up by William Baker on his farm in Conway, Mass. In 1834 he removed to Penn Yan, N.Y., where he attended the Yates County academy, and in 1836 to Richmond Ind., where he was admitted to the bar in 1837 and published *The Jeffersonian*, a Democratic paper. He was married first, in July, 1838, to Amanda Juliet, daughter of Joseph Pyle of Richmond, Ind., and secondly to Lavinia Wiggins Pyle, his deceased wife's sister. He was nominated by Governor Whitcomb to a seat on the supreme bench of the state in 1841, and again in 1842, but failed of confirmation in the senate. He was prosecuting attorney for the sixth judicial district of Indiana, 1843-45; a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and was judge of the supreme court of Indiana, 1845-64. He removed to Indianapolis in 1847; was chosen professor of law in the Northwestern Christian university (Butler college) in 1857; was professor of law in the Indiana State university, 1870-72, and judge of the superior court of Marion county, 1872-76. He was again judge of the state supreme court, 1876-79, and was serving as chief justice at the time of his death. He is the author of: *Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana* (1858); and *Pleadings and Practice under the Code in the Courts of Indiana* (1859). He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17, 1879.

PERKINS, Thomas Handasyd, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1764; son of — and Elizabeth (Peck) Perkins and grandson of Edmund and Edna (Frothingham) Perkins and of Thomas (Handasyd) Peck. His father was a merchant, and his mother a founder of the Boston female asylum. He was prepared for Harvard by the Rev. Mr. Shute of Hingham, but did not matriculate, determining to engage in commercial pursuits. He was trained in a

Boston counting room in 1785, visited and engaged in business with his brother James in Santo Domingo, and returned soon after as the Boston agent of his brother's house. He was married in 1788, to Sarah, daughter of Simon Elliot. He formed a partnership with his brother James in Boston in 1792, which continued till the latter's death in 1822, and in the meantime established a house in Canton under the name Perkins & Co. He traveled in Europe, 1794-95, was made president of the Boston Branch of the Bank of the United States in 1796, but resigned the next year and was succeeded by George Cabot. He was elected to the Massachusetts senate in 1805 and for nearly twenty years thereafter, serving in one or the other branch of the state legislature. He was a projector of the Quincy railroad, the first in the United States, in 1827, and retired from business with a large fortune in 1838. He was prominent in establishing the Massachusetts general hospital with an asylum for the insane, and about 1812 donated his mansion house on Pearl Street, worth \$50,000, for a blind asylum, which was the foundation of the Perkins Institution for the Blind in 1853. The condition of the gift was that \$50,000 should be raised as a fund for its support. With other members of his family he gave more than \$60,000 to the Boston Athenæum, and was the largest contributor to the Mercantile Library association. He also contributed to the erection of Bunker Hill monument and toward the completion of the Washington monument. His diaries of travel and autobiographical sketches were partly preserved in Thomas G. Cary's "Memoir of Thomas H. Perkins" (1856) and he published a small book intended to teach the art of reading to the blind (1827) the Gospel of St. John, for the blind (1834), and afterward several other books for the blind. He died in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 11, 1854.

PERLEY, Ira, jurist, was born in Boxford, Mass., Nov. 9, 1799; son of Samuel and Phebe (Dresser) Perley; grandson of Maj. Asa and Susanna (Low) Perley, and a descendant of Allen Perley, a native of Wales, who immigrated to New England, settled first at Charlestown in 1630, and in Ipswich in 1635 and was married in 1635 to Mrs. Susanna Bokeson. Ira Perley was prepared for college in Bradford academy, graduated at Dartmouth college A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825, and was a tutor there, 1823-25. He studied law under Benjamin J. Gilbert of Hanover, N. H., and Daniel M. Christie of Dover, was admitted to the bar in 1827, and settled in practice in Hanover, N. H. He was treasurer of Dartmouth college, 1830-35; represented Hanover in the state legislature in 1834, removed to Concord in 1836, and served as a representative in the state legislature in 1839 and in 1870. He was an

associate judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, 1850-52; chief justice of the superior court, 1855-59 and 1864-69, and in 1869 resumed practice as a consulting lawyer. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1852. He was married in June, 1840, to Mary S., daughter of John Nelson of Haverhill, Mass. He is the author of: *A Charge to the Grand Jury*; *A Eulogy on Daniel Webster*, and *An Address at the Dartmouth Centennial*. He died at Concord, N.H., Feb. 26, 1874.

PERRIN, Bernadotte, educator, was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 15, 1847; son of Lavelatte and Ann Eliza (Comstock) Perrin; grandson of Aaron and Lois (Lee) Perrin, and of William and Ann (Keeler) Comstock, and a descendant of Thomas Perrin, who came from England to Lebanon, Conn., in 1709, and, on the same side, of John Porter, who came to Windsor, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated from Yale in 1869; taught in the high school at Hartford, Conn., and was tutor at Yale, 1869-76. He studied at the Universities of Tübingen, Leipzig and Berlin, 1876-78; was again tutor at Yale in 1878, assistant principal of the Hartford high school, 1879-86, professor of Greek at Western Reserve university, 1881-93, and was appointed professor of Greek language and literature at Yale in 1893. He was married, Aug. 17, 1881, to Luella, daughter of James J. Perrin of Lafayette, Ind., who died in 1889; and secondly, Nov. 25, 1892, to Susan, daughter of Charles S. Lester of Saratoga, N.Y. He was president of the American Philological association in 1897. He edited: *Cæsar's Civil War* (1882); *Homer's Odyssey* (Books I.-IV., 1889; V.-VIII. 1894); *School Odyssey*, eight books and vocabulary (1897); Plutarch's *Themistocles and Aristides* (1901), and contributed articles on Greek and Roman history and literature to scientific journals.

PERRY, Alfred Tyler, educator, was born in Geneseo, Ill., Aug. 19, 1858; son of George Bulkley and Maria Louise (Tyler) Perry; grandson of Dr. Alfred and Lucy (Benjamin) Perry and of Duty S. and Amy (Arnold) Tyler, and a descendant of Arthur Perry of Stratford, Conn. (supposed to be the son of Arthur Perry of Boston, 1638); of Job Tyler of Andover, Mass., (1650), and of William Pyncheon, settler of Springfield, Charles Chauncey, Boston, 1635, the Rev. Gershom Bulkley of Wethersfield, Conn. (1636), Capt. Richard Lord of Hartford, 1636, and other early settlers. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1891, and from the Hartford Theological seminary in 1885. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1886 and was appointed assistant pastor of the Memorial church at Springfield, Mass., in 1886. He was married, April 13, 1887,

to Anna, daughter of Jonathan Flynt Morris of Hartford, Conn. He was pastor of the East Congregational church, Ware, Mass., 1887-90; professor of bibliology and librarian of Hartford Theological seminary, 1891-1900, and was elected president of Marietta college, Ohio, in 1900. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1901. He is the author of: *A Handy Harmony of the Gospels* (3d ed., 1892), and *The Pre-eminence of the Bible as a Book* (1899).

PERRY, Benjamin Franklin, governor of South Carolina, was born in the Pendleton district, S.C., Nov. 20, 1805; son of Benjamin and Anne (Foster) Perry, and grandson of Lieut. John Foster of Virginia, an officer in the Continental army. Benjamin Perry was a native of Massa-



B. F. Perry

chusetts; was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; removed to Charleston, S.C., in 1784, and engaged in planting in Greenville. Benjamin Franklin Perry was brought up on the plantation and attended a classical school in Asheville, N.C., 1821-24. He then studied law under Judge Earl in Greenville and Col. James Gregg in Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in Greenville in 1827 and in 1832 took charge of the editorial department of the *Greenville Mountaineer* and made the paper the organ of the Union party in that state, in opposition to the teachings of John C. Calhoun. He was a delegate to the Union state convention at Columbia in 1832, and was defeated as a candidate for representative in the 24th congress in 1834 by Waddy Thompson, Jr. He was married in 1837, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Hext McCall of Charleston. He represented Greenville in the state legislature, 1836-43; was a state senator, 1844-60; an elector at large on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1849, and one of the organizers of the Greenville and Columbia railroad. In 1850 he established at Greenville the *Southern Patriot*, which was the only Union newspaper in the state. In the same year he made a stirring Union speech in the state legislature, and was a member of the Democratic state convention in 1851. He was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic national convention in 1860, and although opposed to secession accepted the situation when that ordinance was adopted by his state. He was a

member of the state legislature, a commissioner under the Confederate government to regulate prices, and a district attorney and district judge during the war. He was appointed provisional governor of South Carolina by President Johnson in 1865, filling the office six months; was elected to the U.S. senate from South Carolina in 1866; presented his credentials Feb. 28, 1866, but like the other southern senators was denied his seat; and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868 and 1876. He was a trustee of the Medical College of Charleston, S.C. He contributed to the press, and is the author of: *Reminiscences of Public Men* (1883) and left in manuscript several sketches of American statesmen, afterwards edited, enlarged and published by his wife, with a sketch of his life and introduction by Wade Hampton (1887). He died in Greenville, S.C., Dec. 3, 1886.

PERRY, Bliss, editor, was born in Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860; son of Arthur Latham and Mary (Smedley) Perry; grandson of the Rev. Baxter and Lydia (Gray) Perry, and of Dr. James and Lucy (Bridges) Smedley, and a descendant of John Perry, who came from London to America about 1666. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1881, A.M., 1883, studied at Berlin and Strassburg universities, Germany; was professor of elocution and English at Williams college, 1886-96, and professor of oratory and aesthetic criticism at Princeton university, 1893-99. He was married in 1888 to Annie L., daughter of F. R. Bliss, of New Haven, Conn. In 1899 he became editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Mass. The honorary degree of L.H.D. was conferred on him by Princeton university in 1900, and by Williams college in 1902. He edited selections from Burke; Scott's *Woodstock* and *Ivanhoe*, and *Little Masterpieces*, and is the author of: *The Broughton House* (1890); *Salem Kittredge and Other Stories* (1894); *The Plated City* (1895); *The Powers at Play* (1899), and *A Study of Prose Fiction* (1902). In 1902 he delivered the Charter Day address at the University of California, Berkeley.

PERRY, David Brainerd, educator, was born in Worcester, Mass., March 7, 1839; son of Samuel and Mary (Harrington) Perry. He attended the high school at Worcester; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, B.D., 1867, and was a tutor at Yale, 1865-67. He was married, in 1876, to Helen Doane, of Charlestown, Mass. He was a tutor at Doane college, Crete, Neb., from its foundation in 1872-73; professor of Latin and Greek, 1873-1881; a trustee from 1884; member of the executive committee from 1895; Perry professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1881-90; professor of mental

philosophy and history from 1890, and was elected president of the college in 1881. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1898.

PERRY, Edward Aylesworth, governor of Florida, was born in Richmond, Mass., March 15, 1831; son of Asa and Philura (Aylesworth) Perry; grandson of the Rev. David and Jerusha (Lord) Perry, and a descendant of Arthur Perry,

Boston, 1630, member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, 1638, and of Arthur Aylesworth, North Kingstown, R.I., 1681. Edward Aylesworth Perry matriculated at Yale college in the class of 1854, but left in 1855; went to Alabama, where he studied law, and practiced in Pensacola, Fla., 1857-61. At the beginning of



E. A. Perry

the civil war he recruited a company for the 2d Florida infantry and was commissioned successively captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. On the death of Col. George T. Woods at the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, he succeeded to the command of the regiment which was assigned to Garland's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Longstreet's wing of Johnston's army. In the battle of Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, 1862, the regiment was in Pryor's brigade, Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps, and also in the seven days' battle before Richmond. He was wounded at Frayser's Farm, June 30, 1862, but rejoined his brigade at Antietam. He was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the 2d, 5th and 8th Florida regiments in Anderson's division at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. His brigade at Gettysburg was conspicuous for the mortality of its men, losing the largest number of any brigade on the Confederate side. He was wounded a second time after distinguishing himself in the Wilderness campaign by driving back Burnside's troops on the Orange Plank road, May 5, 1864. He was unable to resume command of his brigade, and after the war resumed the practice of law in Pensacola. In 1884 he was elected governor of Florida by the Democratic party for the term expiring Dec. 31, 1888. In 1887 he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic caucus of the Florida legislature for U.S. senator, and after 100 ballots with no choice between himself and Ex-Governor Bloxham, both withdrew their names. Upon the expiration of

his term as governor, he continued the practice of law, and while on a visit to Kerrville, Texas, died there Oct. 15, 1899.

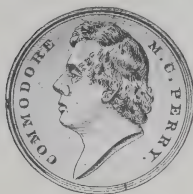
PERRY, Enoch Wood, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1830; son of Enoch Wood and Hannah Knapp (Dole) Perry; grandson of John and Lucy (Burkes) Perry, and of Samuel and Katherine (Wigglesworth) Dole, and great-grandson of Col. Edward Wigglesworth, an intimate friend of Gen. George Washington. Three of his ancestors were professors of theology at Harvard. He removed in 1848 to New Orleans, La., where he studied art, continuing his studies in Düsseldorf and Paris, 1852-55, and in Rome and Venice, 1855-58, and serving as U.S. consul at Venice, 1856-58. He opened a studio in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1859; traveled through the southern and Pacific states; sailed for the Sandwich Islands from San Francisco in 1863, and settled in New York city in 1865. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1868, an academician in 1869, recording secretary of the same, 1871-73, and of the American Art union, 1882-83; and a member of the American Water-Color society, and of the Century Association, 1868. He was married, Feb. 4, 1899, to Fannie Field, daughter of Isaac Newton and Emily (Dunbar) Gregory, of Keeseville, N.Y. He painted portraits of many distinguished men, including General Grant (in Union League club, New York); George W. DeLong; Justice Field of the U.S. supreme court; Brigham Young and his Apostles; King Kamehaha, 5th, of the Sandwich Islands (in the Czar's collection at St. Petersburg); Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge; John Slidell; Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman; Governor Washington Bartlett of California, and the Rev. Dr. John C. Hall. His genre pictures include: *The Weaver* (1869); *The Red Ear* (1870); *A Lost Art* (1871); *Thanksgiving Time* (1872); *Young Franklin at the Press* (1875); *The Clock Doctor* (1876); *Words of Comfort* (1877); *The Sower* (1877); *The Story* (1878); *The Quilting Bee* (1879); *The Tabouret* (1880); *Mother and Child* (1881); *The Story Book* (1882); *Solitaire* (1884); *Modern Eve* (1885); *The Milkmaid* (1886); *The Wicker-Workers* (1887); *The Cradle Song* (1887); *The Pottery Artist* (1888); *A Breton Family* (1890); *A Holland Doorway* (1891); *Watching the Wheel* (1891); *A Helping Hand* (1892); *Ace Maria* (1893); *W. J. Linton, N. A., Engraving his Last Block* (1894); *Jack O'Lantern* (1895); *The Last Chapter* (1896); *Winter's Tale* (1897); *The Story of the Tiles* (1898); *The Stage Coach* (1898); *The Last Vision of Jeanne d'Arc* (1900); *Rest* (1900); *Swing Partners* (1901); *John Anderson, My Jo* (1901); *For those at Sea* (1901); *The Home of the Hermit Thrush* (1902); *Peace* (1902); *A New Hampshire Forest* (1902).

PERRY, Matthew Calbraith, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., April 10, 1794; son of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy through the influence of his father, and joined the schooner *Revenge* in January, 1809. He was transferred to the frigate *President* under Captain Rodgers, in 1810; ordered to the frigate *United States* in 1813; commissioned

built for the U.S. navy. He was promoted commodore, June 12, 1841, and commanded the African squadron sent out under the provisions of the Ashburton treaty; commanded the *Mississippi* in the squadron under Commodore Conner, 1846; was in charge of a fleet of five vessels sent against Tabasco, Mexico, and succeeded in burning the town and destroying the Mexican storehouses. He had directed the naval attack against Tampico; succeeded to the command of the Gulf squadron, and completed the Siege of Vera Cruz, begun by Commodore Conner. In March, 1852, he was placed in charge of the Japan expedition with orders to secure a treaty with that empire that would afford protection for United States seamen and ships wrecked on the coast, and free access for the U.S. navy to one or more ports for the protection of merchantmen there for purposes of trade. This treaty was signed, March 31, 1854, and Perry returned to the United States. The state of Rhode Island presented him with a piece of plate for his services in Japan, June 15, 1855; the city of Boston, a gold medal; the merchants of the city of New York, a silver dinner service, and the merchants of Canton, China, a silver candelabrum. He is the author of: *The History of the Japan Expedition* (1854). In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont caused a bronze statue to be erected to his memory at Touro Park, Newport, R.I. He died in New York city, March 4, 1868.

PERRY, Matthew Calbraith, naval officer, was born in 1821; son of Matthew and Jane (Slidell) Perry. He entered the U.S. navy as midshipman, June 1, 1835, and was ordered to the frigate *Potomac*. He served as acting master of the brig *Somers*, under Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie, and was one of the officers to recommend the immediate execution of three of their mutinous crew. He served in the Mexican war on the frigate *Cumberland*; was commissioned lieutenant in the U.S. army, April 3, 1848, and served on the coast survey. He was commissioned captain, and was retired from active service, April 4, 1867. He died in New York city, Nov. 16, 1873.

PERRY, Nora, author, was born in Dudley, Mass., in 1841. She removed to Providence, R.I., with her parents in childhood, and was educated at home and in private schools. At the age of eight she wrote her first story, "The Shipwreck," which was never published, and in 1859 she began to write for publication. Her first published story appeared in a religious magazine; her first successful poem, "Tying Her Bonnet under Her Chin," in a newspaper in Washington, D.C., and her first serial story, "Rosalind Newcomb," in *Harper's Magazine*, 1859-60. She then removed to Boston, Mass.; became the correspondent of



lieutenant, July 24, 1818; returned to the *President* under Commodore Decatur in April, 1814, and the same year transferred to the *Chippewa*. He served at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1814-19; was executive officer on the U.S. ship *Cyane* under Captain Trenchard, and sailed for the coast of Africa to aid the Colonization society in its efforts to found, on the island of Shebro, a free negro colony, which, owing to the unhealthfulness of the location, was transferred to Liberia. He was appointed to the command of the schooner *Shark* in 1821, and engaged in the war against the West Indian pirates, 1822-23. He was promoted lieutenant-commander in 1822; was executive officer of the *North Carolina*, under Commodore Rodgers, and cruised in the Mediterranean. He was commissioned commander, March 21, 1826, and until 1830 was on recruiting service at Boston, Mass., where he founded the first naval apprenticeship system in the United States. In 1830 he was in command of the corvette *Concord*; conveyed John Randolph to St. Petersburg as U.S. minister to Russia, this being the first American man-of-war to enter Russian waters, and he was offered, but declined, a high rank in the Russian service. He was promoted master commandant, Jan. 7, 1833; was detailed at the Brooklyn navy yard, and during this service superintended the school of gun practice at Sandy Hook; organized the Brooklyn Naval lyceum; assisted in founding the *Naval Magazine*; made a study of the tides on the American coast; perfected plans for a steam naval service, and commanded the first steam war vessel of the U.S. navy, the *Fulton II.*, 1838-40. He was promoted captain, Feb. 7, 1837, and declined the command of the South Sea exploring expedition. He introduced the Fresnel light at Navesink, and prepared plans for the construction and equipment of the *Missouri* and *Mississippi*, the first steam frigates



O. H. Perry

the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Providence Journal*; contributed stories and poems to magazines, and for several years before her death confined herself to writing stories for girls. She is the author of: *After the Ball and Other Poems* (1874); *The Tragedy of the Unexpected and Other Stories* (1880); *Book of Love Stories* (1881); *For a Woman* (1885); *New Songs and Ballads* (1886); *A Flock of Girls* (1887); *The Youngest Miss Lorton and Other Stories* (1889); *Brave Girls* (1889); *Lyrics and Legends* (1890); *Hope Benham* (1894); *Her Lover's Friends and Other Poems*, and *Three Little Daughters of the Revolution* (posthumous, (1896). She died in Dudley, Mass., May 13, 1896.

PERRY, Oliver Hazard, naval officer, was born in Newport, R.I., Aug. 21, 1785; eldest son of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry; grandson of Freeman Perry, and a descendant in the sixth generation of Edward Perry,



who emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled in Sandwich, Mass., in 1653. His father was an officer in the patriot army and navy during the Revolutionary war; was made post captain in the U.S. navy Jan. 9, 1798; built and commanded the *General Greene* and cruised in the West Indies; participated in the civil war in Santo

Domingo and was appointed collector of Newport, R.I., in 1801. Oliver attended private schools, and was a pupil of Count Rochambeau. He joined the U.S. navy as a midshipman, April 7, 1797, and sailed with his father to the West Indies. He was ordered to the *Adams* in 1802 and served in the Tripolitan war under Preble; served on board the *Constellation* in the Mediterranean, 1804-05; was promoted lieutenant and given command of the *Nautilus* in 1805, and during the embargo that led to the war of 1812 commanded a fleet of seventeen gun boats off Newport Harbor. He was promoted master of the schooner *Revenge* in 1809, and served on that vessel until she was stranded on the rocks off Watch Hill, R.I., Jan. 9, 1810. He was married May 5, 1811, to Elizabeth Champlain, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Mason, Newport. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812, he was promoted captain and resumed command of the gunboat fleet off Newport, but was transferred to Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1813, to assist Commodore Isaac Chauncey in the building of a fleet to

operate on the lakes. In March, 1813, he was promoted master-commandant of a proposed fleet to be built at Erie, Pa., and joined Captain Jesse D. Elliott in the completion of a fleet for the defence of the northwest. The fleet of nine vessels, comprising the tugs *Lawrence* and *Niagara* and the schooners *Caledonia*, *Scorpion*, *Porcupine*, *Tigress*, *Ariel*, *Somers* and *Tripp* of 500 tons burden, of lighter build but armed with heavy long guns, was completed in less than six months, and Perry set sail from Put-in bay on the morning of Sept. 15, 1813, to meet the British fleet under Commodore Barclay. This fleet comprised the *Chippewa*, *Detroit*, *Hunter*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Lady Prevost* and *Little Belt*. The opening shot of the engagement was fired from the British flag-ship *Detroit*, to which Captain Perry replied from the *Lawrence*. This was immediately followed by a storm of iron hail from the entire British fleet that soon played havoc with the rigging, masts and bulwarks of the Americans. The battle now took the form of a duel, the heaviest vessels in each fleet confronting each other. The *Lawrence* was reduced to a hulk by the steady fire of the *Detroit*, and in two hours only one gun was left mounted and the deck was crowded with dead and wounded. The *Niagara* floated out of range, owing to the lightness of the wind, and was unable to give assistance to the *Lawrence*, and the rest of the American fleet were of little use on account of their light armament. Perry, assisted by Chaplain Breeze, Hambleton, the purser, and two unwounded sailors, continued to work the one remaining gun of the *Lawrence* until a shot killed Hambleton and dismantled the gun. A British victory seemed imminent when the undaunted Perry determined on a bold move. Ordering a boat lowered, with four sailors, and his brother Alexander, and with the flag of the *Lawrence* on his arm, he left the ship, and sheltered by the smoke and escaping a volley fired by the enemy, was rowed to the *Niagara*, where he hoisted his commodore's flag and assumed command. Captain Elliott volunteered to bring up the laggard schooners to his support, and a new line of battle was formed at close quarters. The wind freshened and the American fleet under full sail bore down upon the enemy. In endeavoring to wear ship, the British ships, *Detroit* and *Queen Charlotte*, fell foul, and taking advantage of the situation, the *Niagara* dashed through the enemy's line, discharging both broadsides as she passed the gap. The *Caledonia*, *Scorpion* and *Tripp* broke the line at other points, and the batteries of the *Niagara*, assisted by the riflemen in the tops, so disabled the enemy that after seven minutes of fighting the flag of the *Detroit* was lowered and four of the six British vessels surrendered. The two smaller boats that

attempted to escape were pursued and captured by the *Scorpion* and *Trippe*, and after securing his prisoners and manning the prizes, Perry dispatched a letter to General Harrison in these words: "We have met the enemy and they are ours: Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." Later a second letter to Secretary of the Navy Jones informed the country of the victory. The British loss was over one hundred and sixty men killed and wounded, while Perry lost twenty-seven killed and ninety-six wounded. He was commissioned post captain in the navy; presented with the thanks of congress, a sword and a gold medal, with a set of silver by the city of Boston, and was voted thanks by other cities. He co-operated with the army of General Harrison in the invasion of Canada and took an important part, as commander of the fleet and of the naval battalion on land in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, where the British troops were almost entirely annihilated and the great Indian chief, Tecumseh, was killed. He participated in the defence of Baltimore, and commanded the frigate *Java* in the Mediterranean squadron under Stephen Decatur during the operations against Algiers in 1815-18. He was promoted commodore and placed in command of the naval station in the West Indies in 1819, and during the service fell a victim to the yellow fever. His remains were interred at Port Spain, but were later removed to Newport, in a ship of war, and buried there, Dec. 4, 1826. A granite obelisk was erected to his memory by the state of Rhode Island; a marble statue was unveiled in Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1860, and a bronze statue by William G. Turner, erected by the citizens of Newport, R.I., was unveiled opposite his old home, Sept. 10, 1885. The state of Ohio presented to the capitol at Washington pictures of the "Battle of Lake Erie" and of "Perry leaving the *Lawrence* for the *Niagara*." His name received twenty-six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died on board his ship off Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., Aug. 23, 1819.

PERRY, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Elmira, N.Y., May 26, 1844; son of Guy Maxwell and Elizabeth (Taylor) Perry; grandson of Thomas Mifflin and Elizabeth (Konkle) Perry and a descendant of John Konkle, the first settler of Elmira, N.Y. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, September, 1865; was promoted ensign, Dec. 1, 1866; master, March 12, 1868; lieutenant, March 26, 1869; lieutenant-commander, Nov. 6, 1881; commander, Jan. 10, 1892, and captain, June 11, 1899. During the Spanish war he was in command of the *Lancaster*, flagship, at the base of supplies, Key West, Fla. He was naval secretary of the light-house board,

1899-1901, and April 1, 1901, was placed in command of the U.S. battleship *Iowa*, flagship on the Pacific station, which vessel became flagship on the South Atlantic station in 1902, being transferred from the Pacific station in February of that year.

PERRY, Thomas Sergeant, author, was born in Newport, R.I., Jan. 23, 1845; son of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sergeant) Perry; grandson of Oliver Hazard and Elizabeth Champlin (Mason) Perry and of Judge Thomas and Sarah (Bache) Sergeant; and a descendant of Edward and Mary (Freeman) Perry, Plymouth, Mass., 1635, and on his mother's side, of Benjamin Franklin. Thomas Sergeant was judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Thomas Sergeant Perry was graduated from Harvard A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869; studied in Paris and Berlin, 1866-68; was a tutor in German at Harvard, 1868-72; instructor in English, 1877-81, and lecturer on English literature, 1881-82. He was married April 9, 1874, to Lilla, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cabot of Boston, Mass. In 1898 he became professor of English literature in the College Keio-gijuku, in Tokyo, Japan. He was editor of the *North American Review*, 1872-74, and of *Life and Letters of Francis Lieber* (1882); *English Literature in the Eighteenth Century* (1873); and is the author of: *From Opitz to Lessing* (1884); *The Evolution of the Snob* (1888); *History of Greek Literature* (1888) and occasional translations from French and German.

PERRY, William Flake, soldier and educator, was born in Jackson county, Ga., March 12, 1823; son of Hiram and Nancy (Flake) Perry, and a descendant of Edward Perry, who came from Devonshire, England, to Sandwich, Mass., in 1653. His parents removed to Alabama in 1834, and he attended Brownwood institute, Lagrange, Ga., 1841-43. He conducted a prosperous high school in Talladega, Ala., 1848-53, and in 1851 married to Ellen Douglass, daughter of George P. Brown and niece of Judge William P. Chilton (q.v.). He read law under Judge Chilton and was licensed to practice in 1854. In February, 1854, he was elected superintendent of education for Alabama, which office he resigned in 1858 to become president of the East Alabama female college, Tuskegee. He joined the Confederate army as a major of the 44th Alabama regiment, Col. James Kent, in 1862; reached Richmond with the regiment in June, 1862, and was assigned to Wright's brigade, Longstreet's corps. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in August, 1862, and colonel in September as successor to Colonel Derby who had been killed at Sharpsburg. In October his regiment, with the 4th, 15th, 47th and 48th Alabama regiments, formed Gen. E. M. Law's brigade of Hood's division. Colonel Perry

opened the second day's battle at Gettysburg by storming and capturing "The Devil's Den" and aided by Benning's Georgia brigade defended the position. At Chickamauga on the evening of the first day's battle he made an independent charge which secured the first decided Confederate advantage in that battle. On the second day he commanded Law's brigade and was conspicuous in Longstreet's charge which broke the Federal right wing, and at Snodgrass Hill his brigade captured sixteen pieces of artillery. He was also conspicuous at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and around Richmond and Petersburg and his brigade was on the last line of battle when the news of Lee's surrender suspended hostilities. He was recommended for promotion in January, 1864, but by some error the recommendation was not laid before the senate until January, 1865, and he received his commission as brigadier-general in February, 1865. His record names him as present in twenty engagements with the enemy, of which eight were the bloodiest battles of the war. He commanded a regiment in nine and a brigade in ten of the engagements. He returned to his vocation as teacher, conducting a school at Lynnland, Ky., 1869-82, and was professor of English language and literature, elocution and history in Ogden college, Bowling Green, Ky., 1883-1900. He was commander of the camp of Confederate veterans, Bowling Green, where he died, Dec. 17, 1901.

PERRY, William Hayne, representative, was born in Greenville, S.C., June 9, 1839; son of Gov. Benjamin Franklin (q.v.) and Elizabeth Frances (McCall) Perry. He graduated at Furman university, S.C.; attended South Carolina college; graduated, fifth orator, at Harvard in 1859; studied law with his father, 1859-61, and in 1861 entered the Confederate service in Brook's cavalry. He was made first lieutenant of his company, which was afterward attached to the Hampton legion, and served in Virginia and South Carolina. After the close of the war he practised law with his father; was a member of the state convention of 1865; a representative from Greenville in the state legislature, 1865-66; solicitor of the eighth judicial district, 1868-72; a member of the state senate, 1880-84; and a representative from the fourth district of South Carolina in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885-91.

PERRY, William Stevens, second bishop of Iowa and 116th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Providence, R.I., Jan. 22, 1832; a descendant of John Perry, who settled, in 1632, in Roxbury, Mass., where he was a member of John Eliot's church. He was named for his maternal uncle, the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens (q.v.). He attended the Providence high

school and Brown university, 1850-51, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. He studied theology at the Virginia Theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., and under the Rev. John S. Stone of Boston; was ordered deacon, March 29, 1857, and was ordained priest, April 7, 1858; was assistant minister of St. Paul's, Boston, 1857-58; rector of St. Luke's, Nashua, N.H., 1858-61; of St. Stephen's, Portland, Maine, 1861-63; of St. Michael's, Litchfield, Conn., 1864-69, and of Trinity church, Geneva, N.Y., 1869-76. He was married in 1862 at Gambier, Ohio, to Sarah A. W., daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mather Smith. He was professor of history and the evidences of Christianity at Hobart college, Geneva, N.Y., 1871-76, and served as president of the college, April 20-Sept. 1, 1876. He was deputy to the general convention from New Hampshire in 1859 and from Maine in 1862; was assistant secretary to the house of deputies, 1862-65, and secretary, 1865-74. He was appointed historiographer of the church in America in 1868; was chaplain general of the Society of the Cincinnati and president of the Iowa Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was elected Bishop of Iowa and consecrated, Sept. 10, 1876, by bishops Stevens, Coxe and Kerfoot, assisted by bishops Bissell and Oxenden of Montreal. He was elected professor in systematic divinity and president of Griswold college in 1876. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Bishop's college, Lennoxville, Canada, in 1859; S.T.D. by Trinity college in 1869; LL.D. by William and Mary college, Virginia, in 1876; D.C.L. by Bishop's college in 1885 and by King's college, Windsor, N.S., in 1886; S.T.D. by Oxford university in 1888; D.C.L. by the University of the South in 1893 and LL.D. by Dublin university in 1894. He was assistant editor of the *Boston Church Monthly* in 1864, and editor of the *Iowa Churchman*, 1877-98; and is the author of contributions to the principal church periodicals and of a large number of works on church history including: *Journals of the General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in America* (1861); *Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America* (2 vols., 1863-64) both of which were written in conjunction with Dr. Francis L. Hawks; *Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church* (1871-78), including *Virginia* (1871), *Pennsylvania* (1872), *Massachusetts* (1873), *Maryland* (1878), and *Delaware* (1878); *The History of the American Episcopal Church, 1567-1883* (2 vols., 1885), and *The American Church and the American Constitution* (1895). Among his other works are *Some Summer Days Abroad* (1880) and *Life Lessons from the Book of Proverbs* (1885). He died in Dubuque, Iowa, May 13, 1898.

PERSICO, Ignatius, R. C. bishop, was born in Naples, Italy, Jan. 30, 1823; son of Francisco Saverio and Guiseppino (Pennachio) Persico. He was baptized Camillo Guglielmo Maria, and assumed the name Ignatius when he entered the Order of Minor Capuchins. He attended the Jesuit college at Naples; was ordained priest, Jan. 24, 1846; was graduated at the Propaganda, Rome, in 1847, and was apostolic missionary to Patna, 1847-52; apostolic visitor to the East Indies, 1852-54, and was elected coadjutor to the vicar-apostolic of Bombay, India, March 8, 1854. He was consecrated at Bombay, India, June 4, 1854, in the cathedral of "Our Lady of Hope" by the Right Rev. Anastasius Hartman, vicar-apostolic of Bombay. He was vicar-apostolic of Hindostan and Thibet, 1856-60, and on March 11, 1870, was transferred to Savannah, Ga., as successor to the Rt. Rev. Augustin Verot, transferred to St. Augustine. He was a member of the provincial and vatican councils at Baltimore, Md.; resigned his see in 1872; was translated to the see of "Bolino" June 20, 1874; became bishop of the united dioceses of Aquino, Pontecowo and Sora, in the East Indies, in 1878. He was sent as commissary to Ireland, in June, 1887, and was created cardinal priest, Jan. 16, 1893. He died at Rome, Italy, Dec. 7, 1895.

PETER, Sarah (Worthington) King, philanthropist, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, May 16, 1800; daughter of Gov. Thomas and Eleanor (Swearingen) Worthington, and granddaughter of Robert Worthington of Berkeley county, Va. She was married in 1816 to Edward, son of the Hon. Rufus King (q.v.), and made her home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her husband died and she was married secondly, in 1844, to William Peter, British consul at Philadelphia, Pa., and during her residence in that city, she established the School of Design for Women, which was opened, Dec. 2, 1850. She returned to Cincinnati after the death of Mr. Peter in 1853, and established the Ladies' Academy of Art, which became the Art School of Cincinnati. She was converted to the Roman Catholic faith in 1856, making nine pilgrimages to Rome, on special visits to the Holy Father, and founded at least twenty sisterhoods and convents in the archdioceses of Philadelphia and Cincinnati. She purchased paintings and other works of art in Europe for the Cincinnati art school, and statues of saints which she presented to different Catholic churches. She bequeathed her wealth to charitable institutions and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1877.

PETERKIN, George William, first bishop of West Virginia and 120th in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Clear Spring, Md., March 21, 1841; son of the Rev. Dr. Joshua and Elizabeth (Hanson) Peterkin; grandson of

Lieut. William Wilkes and Elizabeth (Spencer) Peterkin, and of Thomas Hawkins and Elizabeth Howard (Beall) Hanson, and great-grandson of Col. William Dent Beall of the Maryland Line. He was educated at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, 1856-58; the University of Virginia, 1858-59, and enlisted as a private in the 21st Virginia infantry, April 17, 1861, which was brigaded with the 42d and 48th regiments and after December, 1861, was attached to Jackson's division. He was promoted through the ranks of corporal and sergeant to that of first lieutenant in April, 1862; made adjutant in May, 1862; transferred to the staff of Gen. W. N. Pendleton (q.v.) June, 1862, and served as his aide until paroled at Appomattox court-house, April 10, 1865. He was graduated at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of Virginia at Alexandria in 1868; was admitted to the diaconate, June 24, 1868, advanced to the priesthood, June 25, 1869, and was assistant to his father, rector of St. James's church, Richmond, Va., 1868-69. He was rector of St. Stephen's church, Culpeper, Va., 1869-73, and of the Memorial church, Baltimore, Md., 1873-78. The diocese of West Virginia was organized in 1877 and he was elected its first bishop, March 1, 1878, and consecrated in St. Matthew's church, Wheeling, W. Va., May 30, 1878, by Bishops Bedell, Kerfoot, Whittle, Dudley and Jaggard. In 1903 he had in his diocese 88 parishes and missions, about 4500 communicants and several well organized institutions for mission and charitable work. He was made a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary society in 1886, and visited the church mission in Brazil, S.A., at the request of the house of bishops in 1893, reporting the condition of the church in that region to the board of managers. He also visited Porto Rico in 1901 and reported the condition of that Mission to the board. He was vice-president of the American church missionary society for some years. He was married, first, Oct. 29, 1868, to Constance Gardner, daughter of Cassius Francis and Anne Eliza (Cazenove) Lee of Alexandria, Va. She died Aug. 8, 1877; and he was married secondly, June 12, 1884, to Marion McIntosh, daughter of John Stewart of Brook Hill, Va. He received the degree D.D. from Kenyon college and Washington and Lee university in 1878, and LL.D. from Washington and Lee in 1892. He published sermons and addresses and contributed to church periodicals.

PETERS, Christian Henry Frederick, astronomer, was born in Coldenbüttel, Schleswig, Denmark, Sept. 19, 1813. He was graduated from the University of Berlin, Ph.D. in 1836 and studied in Copenhagen, 1836-38. He was a member of the expedition to Mount Etna, Sicily, under Baron Sartorius von Waltherhausen; was en-

gaged on the geodetic survey of Naples, Italy; joined the revolutionists under Garibaldi; was appointed major of artillery, and after the insurrection was brought to a close in 1848, fled to Turkey. He immigrated to the United States in 1853 and was employed by the U.S. coast survey, 1854-57. He was elected first director of the Litchfield observatory, Hamilton college, N. Y., in 1858, and was professor of astronomy at the college, 1867-90. He was the first discoverer of forty-seven asteroids and made many observations on comets and solar spots. He was employed by the regents of the University of the State of New York to determine the longitude of several places in the state of New York, including the western boundary line. He had charge of an expedition to observe the solar eclipse at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 7, 1869, and headed the government expedition to New Zealand to observe the transit of Venus, Dec. 9, 1874. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1876-90, and received the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government in 1887. He prepared twenty "Celestial Charts" and is the author of numerous articles in various scientific publications. He died in Clinton, N. Y., July 18, 1890.

PETERS, John Abram, educator, was born in Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 25, 1822; son of George and Caroline (Reynolds) Peters, and grandson of Abraham Peters, who emigrated from the vicinity of Strasburg, Germany, in 1774, and settled at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., and of John Reynolds. His mother was of English-Irish descent. He removed with his parents to Lancaster, Pa., where he attended the public schools; was a student at the academy at Mercersburg, Pa., in 1851; at the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., in 1853; was graduated from the college A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and studied theology privately under Rev. George L. Staley, D.D. He was principal of Irwin academy, Pa., 1857-59; vice-principal of Mt. Washington Female college, Md.; was licensed to preach by the classis of the Reformed church in 1862, and was in Pennsylvania as pastor at Mt. Pleasant, 1864-69, Carlisle, 1869-70, Alexandria, 1871-78, Lancaster, 1878-84, and Danville, 1884-91. He was president of the General Synod of the Reformed church at Dayton, Ohio, in 1899, and president of the literary department of Heidelberg university, Tiffin, Ohio, 1891-1901. He was married first in 1864 to Roberta George of Lovettsville, Va., who died leaving four sons; and secondly in 1880 to Mary H. Harnish of Alexandria, Pa., who, with their two sons, survived him. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Heidelberg university in 1887. He died at Tiffin, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1901.

PETERS, John Andrew, jurist, was born at Ellsworth, Maine, Oct. 9, 1822; son of Andrew and Sally (Jordan) Peters; grandson of Melatich and Elizabeth Jordan and of John and Mary Peters, and a descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan of the Church of England, who came to America about 1642. Melatich Jordan was collector of customs, Frenchman's Bay district, 1789. John Andrew Peters was prepared for college at Gorham academy; was graduated from Yale in 1842; studied law at Harvard, 1843-44; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and practised in Bangor. He was married first, Sept. 2, 1846, to Mary Ann, daughter of Judge Joshua W. Hathaway of Bangor; and secondly, Sept. 23, 1857, to Fannie E., daughter of the Hon. Amos M. and Charlotte Roberts of Bangor. He was a member of the Maine senate, 1862-63; of the house of representatives, 1864; attorney-general of the state, 1864-67; Republican representative in the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1867-73; associate justice of the Maine supreme court, 1873-83, and its chief justice, 1883-1900, when he retired and was succeeded by his nephew, Andrew P. Wiswell of Ellsworth, Maine. Judge Peters was elected a member of the Maine Historical society in 1866, and of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1896, and a trustee of Bowdoin college in 1891. He received the degree LL.D. from Colby in 1884, from Bowdoin in 1885, and from Yale in 1893.

PETERS, John Punnett, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Dec. 16, 1852; son of Thomas McClure and Alice Clarissa (Richmond) Peters; grandson of Edward Dyer and Lucretia (McClure) Peters, and a descendant of Andrew Peters, who appeared in Boston, Nov. 18, 1659. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1873, Ph.D., 1876; was tutor at Yale, 1876-79, and studied at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig, 1879-83. He was married, Aug. 13, 1881, to Gabriella Brooke, daughter of Thomas March and Helen (Brooke) Forman of Savannah, Ga. He was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, Dec. 24, 1876, and advanced to the priesthood, Dec. 23, 1877. He was professor of Old Testament languages and literature at the Protestant Episcopal divinity school, Philadelphia, 1884-91; professor of Hebrew at the University of Pennsylvania, 1886-93, and was in charge of the expedition of the University of Pennsylvania to Babylonia, conducting excavations at Nippur, 1888-91, and retaining general direction of the work until 1895. In 1893 he became rector of St. Michael's church, New York city, of which he had been an assistant minister since 1883. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale and that of Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. His published works include: *Scriptures*,

Hebrew and Christian (Vols. I. and II., 1886-89), published in England under the title *The Bible for Home and School* (1898); contribution in "The Bible as Literature," edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott (1896); *Laula Zion* (1896); *Nippur, or Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates* (2 vols., 1897); *The Old Testament and the New Scholarship* (1901); *Archaeological History of Hither Asia* in "The Universal Anthology" (1902). He also translated *Political History of Recent Times*, with an additional section carrying it down to date (1882); edited *Diary of David McClure* (1899), and also *Labor and Capital* (1902).

PETERS, John Samuel, governor of Connecticut, was born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 21, 1772; son of Beneslie and Ann (Shipman) Peters; grandson of William Peters, and a descendant of William Peters, son of Lord Peters of England, who immigrated to America with his brothers Thomas and Hugh, and settled in Meriden, Mass. Beneslie Peters in company with other loyalists sailed to England in 1777, and after residing there for a time secured a large tract of land in Upper Canada, where he

settled with his family. John worked on a farm, attended the district schools, and in 1790 began to teach school in Hebron. He studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Peters of Marletown, N.Y., for six months and then under Dr. Abner Mosely of Glastonbury, Conn.; in 1796 attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pa., and practised in Hebron, 1797-1837. He was town clerk for twenty years, judge of probate for the district of Hebron, and frequently a member of the state legislature. He received the votes of one branch of the state legislature in 1824, when Calvin Willey was elected; was lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1827-31, and governor of the state, 1831-33. He was a fellow of the Tolland County Medical society; treasurer, vice-president and president of the State Medical society, and received the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale in 1818, and LL.D. from Trinity in 1831. He died in Hebron, Conn., March 30, 1857.

PETERS, Richard, delegate to congress, was born at Blockley, Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1743; son of William and Mary (Breintnall) Peters. His father was for many years register of the admiralty, and his uncle, the Rev. Richard Peters, was secretary of the proprietary government and afterward rector of Christ church. Richard was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1765; was admitted to the bar in 1763, and practised in Philadelphia. He was register of the admiralty, 1771-75, and upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war was commissioned captain in the Continental army, and commanded a



company of provincial troops, 1775-76. He was elected by congress, secretary of the Continental board of war, June 13, 1776, and served till 1781, when he was appointed a commissioner of war. In 1780 he personally subscribed £5000 for the provisioning of the army, and when he resigned his office of secretary in 1781, congress passed a vote of thanks for his long and faithful services. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1782-83; a member and speaker of the state assembly, 1787-90, and speaker of the state senate in 1791. He declined the comptrollership of the treasury tendered him in 1792 by President Washington, and was appointed judge of the U.S. district court for Pennsylvania, April 11, 1792, serving till his death. He was a member of the Philadelphia Agricultural society for over thirty years, and its first president; was instrumental in constructing the first bridge over the Schuylkill river, and was first president of the bridge company. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Abraham Robinson. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1827 by the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was a trustee, 1789-91. He is the author of: *Admiralty Decisions of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania Districts, 1780-1807* (1807). He died at Belmont, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1828.

PETERS, Richard, law reporter and author, was born at Blockley, Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1780; son of Richard (q.v.) and Sarah (Robinson) Peters. He was admitted to the bar in 1800 and practised in Philadelphia. He was solicitor of Philadelphia county, 1822-25; was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Saving Fund society, and was chosen reporter of the U.S. supreme court to succeed Henry Wheaton. He edited "Chitty on Bills of Exchange" (3 vols., 1810), and Bushrod Washington's "Circuit Court Reports" (4 vols., 1826-29), and is the author of: *Reports of the U.S. Circuit Court, 1803-18* (1819); *Reports of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1828-43* (17 vols., 1828-43); *Condensed Reports of Cases in the U.S. Supreme Court from its Organization till 1827* (6 vols., 1835); *Full and Arranged Digest of cases determined in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, from the Organization of the Government* (3 vols., 1838-39; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1848). He died at Belmont, Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1848.

PETERS, Samuel Ritter, representative, was born in Walnut Township, Pickaway county, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1842; son of Lewis S. and Margaret (Ritter) Peters. He matriculated at Ohio Wesleyan university with the class of 1864; served in the Federal army as private, sergeant, lieutenant, adjutant and captain in the 73d Ohio volunteers, 1861-65; was graduated at the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1867; practised law in Memphis,

Mo., 1867-72; removed to Marion, Kansas, in 1873; was state senator, 1874-75, and resigned to accept the judgeship of the ninth district, serving two terms, 1875-83. He was representative at large from Kansas in the 48th congress, 1883-85, and from the seventh district in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, 1885-91. He received the degree of A.B. from the Wesleyan university in 1894. He practised law in Newton, Kansas, after 1891.

PETERSON, Charles Jacobs, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 20, 1819; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Snelling (Jacobs) Peterson; grandson of Lawrence and Rachel Peterson, and a descendant of Laurencius Peterson, bishop of Upsal at the time of the Swedish reformation, and son-in-law of King John. His first American ancestor, Erick Peterson, came from Sweden in 1638, and settled the Delaware colony of Swedes. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1838 in the sophomore year, but left in 1839 to engage in the book business. He married Sarah Powell, daughter of Charles Pitt Howard. He was editor, with Ann D. Stephens, of *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine*, and author of: *History of the U.S. Navy*; *History of the American Revolution*; *Military Heroes of the War of 1812*; *Military Heroes of the War with Mexico*; a continuation of Charles von Rotteck's "History of the World" (4 vols., 1856), and several novels. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1887.

PETERSON, Henry, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1818; son of George and Jane (Evans) Peterson; grandson of Lawrence and Rachel Peterson, and of John and Rachel Evans. He was clerk in a hardware store at fourteen, and in 1839 a member of the firm of Deacon & Peterson, who became publishers of the *Saturday Evening Post*, of which Henry Peterson was editor for twenty years. He was married to Sarah Webb of Wilmington, Del., who edited *The Lady's Friend* for ten years, and their son, Arthur Peterson, became assistant editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, editor of *Peterson's Journal*, and paymaster with rank of lieutenant in the U.S. navy. Henry Peterson is the author of: *The Twin Brothers* (1843); *Universal Suffrage* (1867); *The Modern Job* (1869); *Pemberton, or One Hundred Years Ago* (1873); *Faire-Mount* (1874); *Confessions of a Minister* (1874); *Cesar, a Dramatic Study* (1879); *Poems* (1863, new edition, 1883), and the drama *Helen, or One hundred Years Ago*, produced in Philadelphia in 1876. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1891.

PETERSON, Robert Evans, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1812; son of George and Jane (Evans) Peterson. He received a commercial education and engaged in the hardware business until 1834, when he married Han-

nah Mary, only daughter Judge John Bouvier (q.v.). He then studied law with his father-in-law and assisted him in editing his law works. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and in order to absolve the debt of his clients, Daniels & Smith, booksellers, purchased their business, conducting it as R. E. Peterson & Co. On the death of his father-in-law in 1851 he established with George W. Childs the publishing house of Childs & Peterson, which became involved in 1857-58. Mr. Peterson then retired from the publishing and bookselling business and took up the study of medicine. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1863, but did not practise, devoting his life to study. He presented Judge Bouvier's valuable law library to the University of Pennsylvania. His wife died, Sept. 4, 1870, at the home of her son-in-law, George W. Childs, Long Branch, N.J., and he was married secondly, in 1872, to Blanche, sister of Louis M. Gottschalk (q.v.) and after her death in 1879, thirdly, to her sister Clara. He published "Bouvier's Law Dictionary" and "Bouvier's Institutes of American Law"; edited: "Familiar Science, a Guide to Scientific Knowledge of Things Familiar"; "Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations"; "Brazil and Brazilians", and numerous text books, and is the author of: *The Roman Catholic Church not the Only True Religion* (1891). He died in Asbury Park, N.J., Oct. 30, 1894.

PETERSON, Theophilus Beasley, publisher, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1821; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Snelling (Jacobs) Peterson. He was a drygoods clerk at thirteen and afterward a clerk in a shipping-office, later learned the trade of stereotyper and printer and in 1845 became bookseller and news agent. He admitted his brothers, George W. and Thomas, into partnership in 1858, the firm becoming T. B. Peterson & Brothers. He was the first publisher to issue a catalogue giving portraits of authors with brief biographical sketches, and the pioneer in issuing cheap editions of English books. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1890.

PETIGRU, James Lewis, statesman, was born in Abbeville district, S.C., March 10, 1789; son of William and Louise (Gibert) Petigru, and grandson of James Petigru (or Pettigrew), who emigrated in 1740, settled in Pennsylvania, removed to Tyrrell county, N.C., and thence to Abbeville, S.C., 1768; and of Jean Louis Gibert, a Huguenot clergyman, who fled from persecution in France, and settled in South Carolina in 1695. James Lewis Petigru attended school in Willington, S.C., and was graduated from South Carolina college in 1809. He was a teacher in Beaufort college, 1809-12; was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised at Coosawhatchie, S.C. He served as a private soldier in the war of 1812, and was ap-

pointed solicitor of Abbeville district in 1815. He removed to Charleston, S.C., and formed a partnership with James Hamilton, Jr., which continued until Hamilton's election to congress in 1821, when he practised alone. He attained high rank at the bar, and succeeded Gen. John V. Hayne as attorney-general of South Carolina, serving, 1822-30. He opposed the doctrine of nullification, was defeated as the Union candidate for state senator, and lost much of his popularity on account of his opposition to the dominant party. He was, however, elected district attorney and served as a representative in the state legislature, where he stood almost alone among the men of wealth and social position to oppose the nullification acts. When the state seceded in 1860 he was too old to take an active part, but gave his approval to the measure. He married in August, 1816, a daughter of Capt. James Postell, and granddaughter of Colonel Postell of Marion's brigade, and of their children, Caroline, born May 24, 1819, married William A. Carson in 1840 and attained distinction as a painter of portraits, that of her father being the best known of her works. He was president of the South Carolina Historical society and is the author of: *Oration Delivered before the South Carolina College on the Occasion of its Semi-Centennial Celebration* (1855); an *Address before the South Carolina Historical Society* (1858), and *Codification of the Laws of South Carolina* (1862). A "Memorial" containing proceedings of the bar of Charleston on the occasion of his death was published in 1863, and his biography written by William J. Grayson in 1866. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 3, 1863.

PETTIBONE, Augustus Herman, representative, was born at Bedford, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1835; son of Augustus N. and Nancy L. (Hathaway) Pettibone; grandson of Elijah Pettibone, a Revolutionary soldier of the Connecticut line, and Mary Field, his wife, and of Zephaniah and Silence (Alden) Hathaway, and a descendant of John Alden, clerk of the *Mayflower*, and of Mathew Grant, first American ancestor of Gen. U.S. Grant. He was educated at Hiram college, Ohio, was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1859, and studied law under the Hon. Jonathan E. Arnold at Milwaukee, Wis. He was admitted to the bar in 1861; settled in practice at La Crosse, Wis., and entered the Union army as a private in the 20th Wisconsin volunteers in 1861. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, captain and major and served until the close of the war, when he established his practice in Greeneville, Tenn. He was attorney-general for the 1st judicial circuit of Tennessee, 1870-82; a presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868, and on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876, and assistant U.S. district attorney

for the eastern district of Tennessee, 1872-80. He was a Republican representative from the first Tennessee district in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881-87, resuming practice in Greeneville in 1887, and was a representative in the general assembly of Tennessee, 1896-97.

PETTIGREW, Charles, clergyman, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 20, 1748; son of James Pettigru, or Pettigrew, the immigrant. He remained in North Carolina and obtained his education under the tutelage of the Rev. Henry Pattillo and the Rev. James Waddel. He taught school at Edenton, N.C., 1773-74, and received ordination in the established church at London, England, in 1775, from the bishop of Rochester. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Edenton, N.C., and one of the foremost movers in the organization of the Protestant Episcopal church in North Carolina, first calling a meeting of the clergy and laity at Tarboro, June 5, 1790. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1790-93, and was elected the first bishop of North Carolina, May 31, 1794, but was never consecrated, on account of the yellow fever epidemic in Norfolk and his own ill health. He died in Tyrrell county, N.C. April 8, 1807.

PETTIGREW, James Johnston, soldier, was born at Lake Phelps, Tyrrell county, N.C., July 4, 1828; son of Ebenezer Pettigrew (1788-1848), representative in the 24th congress, 1835-37; state senator and extensive planter; brother of the Rev. Dr. William Shephard Pettigrew (1818-1900), at the time of his death the oldest Protestant Episcopal clergyman in the state, and grandson of the Rev. Charles Pettigrew (q.v.). He was graduated with the highest honors from the University of North Carolina in 1841, and was professor in the national observatory, Washington, D.C., 1848. Shortly after he removed to Charleston, S.C., studied law with his kinsman, James L. Pettigru, 1849-51, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He traveled extensively in Europe, was secretary to the U.S. minister to Spain, Daniel M. Barringer of North Carolina, for several months in 1852, and on his return to the United States established a law practice in Charleston, S.C. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1858-59, and in 1859 joined the Sardinian army in Italy, but the early termination of the war prevented him from seeing active service. He accordingly returned to Charleston, and organized and drilled a regiment of riflemen. Upon the secession of South Carolina in December, 1860, he took possession of Castle Pinkney, and demanded of Major Anderson the evacuation of Fort Sumter. He was transferred to Morris Island and engineered the construction of batteries to guard the harbor; was commissioned colonel of the 22d North Carolina

regiment in 1861, and was stationed at Evansport, on the Potomac, where he constructed and guarded the fortifications. He was commissioned brigadier-general in 1862 and took an active part in the Peninsular campaign of that year. He was present at Seven Pines in June, 1862, being severely wounded and taken prisoner; was exchanged in August, 1862, and assigned to a new brigade. He was placed in command at Richmond, Va., which he defended against General Stoneman's raid. On the third day of the battle of Gettysburg he commanded Heth's division and took part in Pickett's charge. While defending the rear of General Lee's army during the retreat that followed he was surprised at Falling Waters, Va., by a small band of Federal cavalry and was mortally wounded, July 14, 1863. He is the author of *Spain and the Spaniards* (1859). He died near Winchester, Va., July 17, 1863.

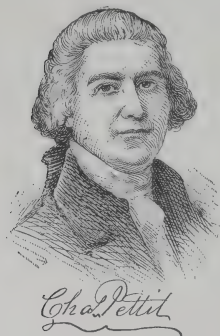
PETTIGREW, Richard Franklin, senator, was born at Ludlow, Vt., in July, 1848; son of Andrew and Hannah B. (Sawtelle) Pettigrew; grandson of Andrew and Priscilla (Barn) Pettigrew and of Elnathan and Millie (Pitt) Sawtelle. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1854 he removed to Evansville, Wis., attended Evansville academy and Beloit college, 1860-68, spent the years 1869-72 in Sioux Falls, Dak. Ter., as a surveyor and dealer in real estate, and after 1872 in the practice of law. He was elected to the territorial council in 1876, 1878 and 1884. The University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of LL.B., 1878. He was married, Feb. 27, 1879, to Bessie Vaughn, daughter of Henry Hamilton and Annie (Arthur) Pittar of Chicago, Ill. He was a Republican delegate from Dakota Territory in the 47th congress, 1881-83. In 1883 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution for the proposed state of South Dakota, having been an early advocate of the division of Dakota Territory into two states. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Oct. 16, 1889, after the admission of South Dakota to the Union, and drew the long term expiring March 3, 1895. He was re-elected in 1894, his second term expiring March 3, 1901. In 1900 he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Fusionists for reelection. In the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 he supported Bryan for the Presidency. He was opposed to the policy of the government in acquiring the Hawaiian Islands and in the annexation of the Philippines.

PETTINGILL, John Hancock, theologian, was born in Manchester, Vt., May 11, 1815; son of the Rev. Amos and Hannah (Dean) Pettingill. His father (1780-1830), a graduate of Harvard, 1805, was pastor of Methodist churches in New York and Connecticut, 1807-30, and published a "View of the Heavens" (1826), and "The Spirit of

Methodism" (1829). John Hancock Pettingill was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; was a teacher in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in New York city, 1838-43, and was a student at Union Theological seminary, 1839-41. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 6, 1843; was stated supply at South Dennis, Mass., 1843-48; pastor at Saybrook, Conn., 1848-52; district secretary of the A.B.C.F.M. at Albany, N.Y., 1853-60, and visited the missions of the American Board in Servia, Turkey and Greece, 1856-57. He was pastor at Saxonville, Mass., 1860-63, at Westbrook, Conn., 1863-66, and was chaplain of the Seamen's Friend society at Antwerp, Belgium, 1866-72. He visited northern Europe in the interest of missions, and in 1866 assisted in the care of those sick with cholera, which service was publicly acknowledged by the Belgian government. He resided in New York city, 1872-76; in Philadelphia, 1876-86, where he gave his time chiefly to literary work, and in 1866 removed to New Haven, Conn. He was married, April 28, 1845, to Rebecca S. Parker of Falmouth, Mass., and secondly, June 17, 1863, to Jeannie, daughter of Judge Copeland of Brooklyn, N.Y. He wrote principally on the science of religion, and was the first American teacher to propound the doctrine that eternal life was dependent upon knowledge of and faith in Christ as held by the primitive Church up to the time of Plato. He was subjected to great losses and determined opposition by reason of his teachings, and his books were not received with favor even after he had succeeded in having them published. Finally they grew in favor and were reprinted in several continental languages, and at his death he had a large number of disciples. He wrote for current magazines, and is the author of *The Homiletical Index* (1877); *The Theological Trilemma* (1878); *Platonism versus Christianity* (1881); *Bible Terminology* (1881); *Life Everlasting* (1882); *The Unspeakable Gift* (1884); and *Views and Reviews in Eschatology* (1887). He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 27, 1887.

PETTIT, Charles, delegate, was born at Amwell, N.J., in 1736, of Huguenot ancestry. He received a good education and married a sister of Joseph Reed, under whom he was commissioned surrogate in 1767, and whom he succeeded as deputy-secretary of the province in 1769. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1770, and was appointed a councillor in 1773. He was secretary to Governor William Franklin, 1772-74, but upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war resigned his position and joined the patriot cause. He was secretary to Gov. William Livingston, 1776-78; assistant quartermaster-general of the Continental army, 1778-83; removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1783, where he engaged in mer-

cantile business; was a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1783-84, and proposed a plan for funding the state debt, which was adopted. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785-87, and a member of the general convention which met at Harrisburg, Pa., to consider the adoption of the Federal constitution, which he earnestly advocated. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1791-1802, a member of the American Philosophical society, and president of the Insurance Company of North America, 1796-98 and 1799-1806. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1806.



PETTIT, George Albert Joseph, educator, was born in Dunmore, Ireland, Sept. 15, 1858; son of William and Elizabeth Pettit. He attended the academy of St. Francis Xavier, N.Y.; became a member of the Society of Jesus, July 30, 1880, and was graduated from Woodstock college, Md., in 1887. He was instructor in English and the classics at Gonzaga college, Washington, D.C., 1887-90, and at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., 1890-92; attended the Jesuit seminary of Woodstock college, 1892-96, and was ordained priest in June, 1895, by Archbishop Satolli. He supplied the chair of English literature at Gonzaga college, made vacant by the retirement of a professor near the close of the scholastic year, 1895-96; was prefect of discipline and vice-president of St. John's college, 1896-98; was assistant master of novices in the novitiate at Frederick, Md., in 1898, and was re-appointed vice-president and prefect of studies at St. John's college in 1899. He was elected to succeed the Rev. T. J. Campbell, S.J., as president of St. John's college, Fordham, in 1900.

PETTIT, Henry, engineer and architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1842; son of Robert and Laura (Ellmaker) Pettit; grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth (McKean) Pettit and of Levi and Hannah (Hopkins) Ellmaker, and great-grandson of Charles (q.v.) and Sarah (Reed) Pettit and of Thomas McKean, the signer. Robert Pettit was pay director in the U.S. navy. Henry Pettit matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1863, but at the close of his freshman year entered the scientific course, remaining until the junior year, 1862. He was employed by the Pennsylvania railroad com-

pany in the engineering department and in the construction of bridges and buildings, 1862-74; was special agent of the Philadelphia centennial commission to the exposition at Vienna, 1873; was architect of the Main building, Machinery hall, and other constructions of the centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876; chief of the bureau of installation, 1875-76, and engineer and architect for the organization of the permanent exhibition at Philadelphia, 1877. He was also in charge of the U.S. department, and designed and superintended its construction for the French universal exposition, Paris, 1879, and was a member of the advisory art commission for Pennsylvania at the World's Columbian exposition, 1893. Meanwhile he established a general practice as a civil engineer and architect, retiring in 1890. He twice made the tour around the world and received the decoration of many foreign orders, including: Ridder of St. Olaf from King Oscar of Norway and Sweden; chevalier of the Legion of Honor from France; commander of Nichan Iftakhar from the Bey of Tunis, and Caballero of Ysabel la Catolica from Alfonso XIII. of Spain. He was made a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; member of the Philosophical society and one of its curators, 1879-1901; a member of the Loyal Légion, and of the Union league, Philadelphia, serving on its board of managers for two terms. He received the degree of M.S., *gratiae causa*, from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. He is the author of: *Ellmaker Genealogy; Descendants of Col. Charles Pettit, Member of the Continental Congress; The Pettit Family of Cornwall, England, and Long Island, N. Y.*, and also the author of several musical compositions. He took numerous photographs in the Orient and America for use in illustrating lectures delivered before various societies, and he compiled forty volumes of illustrated notes of travel.

PETTIT, John, senator, was born in Sacket Harbor, N.Y., June 24, 1807. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, and engaged in practice in Lafayette, Ind. He served two terms in the Indiana legislature, and was subsequently U.S. district attorney. He was a Democratic representative for the eighth district of Indiana in the 28th, 29th, and 30th congresses, 1843-49; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1850, and a presidential elector at large from Indiana on the Pierce and King ticket in 1853. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Whitcomb, serving, 1853-55; was later appointed U.S. circuit judge, and was made chief justice of the territory of Kansas by President Buchanan, serving, 1859-63. He was a delegate to the Demo-

cratic national convention of 1864; was justice of the Indiana supreme court, 1870-76, and was renominated, but owing to scandals in connection with the court that excited popular indignation, his name was withdrawn. He died at Lafayette, Ind., June 17, 1877.

PETTIT, John Upfold, representative, was born in Fabius, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1820; son of George and Jane (Upfold) Pettit, and grandson of Jonathan Pettit. He attended Hamilton college; was graduated at Union college in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and settled in practice in Wabash, Ind. He was married, Nov. 25, 1858, to Julia, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Holmes) Brenton of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1844 and 1864, and speaker of the house, 1864; U. S. consul-general at Maranhão, Brazil, 1850-53; judge of the 8th judicial district of Indiana, 1854-55, and a Republican representative from the eleventh district in the 34th, 35th, and 36th congresses, 1855-61, serving as chairman of the library committee. He was engaged in recruiting soldiers, 1861-62; assisted in organizing the Orphan's home at Knightstown, Ind., in 1863; and in 1865 was largely instrumental in securing from President Johnson a commutation of the sentence of Bowles and Milligan, who had been condemned to death by the U. S. military commission for treasonable conspiracy in Indiana. He was professor of law in Indiana university, 1869-70; judge of the 17th judicial district of Indiana, 1872-81, and paymaster to disburse the principal due the Miami Indians in 1881. He received the degree LL.D. from Indiana university in 1871. He died at Wabash, Ind., March 21, 1881.

PETTUS, Edmund Winston, senator, was born in Limestone county, Ala., July 6, 1821; son of John and Alice T. (Winston) Pettus, and grandson of Capt. Anthony Winston of Hanover county, Va., a colonial officer of 1776, who removed first to Tennessee and then to Alabama. John Pettus, served in the Creek war, and settled in Limestone county, Ala. The son attended Clinton college, Smith county, Tenn.; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and practised in Gainesville, Ala., 1842-44. He was married, June 27, 1844, to Mary S. Chapman, and their son, Francis L. Pettus (died March 6, 1901), was speaker of the Alabama house of representatives. He was solicitor for the seventh circuit of Alabama, 1844-49; served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant; in 1849 joined a party of gold seekers in California, traveling on horseback to the gold fields, and on his return in 1851 resumed the practice of his profession. He was judge of the seventh Alabama circuit, 1855-58; removed to Selma in 1858, and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as major of the 20th Alabama infantry and

was later promoted lieutenant-colonel. On the death of Col. John W. Garrett at Vicksburg, Pettus succeeded him as colonel and led Col. T. N. Waul's Texas legion in a desperate charge at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general and commanded the second brigade in Stevenson's division in the Atlanta campaign, distinguishing himself by keeping the enemy in check at Rocky-face Ridge, May 8, 1864. In the march to the sea and the Carolina campaign, he continued in command of his brigade in S. D. Lee's corps, surrendering with Johnston in North Carolina. In 1865 he resumed his law practice; was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, serving in each as chairman of the Alabama delegation; was nominated for U. S. senator by the Democratic caucus of the general assembly, Nov. 16, 1896, by a vote of 67 to 26, Governor Oates, Representative Bankhead and Senator Pugh being the other candidates, and was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and expiring March 3, 1903. He served on the judiciary committee, and on the committees on military affairs, railroads, privileges, elections and Indian depredations.

PETTUS, John J., governor of Mississippi, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., in 1813; son of John and Alice T. (Winston) Pettus. He was educated in Limestone county, Ala., where he also prepared for the law. He engaged in practice in Sumter county, and subsequently removed to Kemper county, Miss., where he became a planter. He served in both branches of the state legislature; was governor of Mississippi, 1860-62, and convened a special meeting of the legislature in 1862 to provide for additional troops for the Confederate army. He was a brigadier-general in the Confederate army, 1863-65, and after the war removed to Arkansas, where he died in 1867.

PEYTON, Balie, representative, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1803; son of John and Margaret (Hamilton) Peyton; grandson of Robert and Ann (Guffey) Peyton; great-grandson of Valentin and Frances (Harrison) Peyton, and a descendant of Henry and Ellen (Partington) Peyton. Henry Peyton was a native of London, England, and settled at Ragged Point, Westmoreland county, Va., about 1656. Balie Peyton passed his childhood with his maternal grandmother; attended Gallatin college; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and settled in practice in Gallatin. He was a Whig representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833-37, and in 1837 removed to New Orleans,



La. He was appointed U.S. district attorney at New Orleans, by President Harrison, in March, 1841, and was offered but declined the portfolio of war in President Tyler's cabinet. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he raised a volunteer regiment of 1200 men. Since the regiment was not accepted by President Polk, he became chief of General Worth's staff; was present at the battle of Monterey, and presented with a reward by the state of Louisiana for his gallantry in that battle; was appointed U.S. minister to Chili by President Taylor in 1849, serving, 1849-53, and practised law in San Francisco, Cal., 1853-58. He returned to Gallatin, Tenn., in 1859, and was an elector-at-large from Tennessee on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860. He was a Unionist throughout the civil war, and a member of the Tennessee senate, 1869-70. He was married in 1830 to Ann Carr, daughter of William and Alethia (Eaton) Smith of Granville county, N.C. Their son, Balie Peyton, Jr., a lieutenant on the staff of Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, of the Confederate army, was killed in the battle of Fishing Creek, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862. Peytonsville, Tenn., was named in honor of Balie Peyton, Sr., who died at Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1878.

PEYTON, Ephraim Geoffrey, jurist, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., Oct. 29, 1802; son of Ephraim and—(Jennings) Peyton, and grandson of Robert and Ann (Guffey) Peyton, and of Jonathan Jennings. He was a cousin of Balie Peyton of Tennessee, their fathers being brothers. He was educated in Gallatin college, Tenn., and in 1818 removed to Mississippi, where he taught school and learned the printer's trade. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and settled in practice first in Copiah county, and then in Gallatin, Miss. He was married, March 31, 1831, to Artemisia G., daughter of Francis Patton, a planter of Claiborne county, Va. He was a representative in the Mississippi legislature in 1833, was district attorney of the fourth judicial district for several years from 1839, and in 1861 refused to favor secession. He was a member of the Mississippi constitutional convention of 1865, and a Republican representative to the 39th congress in the same year, but was denied his seat because Mississippi was not a reconstructed state. He was judge of the supreme court of Mississippi, 1868-70, and chief justice, 1870-75. He lost his fortune, estimated at about \$100,000, by the failure of the banks, and was left deeply in debt, which debt he fully paid. He died in Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5, 1876.

PEYTON, John Howe, lawyer, was born in Stafford county, Va., April 29, 1778; son of John Rowze and Ann (Howe) Peyton; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Rowze) Peyton, and of Howson and Mary (Dade) Howe, and a descendant of

Henry (of London) and Ellen (Partington) Peyton who settled in Westmoreland county, Va. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; was a law student in the office of Bushrod Washington, and was admitted to practice in 1799. He married Ann Montgomery, daughter of Maj. John and Mary (Preston) Lewis. He represented Stafford county in the Virginia assembly, 1806-10; was prosecuting attorney for the Augusta district, 1809-10; major on the staff of General Porterfield in the war of 1812; mayor of Staunton, 1815; deputy U.S. attorney for the western district of Virginia, 1815-36; refused a nomination for representative to the 17th congress in 1820, and a U.S. judgeship in 1824; served as state senator, 1836-44; as trustee of Washington college, 1832-46; as visitor to the U.S. Military academy, 1840, writing the report of the board, and as president of the board of directors of the Western Virginia Lunatic asylum, 1837-47. He is the author of: *Resolutions upon the attitude of Pennsylvania with reference to an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing a tribunal for settling disputes between the State and Federal judiciary*, pronounced by Daniel Webster as conclusive and admitting of no further discussion. He died in Staunton, Va., April 27, 1847.

PEYTON, John Lewis, author, was born in Staunton, Va., Sept. 15, 1824; son of John Howe (q.v.) and Ann Montgomery (Lewis) Peyton. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, LL.B. in 1845; was in Europe on official business connected with the state department of Secretary Webster, 1852-53; resided in Chicago, Ill., 1853-55, and there served as major of the 1st Chicago regiment, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th battalion of the National Guards. He declined the office of U.S. district attorney of Utah, offered by President Pierce in 1855, returned to Virginia that year, and was made magistrate, bank director, and member of the board of visitors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind institution at Staunton. He was married, Dec. 17, 1855, to Henrietta E. Clark, daughter of Col. John C. and Mary (Bond) Washington of Lenoir county, N.C. He recruited and drilled troops for the Confederate army in 1861; was appointed agent of the state of North Carolina in Europe, and remained abroad, 1862-76. He was made a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London; of the Society of Americanists of Luxembourg, Prussia; an honorary member of the Reform club, London, and a corresponding member of the Virginia and Wisconsin Historical societies. He was entertained by Napoleon III. in the Tuileries and had audience with Cardinal Antonelli in the Palace of the Vatican. He edited Dauenhower's *Journal*, while in Chicago, con-

tributed to the press and to the leading magazines, and is the author of: *Pacific Railway Communications and the Trade of China* (1854); *A Statistical View of the State of Illinois* (1854); *The American Crisis*; or, *Pages from the Note Book of a State Agent during the Civil War in America* (1866); *Over the Alleghanies and across the Prairies, Personal Recollections of the Far West, One and Twenty Years Ago* (1867); *Memoir of William Madison Peyton* (1870); *The Adventures of My Grandfather* (1871); *Memorials of Nature and Art* (1881); *A History of Augusta County* (1882); *Rambling Reminiscences of a Residence Abroad* (1886), and *A History of Virginia from the Retrocession of Alexandria to the Reconstruction of the Union*. He also edited and wrote an introduction to "The Glasse of Time" by Thomas Peyton of Lincoln's Inn (1887), and edited "Tom Swindel, or the Adventures of a Boomer" (1893). See life in Brock's "Virginia and Virginians." He died in Staunton, Va., May 23, 1896.

PEYTON, Samuel Oldham, representative, was born in Bullitt county, Ky., in 1804; son of William and Mary (Ross) Peyton; grandson of Craven and Ann Peyton, and of Lawrence and ——— (Oldham) Ross, and a descendant of Henry and Ellen (Partington) Peyton. He was graduated at Transylvania university, M.D., in 1827. He was married to Mary Kincheloe; practised medicine in Hartford, Ky.; represented Bullitt county in the state legislature in 1835; was a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 30th, 35th and 36th congresses, 1847-49 and 1857-61, and was defeated for the 31st congress in 1848. He was a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds in the 36th congress. He died in Hartford, Ky., Jan. 4, 1870.

PHELAN, James, senator, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 11, 1821; son of John and Priscilla Oakes (Ford) Morris Phelan, and grandson of Dennis Phelan, who emigrated from Maryborough, Queen's county, Ireland, to New York city, with his wife, Mary (Lalor) Phelan, and children in 1793, and resided in New Jersey, Virginia and Alabama. James served an apprenticeship in the office of the Huntsville *Democrat*, 1835-42, became editor of *The Flag of the Union* at Tuscaloosa in 1842, and state printer in 1843. He was married, Sept. 22, 1846, to Eliza J., daughter of Dr. Alfred and Eliza (Jones) Moore of Madison county, N.J. He practised law in Huntsville, 1846-49, and in Aberdeen, Miss., 1849-65. He was a state senator in 1860, and Confederate States senator, 1862-64. He introduced in the Confederate senate in 1863, a bill to impress all the cotton in the South, pay for it in Confederate bonds and use it as a basis for a foreign loan. This bill failed to pass, and Mr. Phelan was defeated in the next senatorial election. He served

as judge advocate of Alabama, 1864-65, and then resumed the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn., where he died, May 17, 1873.

PHELAN, James, representative, was born in Aberdeen, Miss., Dec. 7, 1856; son of Judge James and Eliza J. (Moore) Phelan. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., with his parents, 1867, and was educated in the Kentucky Military institute, the literary department of the University of Nashville, and at University of Mississippi, where he matriculated in 1872. He went to Europe in 1874, and completed his education in the Gymnasium of St. Thomas, and at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree Ph.D. in 1878. In 1881 he settled in the practice of law in Memphis, and was married, Oct. 15 of that year, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Robert Early of Lynchburg, Va. He was a Democratic representative from the tenth Tennessee district in the 50th and 51st congresses, 1887-91. He died in Nassau, Bahama Islands, seeking relief from phthisis, Jan. 30, 1891.

PHELAN, Richard, R. C. bishop, was born at Tralee, county Limerick, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1828. He was educated in St. Kieran's college, Kilkenny. He immigrated to the United States with Bishop Michael O'Connor of Pittsburg, Pa., in 1850, on the latter's call for students to take up the work of the church in his diocese, and prepared for the priesthood in St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, and in St. Mary's Theological seminary, Baltimore, Md. He was ordained priest at Pittsburg, Pa., by Bishop O'Connor, May 4, 1854, was charged with a small mission at Camerons Bottoms, Indiana county, Pa., and was assistant rector at St. Paul's cathedral, Pittsburg, Pa., 1855-58. He was rector of the church at Freeport, Pa., 1858-68, and of St. Peter's church at Allegheny, Pa., 1868-85, where he built a church at a cost of \$150,000, and completed the schools commenced by the Rev. Tobias Mullen. In 1881 he was appointed administrator of the diocese of Pittsburg and Allegheny, during the absence of Bishop Tuigg, and vicar-general in 1883, and was nominated coadjutor of the two sees with the right of succession in 1885. He was consecrated titular bishop of Cibra at Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1885, by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, assisted by Bishops Mullen and Shanahan, and succeeded to the full bishopric on the death of Bishop Tuigg, Dec. 7, 1889, taking up his residence at Pittsburg, the see city, in 1891.

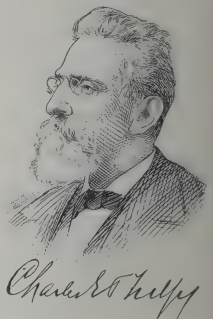
PHELPS, Almira (Hart) Lincoln, educator, was born in Berlin, Conn., July 15, 1793; daughter of Capt. Samuel and Lydia (Hinsdale) Hart; granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Hooker) Hart and of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Cole) Hinsdale, and a descendant of Thomas Hooker and of Stephen Hart, who came from Essex, England, to Massachusetts about 1632,

settled first at Braintree and then in Newtown, and was an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., in 1635. She was instructed by her sister, Mrs. Emma Hart Willard (q.v.), whom she assisted at Middlebury, Vt., and completed her education in the Female academy, Pittsfield, Mass. She taught a private school at Middletown, Conn., was again with her sister at Middlebury and was principal of the Sandy Hill, N.Y., Female academy, 1815-17. She was married, Oct. 15, 1817, to Simeon Lincoln, Jr., and after his death she became head teacher in the department of natural science in Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy, N.Y., and vice-principal of the seminary in 1827, managing it while her sister was in Europe. She was married secondly, in 1831, to Judge John Phelps of Vermont, and retired from active educational work until 1838, when she became principal of the West Chester, Pa., Female seminary. She was subsequently principal of a private school at Rahway, N.J., and conducted, with her husband, the Patapsco institute, a diocesan female school at Baltimore, Md., 1841-1849, where she remained alone, 1849-56. She was the second woman to be elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and read before that body papers on the religious and scientific character and writings of Edward Hitchcock (1866), and the "Infidel Tendencies of Modern Science" (1878). She was also a member of the Maryland Academy of Science, to which society she gave her herbarium containing about 600 specimens. She is the author of: *Familiar Lectures on Botany* (1829); *Dictionary of Chemistry* (1830); *Botany for Beginners* (1831); *Geology for Beginners* (1832); *Female Student or Fireside Friend* (1833); *Chemistry for Beginners* (1834); *Lectures on Natural Philosophy* (1835); *Lectures on Chemistry* (1837); *Natural Philosophy for Beginners* (1837); *Ida Norman* (1850); *Christian Households* (1860); *Hours with My Pupils* (1869); *Autumn Fruits* (1873), and *Preserved in the Winter of Life* (1873). She also edited: *Our Country, in its Relation to the Past, Present and Future* (1868), and the proceeds from its sale were devoted to the Christian and sanitary commissions. She died in Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1884.

PHELPS, Austin, clergyman, was born in West Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1820; son of Eliakim and Sarah (Adams) Phelps; grandson of Eliakim and Abigail (Combes) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, who came from Tewksbury, England, to America in the ship *Mary and John* in 1630, settled first at Hull and then in Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., in 1635. He attended Hobart college, 1833-34; Amherst college in 1835; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; was resident licentiate at the Andover

Theological seminary, 1838-42; was licensed to preach in 1840, and was pastor of the Pine St. Congregational church, Boston, Mass., 1842-48. He was professor of homiletics and sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological seminary, 1848-79, professor emeritus, 1879-90, and president of the seminary, 1869-79. He served as chaplain of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature and preached the "election sermon" in 1861. He was married in September, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Moses Stuart of Andover; secondly in April, 1855, to Mary, her sister, and thirdly in June, 1858, to Mary A., daughter of Samuel Johnson of Boston, Mass. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Amherst in 1856. He edited *Hymns and Choirs* with Prof. Edwards A. Park and Rev. David Furber (1859); *Sabbath Hymn-Book* with Prof. Park and Dr. Lowell Mason (1859), and is the author of: *The Still Hour* (1858), which had a large circulation in America and abroad; *The New Birth* (1867); *The Solitude of Christ* (1868); *Sabbath Hours* (1870); *Studies of the Old Testament* (1878); *Theory and Practice of Preaching: Lectures on Homiletics* (1882); *My Portfolio* (1882); *English Style in Public Discourse* (1883); *My Studies and other Essays* (1886); *My Note-Book*; *Fragmentary Studies in Theology and Subjects Adjacent Thereto* (1889); besides addresses and contributions to the *Congregationalist* and other periodicals. See "Memoir" by Mrs. E. S. P. Ward (1891). He died at Bar Harbor, Maine, Oct. 13, 1890.

PHELPS, Charles Edward, jurist, was born in Guilford, Vt., May 1, 1833; son of John and Almira (Hart) Lincoln (q.v.) Phelps; grandson of Capt. Samuel Hart, a soldier in the Revolution, and a colonial champion of religious liberty; great-grandson of Charles Phelps, the first lawyer who settled in Vermont, and a descendant of William Phelps, who came from England in 1630, and of the Rev. Thomas Hooker (q.v.). He removed to Maryland in 1841; was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855; studied law at Harvard; became a practising lawyer in Baltimore in 1855, and was admitted to practice in the U.S. supreme court in 1859. He was elected on the Reform ticket a member of the city council of Baltimore in 1860; was one of the organizers and major of the Maryland Guard,



1858-61, and lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 7th Maryland Volunteers, 1862-64. At the battle of the Wilderness his horse was killed and his clothing riddled, and at Spottsylvania, May 8, 1864, his horse was killed, and he was wounded and taken prisoner while leading the 2d division, 5th army corps, in the charge on the works. He was recaptured by Sheridan's cavalry, brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct, and awarded the congressional medal of honor. He was elected on the National Union ticket as a representative from the third district of Maryland in the 39th congress, 1865-67, where he opposed the radical measures and policy of reconstruction, and was re-elected on the Conservative ticket to the 40th congress, 1867-69. He declined an executive appointment as judge of the court of appeals in 1867; was married, Dec. 29, 1868, to Martha Woodward of Baltimore, Md., and resumed his practice in Baltimore. He was president of the Baltimore school board, 1876; commander of the 8th Maryland regiment during the strike riots in 1877; president of the Maryland Association of Union Veterans, and a member of various scientific, historical, military and social organizations. In 1882 he was elected on the Independent ticket judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore, and in 1897 was nominated by all parties and re-elected without opposition, the legislature, in 1902, upon the application of the Baltimore Bar association, unanimously extending his term beyond the constitutional age limit. In 1884 he was chosen a law professor in the University of Maryland. He is the author of: *Juridical Equity* (1894), and *Falstaff and Equity* (1901).

PHELPS, Edward John, diplomatist, was born in Middlebury, Vt., July 11, 1822; son of the Hon. Samuel Shethar Phelps (q.v.). He was graduated at Middlebury college, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; practised law in Middlebury, 1843-45, and removed to Burlington in 1845, where he was married in August, 1846, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Stephen Haight. He was second comptroller of the U.S. treasury, 1851-53. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1870; presided over the centennial ceremonies commemorating the battle of Bennington in 1877; lectured on medical jurisprudence in the University of Vermont in 1880, and the same year was made president of the American Bar association. He was defeated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Vermont in 1880; was Kent professor of law at Yale, 1881-1900, and lectured on constitutional law at Boston university in 1882. He was U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1885-89; was the defeated Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1890; was a member of the council of the U.S. government before the court of arbitration on the Bering Sea controversy in 1893, and

in 1896 supported William McKinley for the presidency, although, being an anti-expansionist, he strongly disapproved of his policy in regard to Cuba and the Philippines. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury in 1870. He published an address on *Chief Justice Marshall and the Constitutional Law of his Time* (1879), and articles on *The Constitution of the United States* in the *Nineteenth Century* in 1888. He died at New Haven, Conn., March 9, 1900.

PHELPS, Elisha, representative, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Nov. 7, 1779; son of Noah and Lydia (Griswold) Phelps; grandson of David and Abigail (Petibone) Phelps and of Edward and Abigail (Gaylord) Griswold, and a descendant of William Phelps, who settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. His father (born in Simsbury, Jan. 22, 1740), a large landholder and captain of militia, planned and took part with Gen. Samuel H. Parsons in the expedition to Fort Ticonderoga in April, 1775, entering the fort the day before as a spy and reporting its condition to Ethan Allen, which enabled them to capture it; served as captain in Wards' Connecticut regiment, 1776-77, and subsequently as lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and in 1780 transferred cannon from Salisbury, Conn., to Boston, for the ship *Defense*; was judge of probate twenty-two years, a representative in the state legislature twenty seasons, and a major-general of state militia, and died in Simsbury, Conn., March 4, 1809. Elisha was graduated at Yale in 1800; practised law at Simsbury, 1803-05, and at Hartford, Conn., 1805-47, and was a member of each house of the state legislature for several years, serving as speaker in 1821 and 1829. He was a Democratic representative from Connecticut in the 16th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1819-21 and 1825-29; state comptroller, 1830-34; a commissioner to revise and codify the state laws in 1835, and judge of the county court for years. He died in Simsbury, Conn., April 18, 1847.

PHELPS, Elizabeth (Stuart), author, was born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1815; daughter of the Rev. Moses and Abigail (Clark) Stuart and a descendant of Robert and Bertha (Rumball) Stuart. Robert Stuart came to Massachusetts in 1650, resided in Boston and at Milford, Conn., and settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1660. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps was educated at Andover, Mass., and in September, 1842, married the Rev. Austin Phelps. They resided in Boston, Mass., 1842-48, and then removed to her native place, where she spent the remainder of her life. She began to write short stories of New England life at an early age, many being published under the pen name "H. Trusta." Her works include: the *Kitty Brown* series (1850); *Sunnyside* (1851); *A Peep at Number Five* (1851); *The Angel over the Right Shoulder* (1851); *The Tell-Tale* (1852), and *The Last Leaf*

from *Sunnyside*, with a memoir by her husband (1853). The last book was published posthumously, and *Sunnyside*, a story of life in a country parsonage, reached a sale of 100,000 copies in a year. She died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1852.

PHELPS, Elizabeth Stuart. See Ward, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

PHELPS, James, representative, was born in Colebrook, Conn., Jan. 12, 1822; son of Dr. Lancelot and Elizabeth (Sage) Phelps; grandson of Lancelot Phelps, a volunteer in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of William Phelps, Windsor, Conn., 1635. His father was a representative from Connecticut in the 24th and 25th congresses, 1835-39. He was educated in the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, Conn., and in Washington college, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He settled in practice in Essex, Conn.; was married, Sept. 30, 1845, to Lydia A., daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Wilson) Ingham, and served as judge of probate. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1853-54, and in 1856; a state senator, 1858-59; judge of the state superior court 1863-73; judge of the supreme court of errors, 1873-75; a Democratic representative from the second district in the 44th-47th congresses, 1875-83, and judge of the state superior court, 1885-92. He died in Essex, Conn., Jan. 16, 1900.

PHELPS, John Smith, governor of Missouri, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Dec. 22, 1814; son of Elisha Phelps (q.v.). He was graduated from Trinity college in 1832; studied law with his father, and practised in Connecticut until 1837, when he moved to Springfield, Mo. He was a member of the Missouri legislature in 1840; brigade-inspector of militia in 1841, and Democratic representative to the 29th-36th congresses, 1845-1861. During the 35th and

36th congresses respectively, he was chairman of the committee on ways and means and one of the select committee of thirty-three on the rebellious states. He declined election to the 37th congress; joined the Federal forces as colonel of U.S. volunteers in 1861; was made brigadier-general in July, 1862; was military governor of Arkansas, 1862-63; delegate to the National Union convention at Philadelphia, 1866; commissioner to settle war claims in Indiana, 1867; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri, 1868, and governor, 1876-82. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1886.

PHELPS, John Wolcott, soldier, was born in Guilford, Vt., Nov. 13, 1813; son of Judge John and Lucy (Lovell) Phelps; grandson of Timothy Phelps, sheriff of Cumberland county under the jurisdiction of New York, and a descendant of

William Phelps, Windsor, Conn., 1635. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery, July 1, 1836; was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 28, 1836, and served in the Florida war, 1836-39, and in the Cherokee nation while removing the Indians to the West. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838; served on the northern frontier during the Canada border disturbances, 1839-40, and at various forts in Michigan, 1840-41; at Fort Monroe, Va., and Carlisle barracks, Pa., 1841-45. In the war with Mexico, 1846-48, he served in the engagements leading up to the capture of the city of Mexico, and declined the brevet rank of captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was a member of the board that devised a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison, seacoast and mountain artillery, 1849-50; was promoted captain, March 31, 1850, and served in Texas, 1851-56, where he broke up a filibustering expedition. He was a member of the artillery board at Fort Monroe, Va., 1856-57; served on frontier duty in Kansas and on the Utah expedition, 1857-59, and resigned from the service, Nov. 2, 1859. Until the beginning of the civil war he resided in Brattleboro, Vt., where he wrote forceful articles pointing out the danger of the constantly increasing political influence of the slave states. He enlisted for the volunteer service and was appointed colonel of the 1st Vermont volunteers, May 2, 1861; took possession of and held Newport News for the defense of Hampton Roads, Va., May to November, 1861, and was engaged in several skirmishes. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861; served on the expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, late in 1861, when he took military possession of Ship Island, Miss., and with Commodore Farragut's fleet forced the opening of the lower Mississippi in April and May, 1862. While in garrison at Camp Parapet, La., in 1862, he organized the first Negro troops. He was, however, ordered by the government commander to cease such organization, and for that reason resigned, Aug. 21, 1862, but not before being declared an outlaw by the Confederate government. He declined the commission of major-general when the negroes were armed, and retired to Brattleboro, Vt., where he resided until 1883, when he was married to Mrs. Anna B. Davis, and removed to Guilford. He devoted himself to literary work; was the candidate for the American party for president of the United States in 1880; was vice-president of the Vermont Historical society, 1863-85, and of the Vermont Teacher's association, 1865-85. He contributed to current literature; translated Lucien de la Hodde's "Cradle of Rebellions" (1864) from the French, and is the author of: *Good Behavior*,



text books for schools, adopted in the west (1880); *History of Madagascar* (1884), and *The Fables of Florian* (1888). See "Memoir" by C.H. C. Howard (1887). He died in Guilford, Vt., Feb. 2, 1885.

PHELPS, Philip, clergyman and educator, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 12, 1826; son of Philip and Hannah (Mascraft) Phelps; grandson of John and Catherine (Conine) Phelps and of John and Jane (Wilson) Mascraft, and a descendant of William Phelps, who emigrated from Tewkesbury, England, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. His father was for fifty years deputy comptroller of the state of New York. Philip Phelps, Jr., attended the Boys' Academy of Albany, N.Y., and was graduated with honor from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., A.B. 1844, and from the New Brunswick, N.J., Theological seminary in 1849. He was the organizer of the Reformed church of Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and its pastor, 1850-59; principal of Holland academy, Mich., 1859-66; organizer and first president of Hope college, Holland, Mich., 1866-78; founder of Hope church, and lecturer in the Theological seminary at Holland. He engaged in literary work, 1879-86, and was pastor of the Reformed churches of North Blenheim and Breakabeen, Classis of Schoharie, N.Y., 1886-96. He was married in 1853 to Margaret Anna Jordan, and of his four children, Frances Few Chrystie married Dr. J. A. Otte, missionary to Amoy, China, and the Rev. Philip T. Phelps became pastor of the first Reformed Church of Ghent, N.Y. Philip Phelps, Sr., received the honorary degree of D.D. from New York university in 1864, and that of LL.D. from Hope college, Mich., in 1894. He was elected to the presidency of the general synod of the Reformed Church of America in 1864, and to that of the particular synod of 1893. He died in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

PHELPS, Samuel Shethar, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793; son of Capt. John and Sally (Shethar) Phelps; grandson of Edward and Hannah (Marsh) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, the immigrant, Windsor, Conn., 1635. He was graduated at Yale, A.B. 1811, A.M., 1814, and served in the war of 1812, in the ranks at Burlington and Plattsburg, and afterward as a paymaster; was admitted to the bar in 1815, and settled in practice in Middlebury, Vt. He was a member of the Vermont legislature, 1821-32; of the council of censors in 1827, and of the governors' council in 1831. He was judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1832-38, a member of the state senate, 1838-51, and was appointed to the U.S. senate in 1853, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Upham. He served until March 4, 1854, but was refused admission at the next session on account of his intemperate habits. He was a

member of the committees on claims and Indian affairs, made several notable speeches in condemnation of slavery and was a member of the select committee of thirteen. When the gun exploded on the frigate *Princeton* in 1844, Mr. Phelps was a visitor on board, and narrowly escaped death. In 1854 he retired to private life, although he still continued to practise law. He published an *Address on the Council of Censors* (1827); *Speech on the Tariff Bill* (1844); *Speech on the Oregon Question* (1848). He died in Middlebury, Vt., March 25, 1855.

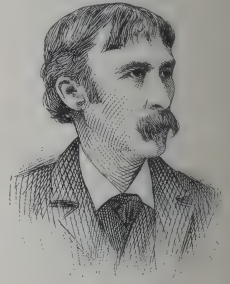
PHELPS, Stephen, pastor and educator, was born in Lewistown, Ill., Feb. 6, 1839; son of Myron and Adaline (Rice) Phelps, and grandson of Stephen and Lois Phelps and of Asaph and Abigail Rice. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1859 and from the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1862. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1861; ordained by the Presbytery of Missouri River in 1863; was in Iowa as pastor at Sioux City, 1862-64; Waterloo, 1864-69; Janesville, 1869-70; Cedar Valley, 1870-71; Vinton, 1871-81; president of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, 1881-87, and pastor at Council Bluffs, 1887-96. He was also professor of homiletics, pastoral theology and church government at the Presbyterian Theological seminary, Omaha, Neb., 1891-1902, and on June 1, 1902, became pastor of the Presbyterian church, Essex, Iowa. He was married first, June 20, 1862, to Amelia, daughter of William McComb of Lewistown, Ill., and secondly, Dec. 25, 1882, to Sarah Frances, daughter of William Thompson Miller of Vinton, Iowa. He received the degree D.D. from Lenox college and from Washington and Jefferson college in 1882.

PHELPS, Thomas Stowell, naval officer, was born in Buckfield, Maine, Nov. 2, 1822; son of Stephen and Elizabeth Nixon (Stowell) Phelps; grandson of Henry and Lucy (Putnam) Phelps, and a descendant of George, who came to America with his brother, William Phelps, in 1630, and settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1635. Thomas S. Phelps was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, passed midshipman, July 11, 1846, and was wrecked in the sloop *Boston* on the Island of Eleuthera, West Indies, Nov. 16, 1846. He was attached to the *Polk* in Mexico waters, February to April, 1847; was married, Jan. 25, 1848, to Margaret R., daughter of Capt. John B. Levy of Virginia; served on the U.S. coast survey, and in the Mediterranean squadron and on the Pacific coast, 1855-56, participating in the battle of Seattle, Oregon, Jan. 26, 1856. He was promoted master, March 1, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855; served on the Brazil squadron and took part in the Paraguay expedi-

tion, 1859-59; commanded the steamer *Vixen* on the coast survey, 1859-61, and was attached to the fleet sent for the relief of Fort Sumter in 1861. He made a survey and chart of the Potomac river in 1861; was transferred to the *Corwin* for service in North Carolina waters in September, 1861; surveyed Hatteras Inlet, and had several skirmishes with Confederate gun boats. He received the thanks of the secretary of the navy for his services; was engaged in surveying Virginia waters in March, 1862; had several engagements with the, Yorktown and Gloucester Point batteries, April, 1862; captured five and destroyed two Confederate vessels, and prevented the destruction of White House, Va., May 4, 1862. He ascended the Matipony river during the battle of West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; made reconnaissance charts of the Matipony and Pamunky rivers, and was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He made a complete survey of the Potomac river from July, 1862 to March, 1863; commanded steamer *Corwin* in making surveys in anticipation of naval and military movements, March, 1863 to December, 1864; commanded the *Sangus*, December, 1864 to January, 1865; the *Juniata* at the capture of Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; the *Lenapee*, on the Atlantic coast squadron, March, 1865 to April, 1867, and was promoted commander, Aug. 5, 1865. He was stationed at the Mare Island navy yard, Cal., 1867-70; commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, 1870-71; the *Saranac* of the Northern Pacific station, 1871-73; was promoted captain, June 19, 1871, and commanded the Mare Island navy yard, 1873-77. He commanded the receiving ship *Independence*, 1877-79; was promoted commodore, Jan. 13, 1879; commanded Mare Island navy yard, 1881-83; South Atlantic station, 1883-84; was promoted rear-admiral, March 1, 1884, and was placed on the retired list, Nov. 2, 1884. He is the author of *Reminiscences of Washington Territory* (1882). He died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1901.

PHELPS, William Walter, diplomatist, was born in New York city, Aug. 24, 1839; son of John Jay and Rachel B. (Phinney) Phelps, and a descendant of William Phelps, Windsor, Conn., 1635. His father removed from Simsbury, Conn., to New York city and became prominent as an importing merchant and as the organizer and first president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company. William was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1860, A. M., 1863, and was married, July 26, 1860, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield of New Haven, Conn. He was graduated at Columbia, LL.B., 1863; settled in practice in New York city, and became counsel for various banks, trust companies and railroad corporations. Upon the death of his father in 1869, he devoted himself entirely to the management

of the family estates and other private trusts. He declined the judgeship of the 6th judicial district of New York in 1869, removed to Englewood, N.J., and was a Republican representative from the fifth district in the 43d, 48th, 49th, and 50th congresses, 1873-75 and 1883-89. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1880 and 1884; U.S. minister to Austria, 1881-82; U. S. minister to Germany, 1889-93, and lay judge of the court of errors and appeals of New Jersey. He served on the committee on foreign affairs for three successive congresses, and represented American interests at the International conference on the Samoan question in Berlin in 1889. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; was influential in securing for the graduates of Yale a share in the government of the university; was a fellow of Yale, 1872-92, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1889, and from Yale in 1890. He made gifts to Yale university aggregating \$150,000. He was a prominent member of the leading clubs in New York city. His published speeches include: *Franking Privileges* (1874); *Sound Currency* (1874); *Civil Rights Bill* (1875); *Fitz-John Porter's Case* (1884); *Laskar Resolutions* (1884); oration before General Grant and his cabinet at a Grand Army reunion on *The Dangers of War* at Paterson, N.J.; *The Dangers of Peace*, Decoration Day, Mount Holly, N. J. (1886); *Tariff*, address before the Agricultural Society of New Jersey (1884), and one on *Congress* before the New England society (1886). He died at Teaneck, near Englewood, N.J., June 17, 1894.



Asa Walter Phelps

PHILIP or POMETACOM, Indian chief, was born in New England; son of Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, whose treaty with the colonists in 1621 was maintained for fifty years. Philip became chief sachem in 1662, two years after his father's death, and was apparently friendly with the English for many years, although he always opposed Christianity, especially the work of John Eliot, and his example largely influenced his warriors. Many of his tribe became impatient at the frequent demands of the colonists for the purchase of lands, and the consequent frequent quarrels made King Philip apprehensive for his own safety. In 1671 he was summoned with his warriors to answer to the charge of secret plot-

ting against the colonists, and in the interview he alleged that his preparations were designed as a defense against the Narragansetts and not against the white settlers. He then signed an agreement to keep peace, but refused to surrender his arms, whereupon he was summoned to Boston, and signed articles of submission and deposited £100 as a bond of indemnity. After three years of peace the discovery of the murder of Sassamon, an Indian spy and convert, was the signal for war. In the meantime a defensive alliance of all the New England tribes against the English had been planned, and the result was the banding of a force of nearly 10,000 warriors. King Philip's principal village was at Mt. Hope, R.I., and there in 1675 he began his preparations for war, first sending the women and children of his people to the Narragansetts for protection. The first attack by the Indians was made at Swansea, June 24, 1675, while the colonists were keeping a day of fasting. Volunteers hurried to the town from all parts of Massachusetts and on June 29, Philip and his men took refuge with the Nipmucks. In July the whites secured a treaty of peace with Canochet, chief of the Narragansetts, but in the meantime, King Philip with about 1500 braves visited the various tribes and incited them to a general war. He then marched against the settlers in the valley of the Connecticut, spreading destruction from Springfield, Mass., north to the Vermont line. Brookfield and Deerfield were burned and Hadley surprised, but there the Indians were checked and repelled by the villagers. It was soon learned by the colonists that the Narragansetts sheltered the Wampanoags, and in December, 1675, an attack was made on their stronghold, the site of the future city of Kingston. Canochet, who escaped, was recaptured and killed; 600 warriors and 1000 women and children were put to death, and their wigwams and provisions burned. The Indians retaliated in the spring of 1676 by laying waste Weymouth, Groton, Medfield, Lancaster and Marlborough, Mass., and Warwick and Providence, R.I. Philip's cause, however, soon waned, and several tribes stopped fighting, while those who were neutral joined the side of the colonists. The government set a price of thirty shillings per head on every Indian killed in battle, and many captured Indian women and children, including Philip's wife and son, were sold as slaves. In 1676 Capt. Benjamin Church organized an expedition to destroy Philip and his warriors. After being pursued from one place to another, overtures of peace were made which King Philip declined, and soon after Alderman, a former member of his band, led a large company of whites into his camp near Mount Hope at midnight on Aug. 12, 1676, and Philip

was shot dead while trying to escape. His head was cut off by Church and was exposed in Plymouth on a gibbet for twenty years. In conformity with the law of the colonies in dealing with traitors his body was drawn and quartered on a day set aside for public thanksgiving. See Benjamin Church's "Entertaining History of King Philip's War" (1716), with additions by Samuel Drake (1858); "Philip of Pokanoket" in Irving's "Sketch Book," and "Mount Hope" by Gideon H. Hollister (1851). He died near Mount Hope, R.I., Aug. 13, 1676.

PHILIP, John Woodward, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 26, 1840. He was graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, Jan. 1, 1861, served in the *Constitution* and the *Santee*, and was promoted acting master, June 1, 1861, and ordered to the *Marion* of the Gulf blockading squadron. He served on the *Sonoma* of the James river fleet in 1862; was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and was executive officer of the *Chippewa*, the *Pawnee*, and monitor *Montauk* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron during the siege of Charleston, S.C., and was



wounded in the leg at Stone's River. He served as executive officer of the *Wachusett* of the Asiatic squadron, 1865-67; was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; was executive of the flagship *Hartford* of the Asiatic squadron, 1867-68 and 1872-73; of the *Richmond*, European squadron, 1868-71, and commanded the *Monocacy*, 1873-74. He was promoted commander, Dec. 18, 1874; commanded one of the Pacific mail steamships, on leave of absence, 1874-76; the *Adams*, 1876-77; commanded Woodruff's scientific expedition around the world, April to December, 1877; commanded the *Tuscarora*, 1877-80, and the *Ranger*, 1880-83. He engaged in the survey of the west coast of Mexico and Central America, and as lighthouse inspector of the twelfth district, 1884-87; commanded the U.S. receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island Navy yard, Cal., 1887-90, and was promoted captain, March 31, 1889. He commanded the *Atlanta*, 1890-91, served as general inspector of the construction of the *New York* in 1892, and commanded her when ready for service until 1894. He commanded the U.S. Navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1894-97, the *Texas* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1897-98, and

under Commodore Schley in Cuban waters during the Spanish American war, being conspicuous in the naval battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898. He was promoted commodore, Aug. 10, 1898; commanded the North Atlantic squadron on the flagship *New York*, September, 1898, to January, 1899, and the Brooklyn navy yard from 1899 until his death. He was promoted rear admiral, March 3, 1899. On Feb. 4, 1899, he was presented by Governor Roosevelt, in behalf of several New York friends, with a handsome sword in commemoration of his services in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago. He was conspicuous for his interest in religious matters and in the work of the Y.M.C.A., and his request to his crew not to cheer, when the Spanish sailors were dying all around them, indicates his character. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30, 1900.

PHILIPS, George Morris, educator, was born in Atglen, Pa., Oct. 28, 1851: son of John Morris and Sarah (Jones) Philips; grandson of George and Elizabeth (Morris) Philips and of Thomas and Eliza (Todd) Jones, and a descendant of Joseph Philips and of Griffith John Jones of Pembroke-shire, Wales, who emigrated to Chester Co., Pa., in 1755 and 1712 respectively. He was graduated from Bucknell university, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874; was professor of mathematics at Monongahela college, 1871-73; professor of higher mathematics at the Pennsylvania State Normal school, West Chester, 1873-78; professor of mathematics and astronomy at Bucknell university, 1878-81, and principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal school from 1881. He was elected president of the Chester County Historical society; member of the Sons of the Revolution; president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' association, 1891; vice-president of the National Educational association, 1894, and trustee of Bucknell university, of which he was elected president in 1888, and was also appointed state superintendent of public instruction of Pennsylvania, but declined both offices. He was made a member of the college and university council of Pennsylvania and director and vice-president of the local banks. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Bucknell in 1884. His published works include: *Astronomy* (with Isaac Sharpless, 1882); *Natural Philosophy* (1883); *Key to Philosophy* (with C. C. Balderson, 1884); *Civil Government of Pennsylvania* (1893); *Geography of Pennsylvania* (1895).

PHILIPS, John Fines, jurist, was born in Thrall's Prairie, Boone county, Mo., Dec. 31, 1834; son of John G. and Mary (Copeland) Philips; grandson of John and Mary Philips and of John and Sarah Copeland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the University of Missouri, 1851-53; was graduated at Centre college, Ky., 1855; studied law at Fayette, Mo.; was married, May 14,

1857, to Fleecie Batterton of Danville, and practised law in Georgetown, 1857-61; Sedalia, 1865-82, and Kansas City, Mo., 1882-83. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1861; served as colonel of the 7th Missouri cavalry in the U.S. Volunteer army, 1861-65, and was brevetted brigadier-general in the state militia. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868, a representative from the seventh Missouri district in the 44th and 46th congresses, 1875-77 and 1880-81; commissioner to the Pan Presbyterian convention, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1877; commissioner of the supreme court of Missouri, 1883-85; presiding judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, 1885-88, and U.S. district judge for the western district of Missouri from June 25, 1888. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Kentucky, in 1888, and from Central college, Fayette, Mo., and the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., in 1890.

PHILIPSE, Frederick, last lord of Philipse Manor, was born in New York city in 1746; son of Frederick Philipse (1690-1751), and great-grandson of Frederick Philipse (1626-1702), first lord of the manor of Philipsborough, Westchester county, N.Y., who built the first manor house, Castle Philipse and Philipse church, Sleepy Hollow, N.Y., and married, first, the widow of Peter Rudolphus De Vries, and the owner of considerable property, and secondly in 1690, Catherine, daughter of Oloff I. Van Cortland. Frederick, the last lord of the manor, was graduated at King's (afterward Columbia) college in 1773, in the class with Beverley Robinson (q.v.), who married his sister Susanna. He was captain of dragoons in the British army; a member of the assembly of the colony of New York, and the last lord of the manor of Philipseborough. He was anxious to maintain his friendship for the mother country without offending the patriots, among whom he had many friends, but early in the Revolution his sympathies for the crown became more marked and his property was confiscated, and he was proscribed and banished by the Continental congress. His sister Mary married Col. Roger Morris of the British army, in 1758, and before this marriage, while a guest at the home of her brother-in-law, Beverly Robinson, in New York city, met Col. George Washington, whose suit she was said to have declined, although Washington's private papers disprove the claim. Colonel Morris built for his bride the mansion on the heights north of New York city, which became Washington's headquarters, and subsequently the home of Madam Jumel, the second wife of Aaron Burr. Colonel Philipse was a governor of King's college subsequently to 1780. He died in England in 1785.

PHILLEO, Prudence Crandall, educator, was born in Hopkinton, R.I., Sept. 3, 1803. She was educated in the Friends school, Providence, R.I., engaged in teaching and in 1832 opened a select boarding school for girls in Canterbury, Conn., which was patronized by the leading families of the town. Through the admission of a colored student, Sarah Harris, in 1833, her former patrons withdrew their children. After consulting with William Lloyd Garrison, she decided to conduct her school entirely for the education of the Negro, and it was so advertised in the *Liberator* of March 2, 1833. Town meetings were held denouncing Miss Crandall; the grocer and the provision dealer refused to sell food to the school, and the pupils were assailed and insulted in the streets. On May 24, 1833, a state law was passed forbidding any person establishing a school for the education of colored people without the written permit of the selectmen. She was arrested and imprisoned in June, and in August and October was tried and convicted at the Windham county court. The supreme court of errors reversed the judgment on a technicality in July, 1834. The townspeople then sacked and burned her house, and she reluctantly abandoned the beginning of higher education for colored people in New England, and shortly afterward married the Rev. Calvin Philleo, a Baptist clergyman, who died in 1876. She spent the remainder of her life in New York, Illinois and Kansas. Her portrait, painted by Francis Alexander for the American Anti-Slavery society in 1838, was presented to Cornell university by S. J. May. See "Prudence Crandall" by John C. Kimball (1886). She died in Elks Falls, Kan., Jan. 28, 1890.

PHILLIPPS, Adelaide, singer, was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, Oct. 26, 1833. She removed to Canada with her parents in 1840, and they subsequently settled in Boston, Mass. She made her first public appearance in "Old and Young" at the Tremont theatre in January, 1842, where she sang, danced, and represented five characters. She was connected with the stock company of the Boston Museum, 1843-51, meantime cultivating her voice under Madame Arnould, who advised her to study for the Italian opera. She sang before Jenny Lind in 1850, who also advised her to go to Europe, recommended her to the care of Emanuel Garcia, her own teacher, and gave her \$1000 towards her tuition. Jonas Chickering of Boston came to her financial aid, and in March, 1852, she became the pupil of Garcia. She continued her studies in Italy under Signor Profondo, and made her debut at Brescia, in Lombardy, as Arsace in "Semiramide" in the same year. She sang in Milan and Rovereto with great success, became a favorite with the Italians, but she was underpaid by the Italian

managers, and returned to the United States in 1855. She made her first American appearance in Italian opera at Philadelphia, as Arsace, in 1855, and from there went to New York where sickness compelled her to close her engagement. She reappeared in 1856, singing Azucena in "Il Trovatore" and Leonora in "La Favorita," and went to Havana, Cuba, where she sang for three or four seasons. She made her first appearance before the Boston Handel and Haydn society, Dec. 30, 1860, in the "Messiah," and a second time in the "Stabat Mater" in March, 1861. Later in 1861 she made a professional tour of Europe, winning immediate success. Returning to the United States she appeared in the principal cities in opera, oratorio and concert, 1863-81. She was the contralto in the great Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1869; organized a quartet in 1874; the Adelaide Phillipps Opera company in 1876, and joined the Ideal Opera company in 1879, to which she was attached until December, 1881, when she made her last appearance at Cincinnati. Her health failed there and in August, 1882, she sailed for Europe, hoping to restore her health. Her stage name in Europe was Signorina Fillippi. Her voice was a contralto with a compass of two and one half octaves. She died in Carlsbad, Germany, Oct. 3, 1882, and her body is buried at Marshfield, Mass.

PHILLIPS, Charles, educator, was born in Harlem, N.Y., July 30, 1823; son of James (who came from England in 1818) and Judith (Vermeule) Phillips; grandson of the Rev. Richard (of Essex county, England) and Susan (Meade) Phillips, and of Cornelius (of New Jersey) and Elizabeth (Middagh) Vermeule. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1841; A.M., 1844; was tutor there, 1844-54; professor of engineering, 1854-60; of mathematics, 1861-68 and 1875-79, and professor emeritus, 1879-89. He was married, Dec. 8, 1847, to Laura, daughter of Joel and Mary Battle, of Edgecombe, N.C. He supplied the Chapel Hill Presbyterian church, 1857-68; was professor of mathematics and astronomy in Davidson college, 1868-69, and of mathematics and engineering, 1869-75. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1868 and that of LL.D. from Davidson college in 1876. He died at Columbia, S.C., May 10, 1889.

PHILLIPS, Henry, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1838; son of Jonas Altamont and Frances (Cohen) Phillips; grandson of Zeligman and Arabella (Solomons) Phillips and of Moses and Rachel (Moses) Cohen. He prepared for college at a Quaker school and at the academy of Henry D. Gregory (q.v.); was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and after studying at universities in Europe

was admitted to the bar in 1859, but devoted himself to the study of numismatics, archæology and philology, becoming recognized as an authority in these branches, winning two gold medals in Europe. In 1868 he was appointed U.S. commissioner. He became treasurer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of Philadelphia in 1862, and its secretary in 1868; a curator of the American Philosophical society in 1880, a secretary in 1884, and its librarian from 1885; treasurer of the American Folk-Lore society, and a member of many societies at home and abroad. His writings on the paper currency of the American colonies, and on American Continental money have been quoted in legal tender cases by the U.S. supreme court. He was vice-consul for Belgium at Philadelphia, 1892-95. He translated: "Poems from the Spanish and German" (1878); "Faust" from the German of Chamisso (1881), and four volumes from the Spanish, Hungarian and German (1884-87). He is the author of: *History of American Colonial Paper Currency* (1865); *History of American Continental Paper Money* (1866); *Pleasures of Numismatic Science* (1867), and many valuable papers on philology, archæology, numismatics and folk-lore. See Memoir by Albert H. Smyth (1896). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1895.

PHILLIPS, John, philanthropist, was born in Andover, Mass., Dec. 27, 1719; son of the Rev. Samuel and Hannah (White) Phillips; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips, and of Capt. John White, Haverhill, Mass., and a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips of Norfolk county, England, who immigrated to Salem, Mass., in the ship *Arbella* with Winthrop and Saltonstall in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1735, A.M., 1738; taught school at Andover, Mass., Exeter, N.H., and elsewhere, and afterward conducted a private Latin school in Exeter. He fitted for the ministry and was called to the church in Exeter, but decided instead to engage in mercantile pursuits, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was a justice of the peace, and a member of the New Hampshire council for several years; a justice of the supreme court at odd times; founded and endowed the Phillips professorship of divinity in Dartmouth college in 1783, and was a trustee of Dartmouth, 1773-93. He founded Phillips academy at Andover, Mass., with his brother Samuel, in April, 1778, giving to it \$31,000 besides a third interest in his estate, and in 1871 founded Phillips academy at Exeter, N.H., endowing it with \$134,000. He was trustee of Phillips at Andover, 1778-95, and president of the board, 1790-95. He contributed liberally to the College of New Jersey, and received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1777. He was

married first to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Emery, and widow of Nathaniel Gilman, and secondly to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. E. Denny of Portsmouth, N.H., and widow of Dr. Hale. He died in Exeter, N.H., April 21, 1795.

PHILLIPS, Morris, journalist, was born in London, England, May 9, 1834; son of Philip and Rosetta Phillips. He came to America, attended school in Cleveland, Ohio, until 1853, and finished his education in New York city, where he entered the law office of Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel. Returning to Cleveland he engaged in mercantile business, but soon after resumed the study of law in Buffalo. In 1854 he accepted the position of private secretary to George P. Morris, editor of the *Home Journal*, New York city. Upon Mr. Morris's death in 1864 he became co-editor with N. P. Willis, and in 1866 sole proprietor of that periodical. He was married, July 5, 1865, to Elizabeth Rode of New York, who died in 1877. He traveled extensively in both hemispheres, and is the author of: *Abroad and At Home* (1893), and numerous articles in leading periodical publications.

PHILLIPS, Samuel, philanthropist, was born in North Andover, Mass., Feb. 7, 1750; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Barnard) Phillips, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel and Hannah (White) Phillips, and of Theodore Barnard. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1774; was a member of the Provincial congress at Watertown, Mass., in 1775, and of the state constitutional convention of 1779; a member of the Massachusetts senate, 1780-1800, and president of that body, 1783-1800; judge of the court of common pleas, 1781-98; a commissioner of the state in Shays's insurrection, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1801-02. He prevailed upon his father to divert the property



PHILLIPS MANSE, ANDOVER.

which would legally fall to him to the founding of Phillips academy at Andover, which he planned and organized. He also gave it lands, procured endowments from his relatives and left \$4000 to the town of Andover, to be added to the fund for maintaining instruction in divinity.

He was a founder and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1774, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1793. He was married, July 6, 1773, to Phebe, daughter of the Hon. Francis Foxcroft of Cambridge, Mass., and after her husband's death she assisted in founding Andover Theological seminary. Mr. Phillips died in Andover, Mass., Feb. 10, 1802.

PHILLIPS, Stephen Clarendon, representative, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 4, 1801; son of Capt. Stephen and Dorcas (Woodbridge) Phillips; grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Elkins) Phillips, and of Dudley Woodbridge of Salem, and a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, first minister of Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1819, A.M., 1822; studied law, but soon abandoned it, and engaged in business in Salem. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1824-30 and 1832-33, a state senator in 1831, and a Whig representative from the fifth district in the 23d, 24th and 25th congresses, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rufus Choate from the 23d congress in 1834, and resigning from the 25th congress in 1838. He was the second mayor of Salem, 1838-42, a Harrison presidential elector in 1841; was defeated as the Free-soil candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1848 and 1849, and engaged in the lumber business in Canada, 1849-57. He was an overseer at Harvard, 1846-54, and a member of the state board of education. He was married to Jane Appleton, daughter of Willard Peele of Salem, Mass., and secondly, Sept. 3, 1838, to Margaret Mason, sister of his deceased wife. He perished in the burning of the steamer *Montreal*, St. Lawrence river, June 26, 1857.

PHILLIPS, Wendell, abolitionist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1811; eighth child of John and Sally (Walley) Phillips; grandson of William (1737-1772) and Margaret (Wendell) Phillips, and of Thomas Walley; great-grandson of John (1701-68) and Mary (Buttolph) Phillips, and of Jacob Wendell; great²-grandson of Samuel Phillips of Salem and of Nicholas Buttolph of Boston; great³-grandson of the Rev. Samuel (1625-1696) and Sarah (Appleton) Phillips, and great⁴-grandson of the Rev. George Phillips (1593-1644), who with his wife and two children, left Boxted, Essex county, England, embarked on the *Arbella*, April 12, 1630, and arrived in Salem, Massachusetts Bay colony, June 12, 1630. Wendell Phillips attended the Boston Latin school, 1822-26, and was graduated from Harvard in 1831. While in college he was president of the Hasty Pudding club and of the Gentlemen's club, and had so little interest in reform that he defeated the first proposition to

establish a temperance society at Harvard. He showed no taste for oratory, but was fond of debate. He was graduated from the law department of Harvard university in 1834, and was admitted to practice at the Suffolk bar. He continued his law studies in the office of Thomas Hopkinson, Lowell, Mass., and established himself in practice in Boston. He took no part in the early antislavery movement, but upon the imprisonment and subsequent outrage upon the person of William Lloyd Garrison, Oct. 21, 1835,

he cast in his lot with the antislavery party. He was married in October, 1837, to Ann Terry, daughter of Benjamin Green. She was deeply interested in the antislavery movement, and was largely instrumental in converting him to the cause. On Dec. 8, 1837, at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of giving expression to the horror felt by a number of persons headed by Dr. William Ellery Channing, at the murder of the Rev. Elijah Lovejoy, Phillips made his début as an orator, in an impromptu reply to the scurrilous utterances of Attorney-General James T. Austin. He was one of the first to take part in the movement for a lyceum-lecture system, and in 1836 he delivered his first lecture. This was followed by several others, including one on "The Lost Arts" 1838, which was probably one of the most popular lectures ever delivered in America. He was one of the lecturers who succeeded in breaking down the old rule of refusing negroes admittance to the lyceum lectures. He delivered his first antislavery lecture at Lynn, Mass., and in 1838 delivered a Fourth of July oration at Lynn. He advocated the rights of women as co-equal with men, and was a delegate to the world's antislavery convention held at London, England, June 12, 1840, where he earnestly spoke on the eligibility of women as delegates. His advice was out-voted, however, and the women were excluded. He traveled in Europe, visiting France, Italy and Great Britain, and returned to Boston, July 12, 1841. He was foremost in opposing the slave measures of 1841-50. The fugitive-slave act was passed in October, 1850, and a meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, for the denunciation of the law, at which Phillips was one of the speakers. Instant repeal of the act was demanded and a vigilance committee of



Wendell Phillips

fifty was appointed to protect the colored people from the new danger. In 1853 he addressed the antislavery woman's rights and temperance conventions held in New York city. Upon the election of President Lincoln and the outbreak of the civil war, Phillips favored the commencement of hostilities and delivered an address to that end in Boston Music Hall. On Sept. 22, 1862, the President issued his proclamation of freedom to the slaves, to take effect Jan. 1, 1863, and the Negro was allowed to enlist as a soldier. Phillips was one of the first to favor the enlistment of colored regiments in Massachusetts, and authority was obtained, Jan. 26, 1863. On March 11-12, 1863, Phillips delivered his panegyric on Toussaint L'Ouverture in New York and Brooklyn, and on July 4, 1863, he delivered an address at the mass-meeting of the Friends of Freedom at Framingham, Mass., which was perhaps the most remarkable speech delivered by him during the war. He also spoke on "The Amnesty" at the Cooper Institute, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1863. Upon the re-nomination of President Lincoln in 1864, Mr. Phillips opposed, while William Lloyd Garrison favored, his election. This led to a controversy, as Garrison held that as slavery had been abolished, the Antislavery society should be abolished. Phillips, however, contended that it should not be discontinued until the Negro had gained his ballot. He succeeded Garrison as president of the society in 1865, and continued in office until 1870. He was an advocate of temperance, an upholder of trades unions, and was in favor of a greenback system of finance. He was nominated for governor of Massachusetts by the Labor Reform convention held at Worcester, Sept. 8, 1870. He supported General Butler for governor on a joint Republican and Labor platform, and in the presidential canvass of 1872, he supported General Grant and his southern policy. In 1877 an unsuccessful effort was made to induce Phillips to accept the nomination for governor on the Republican ticket. He delivered addresses on: "Capital Punishment," April 29, 1866; "The Meaning of the War," July 4, 1866; "The Perils of the Hour," 1866; "The New Constitutional Amendment," Jan. 24, 1867; "General Grant," Nov. 18, 1867; "The Political Situation," Jan. 29, 1869; "Sir Henry Vane" in May, 1877; "Trades Unions" in April, 1869; "A Review of Dr. Howard Crosby's Anti-total-abstinence discourse," Jan. 24, 1881; "The Crisis in Irish Affairs," in February, 1881, and "The Scholar in a Republic," delivered at the centennial anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard college, June 30, 1881. His last address was delivered on the unveiling exercises of the statue of Harriet Martineau, at the Old South Meeting House, Dec. 26, 1883. He is the author of: *The Constitution*,

a Pro-Slavery Contract (1840); *Review of Daniel Webster's 7th of March Speech* (1850), and a collection of speeches, letters and lectures, revised by himself (1863). By vote of the legislature and city government his body was laid in state at Faneuil Hall, where it was viewed by a large number of citizens. His name in "Class A. Authors and Editors," received nineteen votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great American, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1884.

PHILLIPS, Willard, editor and author, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 19, 1784; son of Joseph Phillips, grandson of Thomas and Mary (Hatch) Phillips, and a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, first minister of Watertown, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813; was tutor there, 1811-15; practised law in Boston, Mass., 1818-45; was a representative in the general court, 1825-26; judge of probate for Suffolk county, 1839-47, and president of the New England Mutual life insurance company, 1843-73. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1853, and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was connected editorially with the *General Repository and Review*; the *North American Review*; the *American Jurist*; the first and second American editions of Collyer's *Law of Partnership* (1834-39), and the first eight volumes of *Pickering's Reports* (1824); and is the author of: *Treatise on the Law of Insurance* (1823); *Manual of Political Economy* (1828); *The Law of Patents for Inventions, including the Remedies and Legal Proceedings in Relation to Patent Rights* (1837); *The Inventor's Guide* (1837), and *Protection and Free Trade* (1850). He died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1873.

PHILLIPS, William Addison, representative, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1824. He was educated in the schools of Paisley, and in 1839 came to the United States with his parents and settled in Randolph county, Ill. He engaged in farming, 1839-45, edited the *Herald* at Chester, Ill., and also acted as a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, 1845-55. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in practice in Kansas, where he continued his contributions to the *Tribune*, and became active in the history of the free state movement. He was first justice of the supreme court under the Leavenworth constitution, and in 1858 founded the city of Salina, Kan. He raised some of the first troops in Kansas in 1861, and entered the army as major of volunteers. He was afterward promoted colonel, and served as commander of the famous Cherokee Indian regiment; organized the Indian brigade, and commanded a division made up of Indians from Kansas, Arkansas, Illi-

nois, Wisconsin and Colorado, under General Schofield, and served on the frontier during the war. He was wounded in battle three times. He refused a nomination for governor of Kansas and an offer of \$10,000 a year as a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* with the Army of the Potomac, and in 1865 represented Salina in the Kansas legislature. He served as attorney of the Cherokee Indians at Washington, D.C., and was a Republican representative from the first Kansas district in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873-79. He was president of the Kansas Historical society, contributed to periodicals, and is the author of *Labor, Land and Law* (1886). He died at Fort Gibson, I.T., Nov. 30, 1893.

PHILLIPS, William Fowke Ravenel, climatologist, was born in Bedford county, Va., July 13, 1863; son of Dinwiddie Brazier and Nannie (Walden) Phillips; grandson of William Fowke Phillips, and a descendant of Colonel William Phillips of the Revolutionary army. He received his school training at Chatham, Va., and was graduated at Columbian university, M.D., 1890, and was professor of hygiene there, 1891-92, and after 1895; also demonstrator of anatomy. He became medical climatologist of the U.S. weather bureau in 1895, and was also placed in charge of the library of the bureau in 1898. He is the author of articles on medical climatology, and was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, the National Geographic society, the American Climatological association, and its vice-president, 1901-02, and was editor of *Climate and Health* (1896-97).

PHOENIX, Jonas Phillips, representative, was born in Morristown, N.J., Jan. 14, 1788; son of Maj. Daniel and Anna Lewis (Phillips) Phoenix, grandson of Alexander and Cornelia Phoenix; and of Jonas and Anna (Lewis) Phillips, and a descendant of Alexander and Abigail (Sewall) Phoenix. Alexander Phoenix emigrated from England to New Amsterdam in 1640, and removed to Rhode Island in 1652. Jonas Phillips Phoenix attended the public schools and early engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city, where he became a prominent merchant. He was married, April 5, 1810, to Mary, daughter of Stephen and Harriet (Suydam) Whitney of New York. He was a member of the board of aldermen, 1838-39; a presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840, and a Whig representative from the third district in the 28th and 31st congresses, 1843-45 and 1849-51. He was an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1840, 1842 and 1847; a member of the state assembly in 1848; one of the commissioners of the Croton aqueduct in 1842, and one of the governors of the New York almshouse in 1849. He died in New York city, May 4, 1859.

PHOENIX, Stephen Whitney, antiquarian, was born in New York city, May 25, 1839; son of the Hon. Jonas Phillips and Mary (Whitney) Phoenix. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and LL.B., 1863. He then studied and traveled abroad, and on his return to New York city, devoted himself to antiquarian and genealogical research. The epitaphs on the tombstones in Trinity churchyard, New York city, and the records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths of the Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian churches in New York, were copied at his expense for preservation, and printed in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. He also collected and preserved portraits of old New Yorkers, many of which were engraved, as well as nearly 3,000 prints relating to New Amsterdam and old New York, which are owned by Columbia university. He left his herbarium to the American Museum of Natural History in New York; his genealogical works and \$15,000 to the New York Historical society, the income to be invested in books on heraldry and genealogy; his pictures, curiosities, and coins to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and his library of books, to be known as the Phoenix collection, to Columbia university, with \$500,000 for use in the school of mines. He is the author of: *The Descendants of John Phoenix* (1867); *The Whitney Family of Connecticut* (3 vols., 1878); *The Family of Alexander Phoenix* (MS.). He died in New York city, Nov. 3, 1881.

PHYSICK, Philip Syng, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1769; son of Edmund and Abigail (Syng) Physick. His father was receiver-general and keeper of the great seal of Pennsylvania, and became agent of the Penn estates after the Revolutionary war. Philip Syng Physick was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1785, A.M., 1788, and studied medicine under Dr. Adam Kuhn in Philadelphia, and under Dr. John Hunter in London. He was appointed house-surgeon of St. George's hospital, Jan. 1, 1790, and received his license to practice from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1791. He was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, M.D., 1792, and returning to the United States, September, 1793, established himself in Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth Emelen. He was attending physician at the hospital at Bush hill during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, and was elected one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania hospital in 1794, in recognition of his services. He continued his labors during the second breaking out of the yellow fever epidemic in 1798. He lectured on surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1800; was professor of surgery in the university, 1805-19; professor of anatomy, 1819-31, and

professor emeritus, 1831-35. He was surgeon extraordinary of the almshouse infirmary, 1801-16; was elected consulting surgeon to the Institute for the Blind in 1822; president of the Phrenological society of Philadelphia in 1822, and president of the Philadelphia Medical society in 1824. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; of the Royal Academy of Medicine of France, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine and Chirurgery of London. He introduced numerous valuable surgical instruments and improved modifications of others, and by the number and success of his operations, became the "father of American surgery." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1768.

PIATT, Abram Sanders, soldier, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2, 1821; son of Benjamin M. and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt; grandson of Capt. Jacob and Hannah Cook (McCullough) Piatt, and great-grandson of John and Frances (Van Vleet) Wycoff Piatt of Six Mile Run, N.J. He was a student at the Athenæum and at Kinmont academy in Cincinnati, and engaged in farming in the Macacheek valley. He began the study of law in 1846, and founded, and for several years edited, the *Macacheek Press*. He enlisted in the volunteer army early in 1861, was appointed colonel of the 13th Ohio infantry, April 30, 1861, and raised in July, 1861, the first Zouave regiment in Ohio, which became the 34th Ohio infantry, and of which he was made colonel. He continued to recruit with permission from the state authorities, and organized another regiment, known as the 54th, with the intention of forming a brigade, but was ordered to join General Rosecrans in West Virginia. He engaged in various skirmishes with the enemy on the march, and in March, 1862, returned home on sick leave. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Feb. 22, 1862, and on his return commanded a brigade under General Schenck in the army of the Shenandoah. He commanded the post at Winchester, Va., for a short time, and in July, 1862, was assigned to a brigade in the reserve corps of Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Army of Virginia, and was attached to the 5th corps, Aug. 27-31, in the second battle of Bull Run. He also took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, in command of the 1st brigade, 3rd division, 3rd corps. He resigned from the service in April, 1863, and resumed farming. He became a member of the National (Greenback-Labor) party, and was its candidate for governor, Oct. 14, 1879. He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, serving for two years as its state lecturer, and contributed poems to his own publication and to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. In 1903 he was living at his home Mac-a-cheek, near West Liberty, Ohio, and devoting his time to agriculture.

PIATT, Donn, journalist, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1819; son of Benjamin M. and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt. He attended the Athenæum school in Cincinnati for three years, studied law under his father, and in the office of his brother, Jacob Wycoff Piatt, and his brother-in-law, N. C. Read, and was admitted to the bar, settling in practice in Cincinnati. In 1840 he became editor of the *Democratic Club*, published at West Liberty, and afterward at Mac-a-cheek, the family home. He was married in August, 1847, to Louise, daughter of Timothy Kirby of Cincinnati, Ohio.



Donn Piatt

While in Europe she contributed letters to the *Home Journal*, which were published in book form, as *Bell Smith Abroad* (1855). He was married, secondly, in July, 1866, to Ella, sister of his deceased wife. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, 1852-53; secretary of the U.S. legation at Paris, 1854-55, and chargé d'affaires from December, 1854, to October, 1855, when he resigned. He was a speaker in the Frémont and Dayton campaign in 1856, and in 1860, with Robert C. Schenck, canvassed southern Illinois for Lincoln and Hamlin. He volunteered as a private early in 1861, raised a company, and in June, 1861, became assistant adjutant-general and chief-of-staff of General Robert C. Schenck, serving with him in the battles of Vienna, Va., June 17, and at Bull Run, July 21. He also served under Rosecrans in western Virginia and in the Shenandoah valley, in opposing General T. J. Jackson, and in the relief of Milroy at McDowell. He was made assistant inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, when Schenck was given command of a division by Frémont, and was chief-of-staff with the rank of colonel, when Schenck commanded the 8th corps and the middle department at Baltimore, Md., September, 1862. During the absence of his chief, Piatt ordered General Birney to recruit a negro brigade in Maryland, which order aroused the indignation of President Lincoln, who threatened to dismiss him from the army in disgrace. He was judge advocate of the commission that investigated the military conduct of Gen. Don Carlos Buell, and favored Buell's acquittal; was sent to Winchester to observe the situation in June, 1863, and ordered General

Milroy to evacuate the place and fall back on Harper's Ferry. This order was counternanded by General Halleck, and resulted in Milroy's escape three days after, with a loss of 2,300 men. He was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1865-66; Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, 1868-71; established and edited, with George Alfred Townsend, the *Capital* at Washington, D.C., 1871-72, and was its editor-in-chief, 1872-80. He was arrested in 1876, by order of President Grant, on the charge of inciting the people through his paper to rebellion, insurrection and riot. He retired to his estate Mac-a-cheek, Ohio, in 1880, and devoted himself to literary work. He edited *Belford's Magazine*, New York, 1888-89. The University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred upon him the degree LL.D. in 1882. He is the author of several plays, including *Lost and Won*; *A Hunt for an Heiress*; *Jane Shore*, a *King's Love*; *Emotional Insanity*, and of *Keno*, a comic opera; *Memoirs of the Men who Saved the Union* (1887), and *The Rev. Melancthon Pounder*, a novel (1889). He was engaged with General Henry M. Cist (q.v.) in preparing a life of General George H. Thomas, at the time of his death. See "Work and Ways of Donn Piatt," by Charles Grant Miller (1893). He died at his home Mac-a-cheek, in central Ohio, Nov. 12, 1891.

PIATT, John James, poet, was born at James's Mills, now Milton, Ind., March 1, 1835; son of John Bear and Emily (Scott) Piatt; grandson of James and Rachel (Bear) Piatt, and of John and Catharine (Gray) Scott; great-grandson of Capt. William Piatt, of the Revolutionary army, and great-grandson of John and Frances (Van Vleet) Wycoff Piatt of Six Mile Run, N.J. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Ohio State Journal*, published by his uncle, Charles Scott, and subsequently attended the high school, Capital university at Columbus, and Kenyon college. He removed to Illinois with his parents in 1856, lived for some time on a farm, and wrote verses which were published in the *Louisville Journal*. In 1859 he became confidential secretary to George D. Prentice, editor of the *Journal*, and a member of its editorial staff. He was a clerk in the U.S. treasury department at Washington, D.C., 1861-67; served on the staff of the *Cincinnati, Ohio, Chronicle*, 1868-69, and as literary editor and correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, 1869-78. He was assistant clerk of the U.S. house of representatives in 1870, and its librarian, 1871-75; U.S. consul at Cork, 1882-93, and at Dublin, April to September, 1893, when he returned to the United States, owing to a change in the administration, and devoted himself to literary work. He was married, June 18, 1861, to Sarah Morgan Bryan of

Kentucky. He contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines, and is the author of: *Poems of Two Friends* (with William Dean Howells, 1860); *The Nests at Washington and Other Poems* (with Mrs. Piatt, 1864); *Poems in Sunshine and Firelight* (1866); *Western Windows and Other Poems* (1869); *Landmarks and Other Poems* (1871); *Poems of House and Home* (1878); *Pencilled Fly Leaves: A Book of Essays in Town and Country* (1880); *The Union of American Poetry and Art* (1880-81); *Idylls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley* (1881); *The Children of Out-of-Doors: A Book of Verses by Two in One House* (with Mrs. Piatt, 1884); *At the Holy Well: a Handful of New Verses* (1887); *A Return to Paradise* (rev. ed. of *Pencilled Fly Leaves*, London, 1890); *Little New World Idylls and Other Poems* (1893); *The Ghost's Entry and Other Poems* (1895); *Odes in Ohio and Other Poems* (1897). He also edited and published *The Hesperian Tree, an Annual of the Ohio Valley* (1900 and 1903).

PIATT, Sarah Morgan (Bryan), poet, was born near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 11, 1836; daughter of Talbot Nelson and Mary Anne (Spiers) Bryan; grand-daughter of Morgan and Mildred (Simpson) Bryan, and of William and Mary (Simpson) Spiers. Morgan Bryan emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky with Daniel Boone, whose wife was Rebecca Bryan, and settled at Bryan's Station, near Lexington. Sarah was graduated at Henry Female college, New-castle, Ky., in 1854, and began to write verses during her school days. She received encouragement from George D. Prentice (q.v.), who published her poems in the *Louisville Journal*, and they were extensively copied. Subsequently her contributions appeared in the *New York Ledger*, the *Atlantic*, *Harper's* and other periodicals in America and England. In addition to the works mentioned in connection with her husband, John James Piatt (q.v.), she is the author of: *A Woman's Poems* (1871); *A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles and Other Poems* (1874); *That New World and Other Poems* (1876); *Poems in Company with Children* (1877); *Dramatic Persons and Moods* (1880); *An Irish Garland* (1884); *Selected Poems* (1885); *In Primrose Time* (1886); *Childs'-World Ballads* (1887; new ser., 1895); *The Witch in the Glass* (1888); *An Irish Wild-Flower* (1891); *An Enchanted Castle* (1893), and *Complete Poems* (2 vols., 1894).

PICARD, George Henry, author, was born in Berea, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1850; son of Jonathan Newman and Mary (Fairchild) Picard; grandson of Peter and Marie (Spaulsbury) Picard, and of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cooke) Fairchild, and a descendant of French Anabaptist emigrés and Scotch and English Puritans. He was graduated from Baldwin university, Berea, Ohio, in 1869,

and from the College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, M.D., 1877, and began practice in New York city in 1883. He was married, Oct. 24, 1878, to Mary S., daughter of Burr Kellogg, M.D., of Ashland, O. He is the author of: *A Matter of Taste* (1884); *A Mission Flower* (1886); *Old Boniface* (1888); *Madame Noel* (1900), and contributions to periodicals.

PICK, Bernard, clergyman and author, was born in Kempen, Prussia, Dec. 19, 1842. He attended school in Breslau and Berlin, and was graduated from the Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1868. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, April 8, 1868, and was pastor in New York city, 1868-69; in North Buffalo, N.Y., 1869-70; Syracuse, N.Y., 1870-74; Rochester, N.Y., 1874-78; Allegheny, Pa., 1881-95, and in 1895 was appointed pastor of the German Lutheran church at Albany, N.Y. He was elected a member of the German Oriental society of Leipzig in 1877, and of the Society of Biblical Literature in 1881. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by New York university in 1876, and that of D.D. by Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1893. He published Luther's "Eine Feste Burg" in twenty-one languages (1883); Luther's "Hymn of the Reformation" in the English language (1897), and is the author of: *Luther as a Hymnist* (1875); *Juedisches volksleben zur Zeit Jesu* (1880); *Index to Lange's Commentary on the Old Testament* (1882); *Life of Jesus According to Extra Canonical Sources* (1887); *The Jews Since the Destruction of Jerusalem* (1887); *The Talmud: What it is and What it Knows about Jesus and His Followers* (1890); *General Index to the Ante-Nicene Fathers* (1887); *Historical Sketch of the Jews Since their Return from Babylon* (1897); *Vade Mecum Homileticum, Vol. I*; *The Old Testament* (1899), and many contributions to various religious cyclopedias.

PICKARD, Josiah Little, educator, was born in Rowley, Mass., March 17, 1824; son of Samuel and Sarah (Coffin) Pickard; grandson of Jeremiah and Hannah (Harvey) Pickard, and of Joseph and Judith (Tappan) Coffin, and a descendant of John Pickard of Rowley, England, who came to Rowley, Massachusetts, with the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers in 1638, and who married Jane Crosby, 1644. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was principal of the Platteville, Wis., academy, 1846-60; state superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin, 1860-64; superintendent of public schools, Chicago, Ill., 1864-77; president of the State University of Iowa, and professor of political science, 1878-87, and lecturer on political science and pedagogy, 1877-79. He was president of the Iowa Historical society, 1880-1900. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Beloit in

1870; from the University of Chicago in 1870, and from Bowdoin in 1894. His published writings, chiefly educational, are as follows: *School Reports of Wisconsin* (1861-65); *School Reports of Chicago* (1865-78); *School Supervision* (1890); *Brief Political History of United States* (1892); *History of State University of Iowa* (1900).

PICKARD, Samuel Thomas, author, was born in Rowley, Mass., March 1, 1828; son of Samuel and Sarah (Coffin) Pickard; grandson of Jeremiah and Mehitable (Dresser) Pickard and of Joseph and Judith (Tappan) Coffin, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin. John Pickard, the first of his name in America, settled in Rowley. Samuel T. Pickard attended Lewiston Falls, Maine, academy, and later removed with B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") to Boston, where they conducted a humorous paper, the *Carpet Bag*. In 1852 he sold his interest to Charles G. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly") and returned to Portland, Maine, where he became connected with the *Transcript*, and for forty-two years was one of the proprietors and editors. On April 19, 1876, he married Elizabeth H. Whittier of Amesbury, Mass., who died in Boston, April 9, 1902. She was a niece of the poet Whittier, whose literary executor Mr. Pickard became. He was elected a trustee of the Portland public library and a member of the Maine Historical society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1894. He is the author of: *Whittier's Life and Letters* (2 vols., 1894); *Hawthorne's First Diary* (1897); *Portland in "Historic Towns of New England"* (1898); *Whittier as a Politician* (1901), and many contributions to periodicals.

PICKENS, Andrew, soldier, was born in Paxton, Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 13, 1732; son of Andrew Pickens, and a descendant of André Pickon, a Huguenot refugee, who escaped from France with his family in 1598, went to Scotland, and thence to Ireland, from where Andrew and his brother, Robert Pike Pickens, emigrated to Pennsylvania. Andrew removed to Augusta county, Va., about 1740, and in 1752 to the Waxhaw settlement in South Carolina. In April, 1761, Andrew, Jr., served as a volunteer in Grant's expedition against the Cherokee Indians. At the outbreak of the Revolution he removed to Long Cane settlement, raised a militia company and was appointed to its command by Col. James Grant, being the youngest officer in the field. He was married in 1765 to Rebecca (1745-1810), daughter of James Calhoun, and aunt of John C. Calhoun. He commanded in the battle of Eastatoo, and as a commissioner to treat with the Indians at Hopewell in 1776, effected the surrender of the whole country as far as the Chatoga river, including Pickens, Greenville and Anderson districts, to the state of South Carolina.

With the aid of Colonels Darby and Clark he defeated Colonel Boyd, Kettle Creek, February, 1779; covered the retreat at the battle of Stono, June, 1779, where his horse was killed under him, and routed the Cherokee Indians at Tomasee during the same year. He was engaged in the battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, where, according to Lee's memoirs, as "Col. Morgan's foremost counsel and aid," he commanded the militia, and rallied and turned the retreating ranks, for which service congress presented him with a sword. He was soon after promoted brigadier-general. At Haw River, N.C., when with Colonel Lee he pursued Tarleton, he met and utterly defeated Colonel Pyle and his men, who had fallen in with General Pickens's force, supposing them to be British. Acting jointly with Lee he laid siege to Augusta, Ga., May 23, 1781, and compelled its surrender on June fifth. In the same month he took part in the campaign against Fort Ninety-Six under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. At this siege his brother Joseph, who commanded a company, was shot while reconnoitering the fort, and another brother was taken prisoner by the Tories and delivered into the hands of the Indians, who scalped and burned him. At the battle of Eutaw Springs, General Pickens commanded the left wing, Marion commanding the right, and was severely wounded. He was judge of the district courts at Abbeville and at Ninety-Six, and a representative in the state legislature, 1783-93. In 1793 he settled at Hopewell, on Keowee river, the place where the Indian treaty was held in 1776. He was presidential elector from the first district, 1793 and 1797; a representative in the 3rd congress, 1793-95, declining re-election, but serving in the state legislature, 1795-96, and declining to accept the nomination for governor in 1796, although assured of his election. He was commissioned one of the two major-generals of the state militia in 1794, which commission he resigned after a few years. General Washington requested his attendance at Philadelphia for consultation on the practicability and best means of civilizing the Southern Indians, and also offered him the command of a brigade of light troops in General Wayne's campaign against the northern Indians, which he declined. He was one of the commissioners who settled the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia, and was appointed commissioner of the United States in all treaties with the Southern Indians until he retired from public life to his farm at Tomasee. The historical papers, letters, and manuscripts, which he there collected, were handed to his son Joseph before his death, but through negligence were lost or destroyed. He died at Tomasee, near Pendleton, S.C., Aug. 11, 1817.

PICKENS, Andrew, governor of South Carolina, was born in Waxhaw district, S.C., Nov. 13, 1779; son of General Andrew (q.v.) and Rebecca (Calhoun) Pickens. He was a student at the College of New Jersey, Princeton; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. army, and served in the war of 1812 on the Canada frontier, fighting at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 24, 1814, and commanding a regiment of state troops in the south in 1815.



He was a presidential elector from the third district of South Carolina in 1813, and governor of South Carolina, 1816-18. In 1820 he received a commission from congress with full power and authority to hold conferences and make treaties with the Creek tribe of Indians in the state of Georgia. Subsequently he removed to Alabama, where he engaged in cotton planting, and was appointed president of the state bank by the legislature. He married Susan Smith (1788-1810) of St. Paul's parish, daughter of Francis and Susan Wilkinson, and descendant of Landgrave Joseph Morton, colonial governor of South Carolina, 1682-83, who married Elizabeth Blake, niece of Admiral Robert Blake, England (1598-1657). Of their two children, Francis Wilkinson and Susan, the latter married James Calhoun, nephew of John C. Calhoun. Andrew Pickens died, while on business in Mississippi, June 24, 1838.

PICKENS, Francis Wilkinson, governor of South Carolina, was born in Togadoo, St. Paul's parish, S.C., April 7, 1805; son of Governor Andrew and Susan (Wilkinson) Pickens, and grandson of Andrew and Rebecca (Calhoun) Pickens. He attended South Carolina college, and was admitted to the bar in 1829, practising in Edgefield district, S.C. While a representative in the state legislature in 1832, he made a report on the unity of sovereignty and allegiance, claiming that congress, as the agent of the states, had no claim to allegiance and could exercise no sovereignty. He was a representative in the 24th-29th congresses, 1835-45; a state senator, 1845-46; a delegate to the southern convention at Nashville, 1850-51, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati in 1856. He was married first to Eliza S., daughter of Col. Eldred Simkins of Edgefield county, S.C., and maternal grand-daughter of Gen. Elijah Clarke of Georgia; secondly, to Marion, daughter of Col. William Dearing of Georgia; and thirdly, at Marshall, Texas, in 1858, to Lucy, daughter of Beverly Holcomb, a native of Petersburg, Va. She died at Edgewood, S.C., Aug. 8, 1899. He was U.S. minister to Russia, 1858-60, and during his residence at St. Petersburg his daughter,

Rebecca Calhoun, was married to John E. Bacon of Edgefield, at that time secretary of legation. As governor of South Carolina, 1858-60, he demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter from Major Anderson and gave the order to fire upon the *Star of the West*. He died at Edgewood, Edgefield district, S.C., Jan. 25, 1869.

PICKENS, Israel, governor of Alabama, was born in Cabarrus county, N.C., Jan. 30, 1780; son of Samuel Pickens, an officer in the American army, 1776-84. He was graduated in 1802 with the first class that left Jefferson college, Canons-



burg, Pa., and he settled in the practice of law in Burke county, N.C. He was a member of the house of commons of North Carolina in 1807, state senator in 1809, and Democratic representative from the twelfth North Carolina district in the 12th, 13th and 14th congresses, 1811-17. He was appointed register of the land office at St. Stephens, Mississippi Territory, which included the present state of Alabama, in 1817, and represented Washington county in the convention that framed the Alabama constitution in 1819. He was governor of Alabama, 1821-25; was appointed to the U.S. senate from Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Chambers, and served, April to December, 1826, and was appointed U.S. district judge for Alabama by President Adams in 1827, but declined on account of ill health. He died in Matanzas, Cuba, W.I., April 24, 1827.

PICKERING, Charles, naturalist, was born at Starrucca, Susquehanna county, Pa., Nov. 10, 1805; son of Timothy and Lurena (Cole) Pickering; grandson of Zebulon and Sarah (Hart) Cole, and of Timothy Pickering (q.v.). Charles was taken by his grandfather, Timothy Pickering, to Wenham, and later to Salem, Mass., where he prepared for college, entering Harvard with the class of 1823. He did not complete his course in arts but was graduated in medicine in 1826, and in 1827 began practice in Philadelphia, Pa., some years later removing to Boston, Mass. He was married to Sarah Stoddard, daughter of Daniel and Sally (Stoddard) Hammond. He devoted much of his time to the study of natural science and was naturalist to the Wilkes exploring expedition of 1838-42. In 1843-45 he traveled in Egypt, Arabia, eastern Africa and western and northern India. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of A.B. in 1849 and that of A.M., in 1850, placing his name on the records with the class of 1823. He was a member of the American Oriental society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical society and the Academy

of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. He is the author of: *The Races of Man and their Geographical Distribution* (1848); *Geographical Distribution of Animals and Plants* (1854); *Geographical Distribution of Plants* (1861); *Plants and Animals in their Wild State* (1876); *Chronological History of Plants: Man's Record of his own Existence Illustrated through their Names, Uses and Companionship* (1879). He died in Boston, Mass., March 17, 1878.

PICKERING, Charles Whipple, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 23, 1815. He joined the U.S. navy as midshipman, May 22, 1822; was promoted lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1838; commander, Sept. 14, 1855; captain, July 15, 1862, and commodore, Dec. 8, 1867. He was executive officer of the *Cyane*, and conveyed the Strain surveying party to the Isthmus of



U.S.S. KEARSARGE,

Darien in 1854. He was ordered to Greytown, Nicaragua, to investigate the treatment of American citizens, and finding it outrageous, he bombarded the town and completely reduced it in four hours. He was inspector of a light-house district near Key West, Florida; was the first to command the U.S.S. *Kearsarge*, and was transferred to the *Housatonic*, commanding that vessel when she was sunk by a submarine torpedo near Charleston, S.C., Feb. 17, 1865. He later commanded the *Vanderbilt*; was ordered to the Portsmouth navy yard in 1865, and was retired, Feb. 1, 1867. He died in St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 29, 1888.

PICKERING, Edward Charles, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., July 19, 1846; son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering; grandson of Timothy and Lurena (Cole) Pickering and of Daniel and Sally (Stoddard) Hammond, and great-grandson of Timothy Pickering (q.v.). He prepared for college at the Boston Latin school; was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, in 1865; was instructor of mathematics there, 1865-67; and Thayer professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1867-77. He was married, March 9, 1874, to Lizzie Wadsworth, daughter of Jared and Mary (Silsbee) Sparks of Cambridge, Mass. He established the physical laboratory at the Institute of Technology, which was the first of its kind in the United States, and made a special study of light and spectra of the stars. He was director and Phillips professor of astronomy at the astronomical observatory at Harvard, 1876-87, was elected director and Paine professor of

astronomy in 1887 and a director of the astronomical department of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., in March, 1902. He invented an improved spectrum telescope and a telephone receiver in 1870. He established an auxiliary observation station at Arequipa, Peru, and on August 7, 1869, accompanied the *Nautical Almanac* expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun. He was also a member of the coast survey expedition to Xeres, Spain, to observe the eclipse of Dec. 22, 1870. He was a vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876; was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, receiving the Henry Draper medal for work on astronomical physics; an associate member of the Royal Astronomical society, London, receiving its gold medal in 1886 for photometric researches and in 1901 for researches on variable stars and work in astronomical photography; an associate member of the Astronomical Society of Liverpool, and an honorary member of several other foreign societies. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1880, that of LL.D. by the University of California in 1886 and by the University of Michigan in 1887, that of S.D. by the Victoria institute, England, in 1900, and that of LL.D. by the University of Chicago in 1901. Besides many volumes of *Annals of the Observatory*, he is the author of: *Elements of Physical Manipulation* (2 parts, 1873-76), and editor of *The Theory of Color in its Relation to Art and Art Industry*, by Dr. William Bezold (1876).

PICKERING, John, jurist, was born at Newington, N.H., Sept. 22, 1737; son of Joshua and Mary Pickering; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Gee) Pickerin, and great-grandson of John Pickerin, a native of England, who was in Portsmouth, N.H., as early as 1633. John Pickering was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764, and opened a law office at Greenland, N.H., removing shortly afterward to Portsmouth. He was married to Abigail Sheafe. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1784, and in 1787 was elected a member of the Federal constitutional convention, but declined to serve. He was a state senator; judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire, 1790-95, serving as chief justice in 1795, and judge of the U.S. district court for New Hampshire, 1795-1804. He was impeached in 1803, and removed from office by a party vote, the charge being drunkenness and profanity on the bench, and the defence before the senate being insanity. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1792. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., April 11, 1805.

PICKERING, John, philologist, was born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 7, 1777; son of Timothy (q.v.) and Rebecca (White) Pickering. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1796, A.M., 1799; studied law in Philadelphia, and was secretary to William Smith, U.S. minister to Portugal, 1897-99, and to Rufus King, U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1799-1801. He practised law in Salem, Mass., 1801-27; removed to Boston in 1827, and was city solicitor until his resignation in 1846. He was a representative in the state legislature, state senator and member of the committee that revised and arranged the statutes of Massachusetts. He spoke fluently the English, French, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, German, Romaine, Greek, and Latin languages, and studied the Eastern languages and the Indian languages of America. He declined the professorship of English and Oriental languages, also that of Greek Literature at Harvard, and the office of provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard, 1818-24, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1822, and from Harvard in 1835. He was president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Oriental society; a member of the Linnæan Society of New England; the American Philosophical society; the American Antiquarian society; the Society of the Cincinnati; the Boston Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; the Massachusetts Historical society; the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians; the French Society of Universal Statistics; the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and the Oriental Society of Paris; and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Legal Knowledge; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archæological Society of Greece, the New Hampshire Historical society, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China, the Michigan Historical society, and the Egyptian Literary association. He is the author of: *A Vocabulary or Collection of Words and Phrases which have been supposed to be Peculiar to the United States of America* (1814); *Memoir on the Adoption of a Uniform Orthography for the Indian Languages of North America* (1820); *Review of the International McLeod Question* (1825); *Comprehensive Dictionary of the Greek Language* (1826); *Lecture on the Alleged Uncertainty of Law* (1830); *The Agrarian Laws* (1833); *Memoir on the Inhabitants of Lord North's Island* (1835); *Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America* (1836). He died in Boston, Mass., May 5, 1846.

PICKERING, Timothy, statesman, was born in Salem, Mass., July 17, 1745; son of Timothy and Mary (Wingate) Pickering; grandson of John and Sarah (Burrill) Pickering, and of Joshua and

Mary (Lunt) Wingate, and a descendant of John Pickering (born 1615), who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1634, was made an inhabitant in 1636, and removed to Salem, Mass., in 1637. Timothy Pickering



Pickering

was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was register of deeds for Essex county; lieutenant of militia, 1766-75, and colonel, 1775-76. He led the Continental force in the pursuit of the British through Charlestown, but arrived too late to effect a capture. He was elected justice of the peace in 1775; justice of the superior court of common pleas; judge of the maritime court in December, 1775, and a representative in the general court in 1776. He was married, April 8, 1776, to Rebecca White of Bristol, England, who died in Salem, Mass., Aug. 14, 1828. He joined the Continental army at the head of a regiment of 700 men; was promoted adjutant-general, June, 1777; was a member of the board of war, Nov. 7, 1777; was appointed quartermaster-general of the army, Aug. 5, 1780, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In July, 1785, the quartermaster's department was abolished, and he went into the commission business in Philadelphia, but in 1787 he removed to the Wyoming valley, Pa. He opposed the insurgent Connecticut settlers and on the imprisonment of John Franklin, the insurgent leader, his house was attacked by the rioters and he escaped to Philadelphia. He was a member of the convention for ratifying the U.S. constitution, and on his return to Wyoming he was taken prisoner by the rioters and confined for three weeks, his captors wishing him to intercede in behalf of Franklin. He was finally released and engaged in putting down the lawlessness in the state. He was a member of the state convention of 1789, that framed the constitution of Pennsylvania; was sent on a mission to pacify the Seneca Indians, who were aroused by the murder of two of their tribe in 1790, and completed negotiations in 1791 with a treaty between the United States and the Six Nations. He was postmaster-general, 1791-95, and was appointed secretary of war to succeed Gen. Henry Knox, Jan. 2, 1795, controlling the Indian affairs and the navy administration. During his term of

service in that department, the military academy at West Point was founded, and the U.S. frigates *Constitution*, *Constellation*, and *United States* were built. He served as secretary of state on the resignation of Edmund Randolph in 1795, and was later appointed to the office, serving till May 12, 1800, when, owing to a disagreement between President John Adams and his cabinet, he was discharged. Embarrassed by debt, he removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., where he lived in a log cabin and engaged in farming. A subscription was taken by a number of Boston citizens amounting to \$25,000, and after his debts were paid he was induced to remove to Danvers, Mass. He was chief justice of the court of common pleas, 1802-03; was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dwight Foster in 1803, and elected for the full term of six years in 1805. By his opposition to the Louisiana purchase and the embargo act he became extremely unpopular. He removed to Wenham, Mass., in 1812, and was a Federalist representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813-17. He was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts in 1817, president of Essex Agricultural society in 1818, and retired to Salem, Mass., where he died, Jan. 29, 1829.

PICKERING, William Henry, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1858; son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering; grandson of Timothy and Lurena (Cole) Pickering and of Daniel and Sally (Stoddard) Hammond, and great-grandson of Timothy Pickering, (q.v.). He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1879; was instructor in physics there, 1880-87; assistant in the Harvard observatory, 1887-89, and assistant professor in 1889. He was married, June 11, 1884, to Anne Atwood, daughter of Isaac Butts of Boston, Mass. He led the expedition to observe total solar eclipses at Colorado, 1878; Grenada, West Indies, 1886; California, 1889; Chili, 1893, and Georgia, 1900. He established a temporary observatory in Southern California in 1889; the Arequipa station of Harvard observatory in 1891; the astronomical station at Mandeville, Jamaica, W.I., in 1900, and erected the observatory and telescope for Mr. Lowell at Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1894. He ascended the Half-dome in Yosemite Valley, and El Misti in Peru, where he gained an altitude of 19,500 feet and made valuable notes on atmospheric conditions at different altitudes. He also made observations from over 100 other mountain peaks. He is the author of: *Walking Guide to Mt. Washington Range* (1882); *Investigations in Astronomical Photography* (1895); *Visual Observations of the Moon and Planets* (Harvard College Annals, 1900); *Lunar Atlas* (1903).

PICKETT, George Edward, soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 25, 1825. His father was a wealthy planter of Henrico county, Va., and George received a good preparatory education. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy



G.E. Pickett

in 1846, being brevetted 2nd lieutenant of 8th infantry, July 1. He served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, being promoted 2nd lieutenant of 2nd infantry, March 3, 1847. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847; was transferred to the 7th infantry, July 13, 1847, and to the 8th infantry, July 18, 1847, and was present at the capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20, 1847. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco; took part in the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847; was brevetted captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant conduct at Chapultepec; engaged in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847; was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in 1848; was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 28, 1849, and was on frontier duty in Texas, 1849-55. He was promoted captain of 9th infantry, March 3, 1855, and served on the expedition against the Indians on Puget Sound, Wash., March-June, 1856; at Forts Steilacoom and Bellingham, Wash., 1856-60, and on San Juan Island, Wash., 1860-61. He resigned his commission in the U.S. army, June 25, 1861, and joined the Confederate States army. He was commissioned colonel of Virginia troops and assigned to duty on the Rappahannock river. He was promoted brigadier-general, and commanded the 3d brigade in Longstreet's division of Magruder's command at the opening of the seven days' battle before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862, and in the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, he was severely wounded and forced to relinquish his command. On Oct. 10, 1862, he was promoted major-general and given command of the third division, Longstreet's corps, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He occupied the center of Lee's line at Fredericksburg; and his famous charge at Gettysburg, where he commanded the second division, Longstreet's corps, became the subject for story and the painter's brush. He was given command of the department of North Carolina, Sept. 23, 1863,

and on May 18, 1864, he saved Petersburg from capture, personally leading the force that captured the Federal works and turned the guns on the retreating foe. He was engaged in the battle of Five Forks where he commanded the first division of Longstreet's corps and his division received the full force of the Federal attack, April 1, 1865. After the war he engaged in the life insurance business. He declined the U.S. marshalship of the state of Virginia tendered him by President Grant. He died in Norfolk, Va., July 30, 1875, and was buried at Hollywood, Richmond, Va.

PICKETT, James Chamberlayne, diplomat, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Feb. 6, 1793; son of Col. John and Elizabeth (Chamberlayne) Pickett; grandson of Capt. William S. and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Pickett, and a descendant of William S. Pickett. In 1796 he removed with his parents to Mason county, Ky., where his father served in both branches of the state legislature. He was appointed from Ohio 3d lieutenant in the 2d U.S. artillery, Aug. 4, 1813; was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 19, 1814, transferred to the corps of artillery, May 12, 1814, and left the service at the close of the war in 1815. He edited the *Eagle* at Maysville, Ky., in 1815; studied law, and on June 16, 1818, entered the U.S. army as captain and assistant quartermaster-general, serving until June, 1821. He settled in the practice of law in Mason county in 1821; was a representative in the Kentucky legislature in 1822, and secretary of the state, 1825-28. By appointment of President Jackson, he was secretary of the U.S. legation to Colombia, 1829-33, acting for a time as chargé d'affaires. He was a commissioner of the U.S. patent office in 1825; fourth auditor of the U.S. treasury, 1835-38; U.S. minister to Ecuador in 1838, and chargé d'affaires to Peru, 1838-45. In 1845 he removed to Washington, D.C., where he was editor of the *Congressional Globe* for several years. He was married, Oct. 6, 1818, to Ellen, daughter of Governor Joseph Desha of Kentucky. Their son, Joseph Desha Pickett, was a minister of the Christian church, professor in Bethany college, Virginia, chaplain in the Confederate army, and professor of English literature and sacred history in Kentucky university. Another son, Col. John T. Pickett, was U.S. consul at Vera Cruz, 1853-61, special envoy extraordinary of the Confederate states to Mexico in 1865, and in 1870 sold the diplomatic correspondence of the Confederate States, known as the "Pickett Papers", to the United States government for \$75,000. James Chamberlayne Pickett died in Washington, D.C., July 10, 1872.

PICKING, Henry Forry, naval officer, was born in Somerset county, Pa., Jan. 28, 1840. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in

1861, and served as acting master on the U.S. frigate *St. Lawrence* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861-62; was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862; took part in the engagement with the privateer *Petrel*, and was present at the engagement of the U.S. fleet with the Confederate ram *Merrimac* and the Sewell's Point batteries. He served on shore duty at the U.S. Naval academy, and was assigned to the U.S. ironclad *Nahant* in 1864. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866, and commanded the *Swatara* in European and West Indian waters, 1865-68; the flagship *Colorado* in the Asiatic squadron in 1872; served on ordnance duty at Washington and at Newport, 1873-75; was promoted commander, Jan. 25, 1875, and was a member of the lighthouse board, 1875-85, serving as secretary, 1881-82. He commanded the U.S.S. *Kearsarge*, 1879-81, and the U.S.S. *Michigan* on the northwestern lakes, 1887-89. He was promoted captain, Aug. 4, 1889; was hydrographer of the U.S. navy, 1889-90; was a member of the board of inspection and survey, and commanded the cruiser *Charleston* during a rebellion in Brazil, and the receiving

CHARLESTON



ships *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, 1890-98. He was promoted commodore, Nov. 25, 1898; rear-admiral, March 3, 1899, and succeeded Admiral Howison as commandant of the Charlestown navy yard. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 8, 1899.

PICKLER, John Alfred, representative, was born near Salem, Ind., Jan. 24, 1844. He removed with his father to Davis county, Iowa, in 1853, and served in the Federal army, 1862-65, as captain in the 3d Iowa cavalry, and major of the 138th U.S. colored infantry. He was graduated from the Iowa State university, Ph.B., 1870, and from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1872. He removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1874; was presidential elector on the Garfield ticket in 1880, and a representative in the state legislature in 1881. He removed to Faulkton, Dakota Territory, 1883; was a representative in the territorial legislature, 1884, and inspector in the public land service, 1889. He was a Republican representative at large from South Dakota in the 51st-54th congresses, 1889-97.

PICKNELL, William Lamb, painter, was born in Hinesburg, Vt., Oct. 23, 1854; son of the Rev. William and Ellen (Upham) Picknell; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Lamb) Picknell, and of Joshua and Mary (Nichols) Upham, and a descendant of John Upham, who was born in England in 1597; came to New England in 1635, with his wife and three children; was one of the founders of Weymouth, Mass., and later aided in founding the town of Malden. William L. Picknell began the study of art under George Inness in Rome in 1872; was later, 1875-77, a pupil of Gérôme in Paris, and studied in Brittany under Robert Wylie, 1877-81. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, and at the Paris Salon, where he received honorable mention in 1880, and in 1882 opened a studio in Boston, Mass. He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880, of the Society of British Artists in 1884, and an associate of the National Academy of Design in New York city in 1891. He received a silver medal in 1881, and a gold medal in 1884, at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association Fair; a medal at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1895; the Lippincott prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1896; and a medal at the Atlanta, Ga., exposition in 1896.



He was married, April 18, 1889, to Gertrude, daughter of John and Ann (Goodwin) Powers of Boston. His strength lay in landscape work, and prominent among the localities chosen for his subjects are Normandy and the South of France, the new forest in England, the Mexican frontier, Southern California, Florida and the New England coast. Among the more important paintings are: *Breton Peasant Girl Feeding Ducks* (1877); *The Fields of Kerren* (1878); *The Concarneau Road*, in the Corcoran art gallery, Washington (1880); *On the Borders of the Marsh*, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1880); *A Stormy Day* (1881); *Coast of Ipswich*, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (1882); *Sunshine and Drifting Sand* (1883); *A Sultry Day* (1884); *Winty March*, in the Walker art gallery, Liverpool (1885); *Bleak December*, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York (1886); *After the Storm* (1886); *November Solitude* (1887); *Edge of Winter* (1891); *Le Déclin de Jour* (1894); *A Toiler of the Sea*,

in the Carnegie art gallery, Pittsburg, Pa., (1899); *Late Afternoon, Florida*, in the Brooklyn Institute Museum of Arts and Sciences (1890); *Morning on the Loing* (1895); *Morning on the Mediterranean*, in Luxembourg collection, Paris (1896); *The Road to Nice* (1896), and *Sand Dunes at Ipswich* (1896). He died at Devereaux Rocks, Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 9, 1897.

PIEPER, Franz August Otto, educator, was born in Carwitz, Pomerania, Germany, June 27, 1852; son of August and Bertha Pieper. He was a student at the Dom-Gymnasium, Colberg, Pomerania, and in 1870 came to the United States. He was graduated at Northwestern university, Watertown, Wis., A.B., 1872, and at Concordia Lutheran Theological seminary, St. Louis, Mo., in 1875; was ordained to the Lutheran ministry at Centreville, Wis., in 1875, and was pastor there and at Manitowoc, 1875-78. He was professor of theology in Concordia Theological seminary at St. Louis, 1878-87, and in 1887 became president of the seminary and professor of dogmatic and pastoral theology, succeeding Dr. C. F. W. Walther. He was elected president-general of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other states in 1899, and re-elected in 1902, at the same time retaining the professorship and presidency at Concordia: He also became editor of *Lehre und Wehre, Lutheraner* and *Homiletisches Magazin*. He is the author of: *Grundbekenntniss der ev.-Lutherischen Kirche, mit einer geschichtlichen Einleitung und kurzen erklärenden Anmerkungen versehen* (1880); *Lehre von Christi Werk* (1898); *Distinctive Doctrines of the Lutheran Church* (1892), and contributions to denominational periodicals.

PIERCE, Benjamin, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 25, 1757. His first ancestors in America settled in Plymouth in 1623. He was the seventh of ten children, and his parents having died when he

was six years old, he was cared for by a paternal uncle, but received a very limited education. He engaged in farming from childhood, and in 1775, on learning of the battle of Lexington, he enlisted as a regular soldier in

the Continental army at Cambridge, serving under Colonel Brooks. He fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, was appointed sergeant in the Continental regiment in Washington's army in 1776, and sergeant in the 8th Massachusetts, in January, 1777. He was promoted ensign for bravery in saving the flag of the company at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777; lieutenant, July 7, 1782, and was transferred to the 1st Massachusetts, Jan. 1, 1783, as captain, having command of a detach-

ment that entered the city of New York upon its evacuation, Nov. 25, 1783. He entered the employ of a large landholder in New England after the war, and was soon enabled to purchase a tract of land in Hillsborough, N.H., which he cleared and on which he settled and built a rude log house. He was married in 1787 to Elizabeth Andrews of Hillsborough, who died in 1788, and he was married secondly in 1789 to Anna Kendrick of Amherst, N.H. He was appointed brigade major of his district in the New Hampshire militia by Governor Sullivan in 1786, and was promoted brigadier-general. He represented Hillsborough in the state legislature, 1789-1801, was a member of the governor's council, 1803-09 and 1813-18, and sheriff of Hillsborough county, 1809-13 and 1818-27. He was governor of New Hampshire in 1827 and 1829, but was defeated in 1828, and was a Democratic presidential elector at large in 1833, voting for Andrew Jackson. He died in Hillsborough, N.H., April 1, 1839.

PIERCE, Byron Root, soldier, was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1829; son of Silas and Mary (Root) Pierce. He was educated in Rochester, N.Y., worked in his father's woolen factory, and became a dentist. He removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1856, and in 1861 enlisted in the 3d Michigan volunteer infantry, being promoted captain, May 13, 1861, major, Oct. 21, 1861, lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1862, and colonel, Jan. 1, 1863. He served with the Army of the Potomac during the entire war; was promoted brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, June 7, 1864; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, April 6, 1865, for gallant services at Sailor's Creek, Va., and was mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865. He was married, Oct. 12, 1881, to Abbie L. Evans of Rhode Island. He was commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, Mich., 1887-91, and in 1902 was an employee in the U.S. post office at Grand Rapids.

PIERCE, Edward Lillie, publicist and author, was born in Stoughton, Mass., March 29, 1829; son of Col. Jesse and Elizabeth S. (Lillie) Pierce, and brother of Henry Lillie Pierce (q.v.). He was prepared for college at the academies at Bridgewater and Easton; was graduated from Brown university in 1850; from Harvard Law school in 1852; was admitted to the bar in Boston, 1853, and subsequently practised in Cincinnati, Chicago and again in Boston. He was a member of the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1876, 1880, 1884. At the opening of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 3d Massachusetts regiment; served at Fort Monroe, and was detailed to organize, educate and render self-supporting the freedmen of the Sea Islands, S.C., in 1862, which enterprise proved so successful that he started companies in other districts to carry on



his work. He was collector of internal revenue of Boston, 1863-66; district attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth counties, 1866-70; lecturer at the Massachusetts University Law school for ten years, and secretary of the board of state charities, 1869-74, for which he made reports of the work in Europe and the United States. He was member of the state legislature, 1875-76, 1895 and 1896, chairman of the house committee on the judiciary, 1876, and while serving in that capacity devised and carried a comprehensive act limiting municipal indebtedness. He declined the office of assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston in 1878, and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate from the 3d Massachusetts district for representative in the 52nd congress in 1890. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a personal friend of Charles Sumner and John Bright. He founded the free public library at Milton, Mass., and between 1869 and 1897 traveled extensively in Europe and the East. He was married first, April 19, 1865, to Elizabeth Helen, daughter of the Hon. John Kingsbury of Providence, R.I., and secondly, March 8, 1882, to Maria Louisa Woodhead of Huddersfield, England. He received the degree LL.D. from Brown in 1882, and from Clafin in 1894. He was an advocate of ballot reform and an authority on railroad law, and his articles on these subjects together with his lecture on John Bright, college exercises and political addresses are included in "Enfranchisement and Citizenship" (1896). He compiled a "Genealogy of the Pierce Family" and an "Index of the Special Railroad Laws of Massachusetts" (1874); published a "Sketch of Major John Lillie" a maternal ancestor; edited "Walter's American Law," and is the author of: *Effect of Prospective or Extreme Legislation*, etc. (1857); *Personal Liberty Laws* (1861); *Negroes at Port Royal* (1862); *Freedmen of Port Royal, S.C.* (*Atlantic Monthly*, Aug., 1863); *Two Systems of Government Proposed for the Rebel States* (1867); *Laws of Railroads* (1881), and *Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner* (4 vols., 1877-93). He died in Paris, France, Sept. 5, 1897.

PIERCE, Franklin, fourteenth president of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, N.H., Nov. 23, 1804; son of Governor Benjamin and Anna (Kendrick) Pierce. He attended the academies at Hancock, Franconstown and Exeter, and was graduated at Bowdoin in 1824, standing third in his class. He was an officer in the college battalion, and during his college course taught district schools in the winter to pay his tuition. He studied law under Levi Woodbury at Portsmouth, 1825; at the law school, Northampton, Mass., 1825-26, and in the office of Judge Edmund Parker, Amherst, N.H., 1827. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, and practised first at Hillsborough

and subsequently at Concord. He was a representative from Hillsborough in the state legislature, 1829-32; speaker of the house, 1831 and 1832, and a Democratic representative in the 23d and 24th congresses, 1833-37. He served on the judiciary



BOWDOIN COLLEGE IN 1822.

committee, and spoke against receiving petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against appropriations for the U.S. Military academy on the ground that the institution was aristocratic and that the profession of arms was dangerous to the liberties of the country, which should depend on the yeomen militia for defence. He sustained President Jackson in opposing the growing demand for appropriations for internal improvements, and his course as a representative determined his party to make him a senator in congress, March 3, 1837, as successor to John Page, who completed the term of Isaac Hill. He took his seat Sept. 24, 1837, the youngest senator in the chamber, and not till his birthday, Nov. 23, 1837, thirty-three years of age. He supported the recommendation of Joel Roberts Poinsett, secretary of war, to give government aid to the states in order to make more effective their militia, and when the motives of the secretary were questioned Senator Pierce ably defended him. He opposed the removal of government employees for political opinions. He resigned his seat in the senate at the close of the second session, Aug. 31, 1842, in order to resume the practice of law, and joining his family who had removed to Concord in 1838, he practised in that city, Leonard Wilcox (q.v.) completing his term in the senate. When Senator Levi Woodbury resigned, Nov. 20, 1845, to take his seat on the bench of the U.S. supreme court, Governor Steele urged Mr. Pierce to accept the appointment as his successor, which he declined, as he did the Democratic nomination for governor and the cabinet position of attorney-general from President Polk the same year. In 1846 he made a determined but hopeless battle for the Democratic party against the united Whig and Free Soil parties with John P. Hale as his chief opponent, with the result that Hale was elected U.S. senator, and the state gave to the coalition two representatives in congress. When the war with Mexico was declared he enrolled as a private in a



Franklin Pierce

volunteer company recruiting in Concord, and his efficiency as a drill-master secured for him the appointment by President Polk to the colonelcy of the 9th volunteer infantry, and promotion to the rank of brigadier-general by the President, March 3, 1847. On the 27th of March he embarked from Newport, R.I., with Colonel Ransom and three companies of the 9th regiment, arriving at Vera Cruz, June 28, and on July 14, left Vera Cruz, reaching the main army



VERA CRUZ.

of General Scott at Puebla, August 6. On August 19, at the battle of Contreras, General Pierce led his brigade across the lava bed, the rough volcanic rocks disabling his horse and the fall injuring the general's leg. Contrary to the advice of the surgeon he mounted another horse and continued the assault until almost midnight, when darkness ended the charge, which was taken up at daylight with General Pierce in the saddle; but the army had gained the rear of the fortified Mexicans, and those escaping capture retreated to Churubusco, where General Santa Anna with his main army had gathered. Despite the advice of General Scott to leave the field, Pierce continued in the saddle, and his brigade and that of Gen. James Shields were ordered to make a detour in order to gain the enemy's rear. In doing this they were opposed by a superior force of Mexican reserves and a bloody battle ensued, most of which time Pierce was on foot, his horse being unable to cross a ravine, and the battle had not been determined when Worth and Pillow were successful in their attack on the front, and thus relieved the two outnumbered brigades. General Pierce was overcome by the pain in his leg, and carried to hospital after the battle. The defeat of the Mexicans at Churubusco, led Santa Anna to propose a truce looking to terms for peace, and General Scott appointed General Pierce one of the commissioners to meet representatives from the Mexican army and arrange an armistice; but the commissioners soon discovered the purpose of the Mexican general to be merely to gain time, and General Scott closed the negotiations after a truce of two weeks and following the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, the City of Mexico capitulated and the war was at an end. In December, 1847, General Pierce was welcomed home in Concord, and the state legislature presented him with a sword. He was a delegate to and president of the

state constitutional convention of 1850, and in the convention he endeavored to remove the constitutional bar against non-Protestants holding office in the state, by an amendment which was not adopted by the people, but thereafter the restriction was not enforced. His legal practice was continued, 1847-52, with eminent success, and his services as an orator were in constant demand. He accepted the compromise measures of 1850 as settling the question of slavery in the newly acquired territory, and the Democratic national convention met at Baltimore, June 12, 1852, with Buchanan, Cass, Douglas and Marcy as the prominent candidates. After the 35th ballot the name of Franklin Pierce was presented by Virginia and on the 39th ballot he was nominated as the candidate of the party for President of the United States, receiving 282 of the 293 votes of the convention and in the election that followed in November his electors received 1,601,474 popular votes to 1,380,576 for the electors of Winfield Scott, 156,149 for those of John P. Hale, and 1,670 in Massachusetts for those of Daniel Webster. At the meeting of the electoral college in 1853, he received 254 electoral votes to 42 for Winfield Scott, all the states but Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky, voting for Pierce and King. He was inaugurated,



THE WHITE HOUSE, - 1849-1866.

March 4, 1853, and on March 7, announced the following appointments: William L. Marcy of New York, secretary of state; James Guthrie of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury; Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, secretary of war; Robert McClelland of Michigan, secretary of the interior; James C. Dobbin of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; James Campbell of Pennsylvania, postmaster-general, and Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts, attorney-general. His cabinet as thus constituted remained without change to the close of his administration, the only example of an unbroken official Presidential family in the history of the United States. He appointed James Buchanan of Pennsylvania (succeeded in 1856 by George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania) U.S. minister to Great Britain; John Young Mason of Virginia, U.S. minister to France; Henry R. Jackson of Georgia, U.S. minister resident to Austria; Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut, U.S. minister to Russia, and Pierre Soulé of Louisiana (succeeded in 1855

by Augustus C. Dodge of Iowa) U.S. minister to Spain. He appointed John A. Campbell of Alabama associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1853, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice McKinley of Alabama. In his inaugural address President Pierce advised against the agitation of the question of slavery and the rendition of fugitive slaves, as long as the constitution protected the slaveholders and the institution. He feared that the excitement attending such discussion might threaten the stability of the union of the states. He settled the boundary dispute with Mexico by appointing James Gadsden U.S. minister to Mexico, and empowering him to negotiate a treaty with that country, by which the United States secured 45,000 square miles of land out of which Arizona and New Mexico were formed, paying therefor



Franklin Pierce

\$10,000,000, but receiving a considerably larger sum from Mexico for Indian depredation claims. Under the direction of the war department he caused the surveys of several routes for a railroad to the Pacific, and the publication of the various reports gave to the people a large amount of knowledge of the territory

reversed. In 1853 Martin Koszta, a Hungarian refugee, was captured in the harbor of Smyrna and confined on the Austrian brig *Hussar* as a political prisoner. The United States agent at that port demanded his release on the ground that he had taken the preliminary steps toward becoming an American citizen. Commander D. N. Ingraham (q.v.) of the U.S. sloop of war *St. Louis* threatened to fire upon the *Hussar* unless Koszta was released, and by mutual agreement he was placed in charge of the French consul, and a few days thereafter released by order of the Austrian government. The President and both houses of congress approved the course of Ingraham and presented him with a medal. By mutual concessions the question in controversy respecting the fisheries claims of Great Britain was amicably settled. The treaty with Great Britain insuring commercial reciprocity with the Canadian provinces, and the treaty with Japan opening the ports of that empire to commerce were ratified by the senate in 1854. In the United States congress the Kansas-Nebraska bill was debated in the 33d congress and passed. This act rendered void the

Missouri compromise and re-opened the question of slavery in the territories, which resulted in the Kansas dual government and a miniature civil war, which was ended by the action of the President in appointing John W. Gerry of Pennsylvania military governor of the territory in 1856, with power to restore order. During the progress of the Crimean war, 1854-55, recruits were being secretly enlisted in the United States for the British army. Learning that the British minister sanctioned the proceeding, President Pierce demanded Mr. Crampton's recall, and when the British government refused, he promptly dismissed him, and also the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, who were parties to the movement. The British government accepted the situation, and sent new men to fill the places of those dismissed. During President Pierce's administration, the court of claims was organized, the diplomatic and consular system was reorganized, and General Scott was made lieutenant-general. He vetoed a bill appropriating 10,000,000 acres of land to the states for the relief of indigent insane, the appropriation bill for public works in 1854, the bill for the payment of French spoliation claims, and an increased appropriation for the Collins line of steamers in 1855. When William Walker, the filibuster, gained undisputed control of Nicaragua in 1856, and announced that he had been elected president, the President recognized the government, and received a minister sent by Walker to Washington. By direction of President Pierce the United States ministers to Great Britain, France and Spain, met at Ostend, Oct. 9, 1854, adjourned to Aix la Chapelle, and sent from there to Washington the "Ostend Manifesto", which declared that the sale of Cuba to the United States would be advantageous to both governments; but that if Spain refused to sell, it was incumbent upon the United States to "wrest it from her" rather than see it Africanized like Santo Domingo. The unsettled conditions of the European powers, and the question of slavery in the territories of the United States overshadowed the Cuban question, however, and it was not revived during President Pierce's administration. The Democratic national convention met at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856, and President Pierce was a candidate for renomination, receiving on the first ballot 122 votes to 135 for Buchanan, and 33 for Douglas. On the 17th ballot James Buchanan was nominated. In August, 1856, the house of representatives attached a rider to the army appropriation bill, providing that no part of the army should be employed to enforce the laws of the Kansas territorial legislature until the validity of such laws was determined by congress; and when the bill came before the senate, that body refused to

concur, and the 34th congress adjourned, Aug. 18, 1856. President Pierce at once issued a proclamation convening congress in extra session. It met, Aug. 21, 1856, the bill was passed without the proviso, and congress adjourned, Aug. 30, 1856. In his message to congress, Dec. 1, 1856, the President laid before that body the condition of affairs in Kansas as viewed from the constitutional standpoint, and strongly criticised the action of the free-state party in adopting revolutionary methods to secure the success of their measures. On March 4, 1857, he welcomed James Buchanan, his successor, to the White House, and after attending the inauguration ceremonies he returned to Concord, and resumed the practice of his profession. He visited Madeira, the British Isles, and the continent of Europe, 1857-60, and returned home early in 1860. He took no active part in the political canvass of that year. He deplored the revolutionary methods adopted by the abolitionists and urged the defeat of the promoters of discord at the polls. When, however, the Southern states fired on the government forts and took possession of government property, he urged the people to support the government. His wife, Jane Means Appleton (q.v.), died in Andover, Mass., Dec. 2, 1863. Of their three sons, two died in early youth, and the youngest, Benjamin Pierce, was killed in a railroad accident, Jan. 6, 1853, after his father's election, but before his inauguration as President of the United States. President Pierce received the degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1853, and from Dartmouth in 1860. The legislature of New Hampshire caused his portrait to be painted and placed in the hall of representatives in the state capitol. See lives of Pierce by Nathaniel Hawthorne and D. W. Bartlett, and a review of his administration by A. E. Carroll. He died in Concord, N.H., Oct. 8, 1869.

PIERCE, Frederick Clifton, historian, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 30, 1856; son of Silas Austin and Maria N. (Smith) Pierce; grandson of Amos Pierce, and a descendant of John Pers of Watertown, Mass., 1637. He attended Groton academy, Mass., and engaged in journalism in Worcester, Mass., in 1879. He removed to Chicago, Ill., 1880, and was city editor of the *Gazette*, 1880-90. He was business manager of the *Chicago Journal*, 1890-1900, and was chosen advertising manager of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* in 1900, and business manager in 1901. He organized the City Grays, 3d regiment, Illinois National Guard, in 1883, and commanded it until 1885, when he was promoted colonel of staff to Governor Richard Oglesby. He was also a member of the staffs of Governors Fifer and Altgeld, and served as secretary of the National Guard for six years. He became a member of the

American Historical society, 1900; the Society of American Authors, and many other organizations. He is the author of: *History of Grafton, Mass.* (1879); *History of Barre, Mass.* (1880); *Life and Services of R. M. A. Hawk* (1886); *History of Rockford, Ill.* (1887); and numerous genealogies, including the Field, Foster, Harwood, Whitney, Fisk, Fiske, Pierce, Peirce, Pearce, Forbes, Forbush, Gibson, Batchelder, Batchelder and Sherman families.

PIERCE, George Edmond, educator, was born in Southbury, Conn., Sept. 21, 1794; son of Samuel and Martha (Edmond) Pierce, and a descendant of Robert Edmond, a native of Ireland. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819; was principal of Fairfield academy, Conn., 1816-18; was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1821; was ordained July 12, 1822, and was pastor at Harwinton, Conn., 1822-34. On Dec. 7, 1824, he married Susan, daughter of Martin Rockwell of Colebrook, Conn. He was president of Western Reserve college, 1834-55,



THE OLD WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE, HUDSON, OHIO.

and during his administration a medical school was established at Cleveland in 1844, and an observatory, atheneum, chapel and several other new buildings erected. In 1850 he was sharply criticised for what was termed his extravagance, the attendance decreased, the theological department closed, subscriptions fell off, and he resigned his office in 1855, and was without charge at Hudson, Ohio, 1855-71. He received the degree D.D. from Middlebury college in 1838. He died at Hudson, Ohio, May 27, 1871.

PIERCE, George Foster, M.E. bishop, was born in Greene county, Ga., Feb. 3, 1811; son of the Rev. Lovick and — (Foster) Pierce. He graduated at Franklin college, Athens, Ga., A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832, and studied law under his uncle, Col. George Foster, in Greensborough, 1829-30. In January, 1831, he was admitted into the Georgia conference of the Methodist church, and was later a member of the South Carolina conference. He was presiding elder of the Augusta circuit, 1837-39, president of the Georgia Female college, which became the Wesleyan Female college, at Macon, Ga., 1839-40, and agent of this institution in 1841. He was engaged in pastoral work, 1842-43; was a delegate to the general con-

ference at New York city in 1844; to the convention at Louisville, Ky., which organized the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1845, and to its first general conference at Petersburg, Va., in 1846, and to those of 1850 and 1854. He was



president of Emory college at Oxford, Ga., 1848-54, and was elected and ordained bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at Columbus, Ga., in 1854. He built St. John's Methodist church at Augusta, Ga., 1843-44; made an overland journey to San Francisco on a stage coach in 1859, in the interests of his work, and received the degrees D.D. from Transylvania university, L.L.D. from Randolph-Macon college in 1867, and was a trustee of the University of Georgia, 1867-84. He is the author of *Incidents of Western Travel* (1857). He died at Sparta, Ga., Sept. 3, 1884.

PIERCE, Gilbert Ashville, senator, was born in East Otto, Cattaraugus county, N.Y. He moved to Indiana in 1834, and later attended the University of Chicago Law school for two years. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 9th Indiana volunteers for three months' service, and was elected 2d lieutenant. He re-enlisted, Aug. 3, 1861, was appointed captain and made assistant quartermaster. He served under General Grant at Paducah, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg, being present at its surrender, July 4, 1863. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1863; served at Matagorda Island, Texas; was promoted colonel in 1864; appointed inspector and special commissioner of the war department, in which capacity he served at Hilton Head and Pocotaligo, S.C., thence being ordered to the department of the gulf, and in October, 1865, he was retired with the brevets, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. He was a representative in the Indiana legislature in 1868; assistant financial clerk of the U.S. senate, 1869-71; assistant and managing editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 1871-83; editor of the Chicago *News*, 1883-84, and governor of Dakota Territory, 1884-87. He was chosen Republican U.S. senator from the new state of North Dakota, Nov. 20, 1889, and drew the short term, which expired March 3, 1891. In 1891 he purchased with W. J. Murphy, the Minneapolis, Minn., *Tribune*, and became its editor-in-chief. He was appointed U.S. minister to Portugal by President Harrison in 1893, resigning after a few months' service. He is the author of several novels, sketches and plays, and published a *Dickens Dictionary: A Key to the Characters and Principal Incidents in the Works of Charles Dickens* (1872). He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1901.

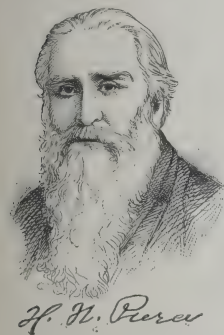
PIERCE, Henry Lillie, representative, was born in Stoughton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1825; son of Col. Jesse and Elizabeth S. (Lillie) Pierce; grandson of Jesse and Catherine (Smith) Pierce, and of Capt. John Lillie (aide to Major-General Knox in the Revolution); and a descendant of John Pers, who immigrated from Norfolk county, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1637. He attended a private school conducted by his father at Stoughton, also the academy and the state normal school at Bridgewater, Mass.; removed to Dorchester, Mass., with his parents in 1849; in 1850 entered the chocolate manufactory of Walter Baker & Co., and on the death of Mr. Baker in 1854, took charge of the business. He was active in the organization of the Free-Soil party in Massachusetts in 1848; was a representative in the state legislature, 1860-62 and 1866; was a member of the Boston board of aldermen, 1870-71, mayor of Boston in 1873 and 1878, and a Republican representative from the third Massachusetts district in the 43d and 44th congresses, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Whiting, and serving from December, 1874, to March 4, 1877. In 1884 he helped to organize an independent movement to support Grover Cleveland for president, and thereafter acted with the Democratic party. After numerous bequests to charitable and other public institutions, aggregating \$600,000, and including \$50,000 each to Harvard university, the Massachusetts General hospital, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Massachusetts Homoeopathic hospital, he transferred his valuable farm adjoining the Blue Hills reservation to the Boston Park commissioners to be added to the park lands of the city, and bequeathed the residue of his estate to be divided among the five beneficiaries first named. He was never married. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1896.

PIERCE, Henry Miller, educator and inventor, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., Oct. 6, 1831; son of Henry Miller and Susan (Peironnet) Pierce; grandson of Dr. John Harvey and Jane (Miller) Pierce and of James Stephen and Susan (Bishop) Peironnet, and a descendant of Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, and of Admiral Adam Duncan, the hero of Camperdown in 1797. His parents came to America from England in 1820. He was graduated at Waterville college, Maine, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1857; was principal of Newcastle academy, 1853-55, of the high school, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 1856-57, and president of Rutgers College for Women, New York city, 1858-71. In 1861 with Dr. Francis Lieber and Judge White of New York he organ-

ized the army ambulance corps and personally directed its work, 1861-62. He was married, Nov. 9, 1855, to Mary Quimby, daughter of Joshua and — (Stockbridge) Page of Bath, Me., and secondly, June 21, 1866, to Mary Jane, daughter of Col. Dennis and Mary H. (Stewart) Church of Riga, N.Y. He was manager of charcoal and iron manufacturing companies, Bangor and Elk Rapids, Mich., Nashville and Goodrich, Tenn., and Calera and Decatur, Ala., 1871-94, and was president of the West Nashville Improvement company, 1887-94. He invented processes for making acetate of lime and wood alcohol from the waste gases of charcoal kilns. He introduced wood alcohol on the commercial market and also became interested in the development of the phosphate industry. He made a number of inventions in connection with the iron and chemical industries for which 27 patents were issued to him. West Nashville, which city he founded in 1887, became the centre of extensive manufacturing industries. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., 1866. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1890 and to Rochester, N.Y., in 1894. He died at Ocala, Fla., Feb. 18, 1902.

PIERCE, Henry Niles, fourth bishop of Arkansas and ninety-fifth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., Oct. 19, 1820; son of Benjamin B. and Susan (Walker) Pierce; grandson of Moses and Sarah (Bently)

Pierce, and a descendant of Richard Pearce, Jr., born 1590, in Bristol, England, who came to this country about 1638, and resided in Portsmouth, R.I. Henry N. Pierce was graduated at Brown, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845. He was ordered deacon, April 25, 1848, and ordained priest, Jan. 3, 1849, by Bishop Freeman in Christ church, Matagorda,



Tex.; engaged in missionary work in Washington county, Tex., 1849-52; was rector of Christ church, Matagorda, Tex., 1852-54; Trinity church, New Orleans, La., in 1854; St. Paul's, Rahway, N.J., 1855-57; St. John's, Mobile, Ala., 1857-68, and St. Paul's, Springfield, Ill., 1868-70. He was married, April 18, 1854, to Nannie Hayward, daughter of Abram and Eleanor (Wallace) Sheppard of Matagorda. He was elected missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory and was consecrated in Christ church, Mobile,

Ala., Jan. 25, 1870, by Bishops Green, Whitehouse, R. H. Wilmer, Quintard, J. P. B. Wilmer and Young. In 1871 Arkansas was organized as a diocese, of which he became the first diocesan, and retained the charge of the missionary jurisdiction of Indian Territory until 1893, when the territory became part of the missionary district of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1862 and from the University of the South in 1869, and that of LL.D. from William and Mary college in 1867. He is the author of published sermons, addresses, translations, miscellaneous pamphlets and *The Agnostic and Other Poems* (1884). He died at Fayetteville, Ark., Sept. 5, 1899.

PIERCE, James Oscar, historian, was born at Oriskany Falls, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1836; son of James and Lucy (Barnes) Pierce; grandson of Stephen (a Revolutionary officer) and Abigail (Taylor) Pearce, and of Thomas Barnes, and a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla (Molines) Alden, and of Richard Warren, passengers on the *Mayflower*, 1620; also of Edward Rossiter, assistant in the first government of Massachusetts Bay, 1630. James Oscar Pierce attended the public schools of Syracuse, N.Y. He enlisted, April 20, 1861, in the 1st Wisconsin volunteers for three months' service; was admitted to the bar in Dodge county, Wis., in September, 1862, and was married, Sept. 14, 1862, to Ada, daughter of Wellington H. and Caroline (White) Butterfield. He re-entered the army, Sept. 27, 1862, as 1st lieutenant of the 29th Wisconsin volunteers; was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general, May 8, 1863, serving on the staff of General B. M. Prentiss, and as his chief of staff participated in the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863. He was mustered out, Nov. 29, 1865, and took up the practice of law at Memphis, Tenn., where he resided until 1886. He was appointed judge of the law court of Memphis, October, 1867, and elected judge of the circuit court of Shelby county, Tenn., August, 1878, which office he held for eight years. He was lecturer on constitutional jurisprudence and history in the College of Law in the University of Minnesota, 1888-1902, and in July, 1902, was chosen dean of the College of American History, a department of the National Memorial university, Mason City, Iowa, established in 1902. He was an active member of the Tennessee State Historical society and of the Tennessee State Bar association, 1875-86, and president of the Eclectic club of Memphis, 1876-86. He was elected a member of the Minnesota Historical society in 1890; was president of the Bar association of Hennepin county, Minnesota, 1901; a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of several other patriotic socie-

ties. He edited: *Hutchinson on Carriers* (1878), left unfinished by Judge Robert Hutchinson, and is the author of *Fraudulent Mortgages of Merchandise* (1884), and contributions to the *Southern Law Review*, *Central Law Journal*, and *American Law Review*.

PIERCE, Jane Means Appleton, wife of President Pierce, was born in Hampton, N.H., March 12, 1806; daughter of the Rev. Jesse Appleton. She was married in 1834 to Franklin Pierce, and they had three children (sons), two of whom died in infancy, the youngest son, Benjamin, when about thirteen years of age, was instantly killed while en route from Boston to Concord, N.H., and near Andover, Mass., the car in which he sat with his parents being derailed, and both parents escaping without injury. This shock coming immediately before her husband's inauguration as President and her advent as mistress of the White House, greatly affected her health, which was not rugged, and she took up the cares and duties of her Washington life under great depression. Aside from her necessary duties as the first lady of Washington official life, which she performed with dignity and tact, she withdrew wholly from the gaieties and festivities of society. After her return to her home in Concord, she traveled three years with her husband in Europe, and died at Andover, Mass., Dec. 2, 1863.

PIERCE, Lovick, clergyman, was born in Halifax county, N.C., March 17, 1785. He was taken by his parents to Barnwell district, S.C., where his school training was limited, amounting to about six months' attendance at an "old field school." He entered the Methodist ministry in 1804, and removed to Greene county, Ga., in 1809, where he married a daughter of the Hon. George Wells Foster, attorney-at-law. He was a chaplain in the army during the war of 1812; studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practised medicine and preached the gospel in Greensborough, Ga., for several years, and then devoted himself to the ministry altogether. He was a delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist church in 1836, 1840 and 1844, and after the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was a delegate to its general conventions continuously up to the time of his death, his council being greatly valued. He took part in the Louisville conference of 1874, to which his son and grandson were also present as delegates. He continued to preach occasionally up to his ninety-fourth year. He received the degree of LL.D. from Randolph-Macon college in 1843, and was a trustee of that college, 1835-79. He published a series of theological essays a short time before his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, Bishop George Foster Pierce (q.v.), near Sparta, Ga., when nearly 95 years of age, Nov. 9, 1879.

PIERCE, Rice Alexander, representative, was born in Weakley county, Tenn., July 3, 1849; son of Thomas M. Pierce. After attending the common schools he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the 8th Tennessee cavalry regiment, under General Forrest, and was taken prisoner at Jackson, Tenn., in 1864, and confined till the close of the war. He attended the high school at London, Ontario, and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina in July, 1868. He was married in April, 1873, to Mary Hunter of Hamburg, Mo. He was district attorney-general for the twelfth judicial circuit of Tennessee, 1874-83, and a Democratic representative in the 48th congress, 1883-85, the 51st-52nd congresses, 1889-93, and in the 55th-58th congresses, 1897-1905.

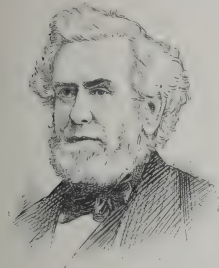
PIERCE, William, delegate, was born in Georgia about 1740. He received a liberal education, and engaged in merchandising as William Pierce & Co., Savannah, Ga. He was appointed captain of the 1st Continental artillery, Nov. 30, 1776, served as aide-de-camp to General Nathaniel Greene throughout the war, and on Oct. 29, 1781, received the thanks of congress, and was presented with a sword for his meritorious conduct in the battle of Eutaw Springs, S.C. He continued business in Savannah, Ga., 1783-88; represented Chatham county in the Georgia legislature; was a delegate from Georgia to the Continental congress, 1786-87, and was a member of the Convention of 1787, in Philadelphia, that framed the Federal constitution, but his absence in New York, Sept. 17, 1787, prevented his signing the document. He was a vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati at the time of his death. While in congress he prepared his impressions of the delegates, which were published in the *Georgia Gazette* of March 20, 1788, and form a part of the Peter Force collection in the Congressional library. He died in Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10, 1789.

PIERCE, William Oscar, minister, author, and musician, was born in New Haven, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1835; son of Samuel Ransom and Sylvia Jane (Comstock) Pierce; grandson of Phineas and Annie (Kellog) Pierce and of Dr. James and Chloe (Beach) Comstock, and a descendant of Thomas Pierce, who emigrated from England in 1633 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1859; A.M., 1862; was professor of Greek in Moore's Hill college, Ind., 1861-62, and its president, 1862-64; in the pastorate, 1864-73; professor of Greek in Fort Wayne college, Ind., 1873-76; professor of Greek and Hebrew in Illinois Wesleyan university, 1876-79, and again in the pastorate, 1879-84 and 1887-90. Cornell college conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1878. He was editor of *The Methodist Pulpit and Pew*,

1884-87. He wrote numerous hymns, including: "The Banner of Beauty and Glory," national hymn of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A. (1894); "Lincoln's Prayer" (1895); "The Flag of the Rising Sun," Japanese national hymn (1896), and "No More Marching through Georgia" (1896). He is also the author of: *The Church Republic, a Romance of Methodism* (1893); *On to Louisville* (1895); *De 'Posle Petah ub Kentucky, a Series of Sketches in the Darky Dialect* (1902).

PIERPONT, Francis Harrison, governor of Virginia, was born in Monongahela county, Va., Jan. 25, 1814; son of Francis and Catherine (Weaver) Pierpont; grandson of John and Anne (Morgan) Pierpont; great-grandson of Zaquil Morgan; great²-grandson of Col. Morgan, who

came from London to Delaware, and was an Episcopal clergyman as well as a soldier; and a descendant of William Pierrepont, one of the chief men-at-arms of William the Norman, through John Pierpont (Boston, 1640; Roxbury, 1656), founder of the name in America. Francis Harrison Pierpont removed to Fairmont, Va., with his parents in 1827, at-



F. H. Pierpont

tended the public schools and assisted his father on the farm and in his tan-yard until 1835. He was graduated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in 1839; taught school in Mississippi, 1841-42; was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1842; settled in practice in Fairmont; was a presidential elector on the Taylor ticket in 1848, and served as local council of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company for Marion and Taylor counties, 1848-56. He engaged in mining and shipping coal by rail in 1853, and later in the manufacture of fire bricks. He became prominent as an uncompromising Union man, and at the convention at Wheeling, Va., in 1861, was foremost in organizing a provisional state government with Wheeling as the capital, and was chosen provisional governor of Virginia, holding this office for one year. He immediately organized twelve regiments of militia for service in the U.S. army; was governor of the loyal portion of Virginia with the capitol at Wheeling, 1861-63, and during this time put more than 40,000 Union troops in the field. West Virginia was admitted to the Union as a separate state largely through his influence, June 19, 1863. He was governor of Virginia, 1863-68, and called the convention in

February, 1864, which abolished slavery in the state, and at the fall of Richmond in May, 1865, removed the seat of government from Alexandria to that city, and soon had the state reorganized. He continued in office until April, 1868, his term having expired in January. He resumed the practice of law in Fairmont in 1868; represented Marion county in the West Virginia legislature in 1870, and served as U.S. collector of internal revenue under President Garfield. The legislature of West Virginia caused his statue to be placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C. He was married, Dec. 26, 1854, to Julia, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Dorcas (Platt) Robertson of New York, and their daughter Anna (Pierpont) Siviter, became an Oriental scholar and the author of *Nehe*, a picture of Persian court life during the reign of Artaxerxes. During the last years of his life, he resided with his daughter in Pittsburg, Pa., where he died March 24, 1889.

PIERPONT, James, clergyman, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 4, 1659; son of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont. John Pierpont emigrated from London, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1640, became a freeman in 1652; settled on an estate of 300 acres in Roxbury, Mass., in 1656; was a representative in the General Court in 1672, and died in Ipswich, Mass., 1682. James was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1681, A.M., 1684; became pastor of the church at New Haven, Conn., in September, 1684, and was ordained July 2, 1685. He was associated with the Rev. Samuel Andrew and the Rev. Samuel Russell, in 1693, in laying plans which led to the founding of Yale college in 1701, and his representation of the needs for higher education in the colonies induced Elihu Yale to become its first benefactor. He was a fellow of Yale, 1701-14, and it is also stated that he read lectures to the students at Yale as professor of moral philosophy. He was a member of the committee that considered the complaints of England against the colony in 1705, and furnished the agent there with directions and answers. He also drew up what became known as the Saybrook platform, adopted by the synod for the administration of church discipline in 1708. He was married, first, Oct. 27, 1691, to Abigail, daughter of John and Abigail (Pierson) Davenport of New Haven; secondly, May 30, 1694, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Lord) Haynes; and thirdly, July 26, 1698, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker of Hartford, Conn. His portrait, painted in 1711, was presented to Yale by his descendant, Edwards Pierrepont, in 1887. His son John removed to Paulus Hook, N.J., about 1770, and from there to Virginia, built a fort near Morgantown, married Anne Morgan, and was the grandfather of Francis Harrison Pier-

point (q.v.) James Pierpont published *Sundry False Hopes of Heaven, Discovered and Decried*, a sermon (1712). He died at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1714.

PIERPONT, John, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 10, 1805; son of Daniel and Sarah (Phelps) Pierpont; grandson of James and Anne (Sherman) Pierpont, and great-grandson of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont. He was taken to Rutland, Vt., in 1815, and resided with his brother, Judge Robert Pierpont (1791-1865). He was graduated at the Litchfield law school in 1827, and practised in Pittsford, Vt., removing in 1832 to Vergennes, where he was married in 1833 to Sarah M. Lawrence. He was register of probate, 1836-55, represented Vergennes in the state legislature in 1841, was a member of the state senate, 1853-57, and chairman of its judiciary committee for two years. He was an associate judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1857-65, and chief justice, 1865-82. He died in Vergennes, Vt., Jan. 6, 1882.

PIERREPONT, Edwards, jurist, was born in North Haven, Conn., March 4, 1817; son of Giles and Eunice (Munson) Pierrepont; grandson of Jonathan Munson, and a descendant of John and Thankful (Stow) Pierpont. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, commenced the study of law in Columbus, Ohio, and graduated at the New Haven law school in 1840. He was a tutor in Yale, 1840-41, settled in practice in Columbus, Ohio, in partnership with Phineas B. Wilcox, in 1842, and in 1845 removed to New York city and resumed practice. He was married, May 27, 1846, to Margaretta, daughter of Samuel A. Willoughby of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was judge of the superior court of New York city, 1857-60, and in 1862 was appointed by President Lincoln, in conjunction with General John A. Dix, to try the prisoners of state accused of political offences. He was an active member of the Union defence committee; one of the three appointed to proceed to Washington to confer with the government, when all communication was cut off by the way of Baltimore after the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, and he conducted, on the part of the government, the prosecution of John N. Surratt, indicted for aiding in the murder of President Lincoln; the Arkansas Hot Springs case, and the Pacific Railway case. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1887, serving on its judiciary committee. He was U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, 1869-70; a member of the committee of seventy that fought the Tweed ring in 1870; declined the office of U.S. minister to Russia in 1873, and was U.S. attorney-general in President Grant's cabinet from April, 1875, until May, 1876,

when he accepted the appointment of U.S. minister to England, serving until 1878. He was secretary of legation and chargé d'affaires at Rome, 1884-85. He was a founder, and for many years governor, of the Manhattan club. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1871, and from Yale in 1873, and that of D.C.L. from Oxford university, England, in 1878. He is the author of political and literary orations, published in pamphlet form. He died in New York city, March 7, 1892.

PIERSON, Abraham, educator, was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1645; son of the Rev. Abraham Pierson (1608-1678), who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1639, and settled successively in Boston, Mass., Long Island, N.Y., Branford, Conn., and Newark, N.J.; was most successful in his efforts to convert the Indians, and prepared an Indian catechism (1654). Abraham Pierson, Jr., was graduated from Harvard in 1668, and was ordained to the ministry in 1669. He was assistant to his father at Newark, N.J., 1672-78; pastor 1678-91, and was appointed pastor at Killingworth, Conn., in 1694. He was associated with the Rev. James Pierpont (q.v.) in the revival of the plan to form, found and govern a college in New Haven. A charter was drafted and after the legislature had convened Oct. 9, 1701, an act was passed giving them the liberty to erect a collegiate school. It was first established at Saybrook with Abraham Pierson as rector, in 1701, which office he continued until his death. The office did not entitle him to membership in the Corporation, but he was one of the eleven trustees constituted by the charter of 1701. He composed a system of natural philosophy, and published an *Election Sermon* (1700). A bronze statue by Launt Thompson was erected to his memory on the Yale grounds in 1874. He died in Killingworth, Conn., March 5, 1707.



PIERSON, Arthur Tappan, editor, was born in New York city, March 6, 1837; son of Stephen H. and Sally Ann (Wheeler) Pierson of New York and Newark, N.J., and a descendant of the same ancestors to whom the Rev. Dr. Abraham Pierson, first president of Yale college, belonged. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and studied at the Union Theological seminary, N.Y., 1857-60. He was ordained by the presbytery of New York, May

13, 1860, and was married July 12, 1860, to Sarah Frances, daughter of Williston H. Benedict of New York. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Binghamton, N.Y., 1860-63; pastor of the Presbyterian church at Waterford, N.Y., 1863-69; of the Fort Street Presbyterian church at Detroit, Mich., 1869-82; of the Second Presbyterian church at Indianapolis, Ind., 1882-83; of the Bethany Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1883-91, and acting pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, England, 1891-93. He gave a special lecture course on missions at Rutgers college in 1891, and in the university of Scotland in 1892 as Duff Lecturer. In 1888 he became editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Knox college in 1874. He is the author of: *Crisis of Missions* (1886); *Keys to the Word* (1887); *Many Infallible Proofs* (1889); *Evangelistic Work* (1890); *The One Gospel* (1891); *The Heart of the Gospel* (1892); *Divine Enterprise of Missions* (1893); *Miracles of Missions* (1892-1902); *The Divine Art of Preaching* (1893); *Stumbling Blocks Removed* (1893); *New Acts of the Apostles* (1893); *The Heights of the Gospel* (1893); *Hopes of the Gospel* (1893); *Life Power* (1894); *Lessons in the School of Prayer* (1896); *Seven Years in Sierra Leone* (1896); *In Christ Jesus* (1897); *Shall We Continue in Sin?* (1898); *Acts of the Holy Spirit* (1898); *Catherine of Sienna* (1899); *George Müller of Bristol* (1899); *Forward Movements* (1900); *Seed Thoughts for Public Speakers* (1901); *The Modern Mission Century* (1902); *The Gordian Knot* (1902) and contributions to periodical literature.

PIERSON, Hamilton Wilcox, educator, was born in Bergen, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1817; son of the Rev. Josiah Pierson; grandson of Samuel and Rebecca (Parmele) Pierson, and descendant of the Rev. Abraham Pierson of Yorkshire, England, who was graduated from Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1632, and came to America in 1639 "in pursuit of religious freedom." Hamilton Wilcox was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1843; was agent of the American Bible society, Alexandria, Va., 1843-45; was graduated from the Union Theological seminary in 1848, and on account of ill health, traveled in the interest of the American Bible society, 1848-49. He was ordained by the presbytery of New York, Nov. 13, 1853; was agent of the American Bible society in the West Indies, 1849-50, and at Louisville, Ky., 1853-58. He was president of Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., 1858-61; agent of the American Tract society, Washington, D.C., 1861-62; secretary of the United States Christian society at Toledo, Ohio, and taught school in Virginia and Georgia, 1863-69. He went to California for his health in 1875, and

engaged in literature and travel, 1877-85. He was state librarian at Columbus, Ohio, 1885-88. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1860. He edited *The American Missionary Memorial* (1853), and is the author of: *Thomas Jefferson at Monticello* (1862); *In the Brush* (1881). He died in Bergen, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1888.

PIERSON, Henry R., educationist, was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, N.Y., June 13, 1819; son of Rufus Pierson, and a descendant of Henry Pierson of Southampton, L.I. He was graduated from Union college, N.Y., in 1846, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, practising his profession in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1849-60. He was elected president of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company in 1860; was a member of the board of education, Brooklyn, N.Y., president of the board of aldermen for several terms during his residence in Brooklyn, 1849-69, and state senator 1867-68. He was elected financial agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad company, Chicago, Ill., in 1871, later becoming its superintendent and vice-president. He was elected resident executive director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company at Albany, N.Y., in 1871; was a member of the state assembly, 1873, and served as chairman of its committees on cities and on railroads, and in 1875 he established a banking house at Albany. He was a trustee of Union college 1871-72; of the Albany Medical college, and of Dudley Observatory, and a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1872-90, having been elected to succeed Erastus Corning. He succeeded Erastus C. Benedict as vice-chancellor, serving 1878-81, and became chancellor in 1881 on the death of Chancellor Benedict. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1874. He died in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1890.

PIKE, Albert, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 29, 1809. He removed with his parents to Newburyport, Mass.; attended Harvard college, 1825-26; taught at Fairhaven and Newburyport, Mass., and in 1831 traveled the unexplored regions of the West. In August, 1831, he connected himself with a caravan of ten wagons under Capt. Charles Bent, traveling to Santa Fé, where he obtained employment as a clerk. In September, 1832, he joined a party of trappers down the Pecos river and into the Staked Plains, and with four companions traveled on foot to Fort Smith, Ark., reaching there Dec. 10, 1832. He engaged in teaching at Van Buren and on Little Piney river, and contributed articles to the *Little Rock Advocate*, of which paper he became assistant editor in 1834, and owner. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and sold his paper in 1836. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican

war he recruited a company of cavalry and was attached to Col. Charles May's regiment of mounted volunteers at the battle of Buena Vista. In command of a company of forty-one men he rode from Saltillo to Chihuahua, Mex., receiving the surrender of the city of Mapimi on the way. He returned to his extensive law practice in 1849, and transferred his office to New Orleans in 1853, returning to Arkansas in 1857. As attorney for the Choctaw Indians he obtained the award of \$2,981,347 from the U.S. government. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed Confederate commissioner to negotiate treaties of alliance with the Indians. He was appointed a brigadier-general, C.S.A., commanded the department of the Indian Territory and organized brigades of Indians which he commanded at the battles of Pea Ridge and Elkhorn. In 1866 he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he edited the *Appeal*, 1867-68; and after 1868 he practised in Washington, D.C. He was grand commander of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree Masons, and was also grand commander of the royal order of Scottish Rite Masons. He is the author of: *Prose Sketches and Poems* (1834); *Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Arkansas* (5 vols., 1840-45); *Arkansas Form Book* (1845); *Nugae*, poems (1854), two other collections of poems (1873 and 1882); *Masonic Statutes and Regulations* (1859); *Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry* (1870). He also wrote numerous Masonic rituals, and a reply to Pope Leo XIII's bull against Masonry. He died in Washington, D.C., April 2, 1891.

PIKE, Austin Franklin, senator, was born at Hebron, N.H., Oct. 16, 1819; son of Uriah and Mary (Page) Pike. He attended Holmes academy, Plymouth; studied law at Franklin, with George W. Nesmith, 1841-45; and practised in partnership first with his preceptor, and later with Daniel Barnard, Isaac N. Blodgett, and Frank N. Parsons. He was married, in 1850, to Caroline White. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1850-52 and 1865-66, being speaker of the house, 1865-66. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1856; a member of the state senate, 1857-58, and its president in 1858; chairman of the Republican state committee, 1858-60; a Republican representative in the 43rd congress, 1873-75, and U.S. senator, 1883-86. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1858. He died at Franklin, N.H., Oct. 8, 1886.

PIKE, Frederick Augustus, representative, was born in Calais, Maine, Dec. 9, 1817. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised at Calais. He was a representative in the state legislature eight terms, and a Republican representative in

the 37-40th congresses, 1861-69, serving as chairman of the naval committee for six years. He was again a representative in the state legislature, 1870-71; and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875. He was married in 1846 to Mary Hayden Green, author of *Ida May* (1854); *Caste* (1856); and *Agnes* (1858). Mr. Pike died in Calais, Maine, Dec. 2, 1886.

PIKE, James Shepherd, diplomatist, was born in Calais, Maine, Sept. 8, 1811. He attended the public schools, engaged in the mercantile business in 1826, and later devoted himself to journalism. He was Washington correspondent and associate editor of the *New York Tribune*, 1850-60, and was a strong anti-slavery partisan. He was U.S. minister to the Netherlands, 1861-66; and supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872. He bequeathed to the public library at Calais, Maine, \$15,000, on condition that no book should be purchased until it had been published ten years. He is the author of: *The Restoration of the Currency* (1868); *The Financial Crisis, its Evils and Their Remedy* (1867); *Horace Greeley in 1872* (1873); *The Prostrate State* (1874); *The New Puritan* (1879); *The First Blows of the Civil War* (1879). He died in Calais, Me., Nov. 29, 1882.

PIKE, Maria Louisa, naturalist, was born in England; daughter of Benjamin Hadley, British Commissioner to South Africa. She was private secretary to her father for several years, and employed much of her spare time in studying and making sketches of the flora of South Africa. She went to the island of Mauritius in 1870 and became acquainted with Nicholas Pike, U.S. consul, who was making a scientific research for natural history specimens for the Agassiz museum, Cambridge, Mass. She assisted him in the classification of over 800 species of fish, of which she made many colored sketches. She was married to Mr. Pike in 1875, and removed to America, where she contributed frequently to the *Scientific American*, *American Agriculturist*, and *American Garden*. She reproduced in colors a large collection of spiders made by her husband, and also made a nearly complete set of pen-and-ink drawings of North American snakes. She was a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. She died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 23, 1892.

PIKE, Zebulon Montgomery, soldier, was born in Lamberton, N.J., Feb. 5, 1779; son of Maj. Zebulon Pike (1751-1834) of the patriot army. The Pike family resided in New Jersey for several generations, one ancestor, Capt. John Pike, acquiring his military title in Indian warfare. Zebulon Pike removed with his parents to Bucks county, Pa., and later to Easton. He was ensign in his father's regiment on the western frontier, and was promoted lieutenant in the 1st

regiment U.S. infantry in November, 1799. He was married in March, 1801, to Clarissa, daughter of General John Brown of Kentucky. Upon the organization of Louisiana Territory in 1805, he was ordered on an expedition to explore and trace the head waters of the Mississippi. He embarked at St. Louis, Aug. 9, 1805, with twenty men, and after nine months' labor succeeded in discovering what he pronounced to be the source



of the river. He was appointed by General Wilkinson to lead an exploring party into the interior of the newly-acquired territory, and during this expedition discovered Pike's Peak in the Rocky mountains. The party reached the Rio del Norte, and being found on Spanish territory they were taken to Santa Fe, where Pike's papers were taken

from him. After a long examination he was released, and arrived at Natchitoches, July 1, 1807, where he was commended by the U.S. government for his "zeal, perseverance, and intelligence." He was promoted captain in 1806; major in 1808; lieutenant-colonel in 1809; deputy quartermaster-general in 1812; colonel of 15th infantry July 6, 1813; and brigadier-general March 12, 1813. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 he was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the army, and commanded the expedition against York, Upper Canada, in April, 1813. He landed with 1,500 troops April 27, 1813, and captured one of the redoubts, and while making arrangements for a further attack, an explosion took place in the British magazine, and General Pike was fatally injured by the falling stones. See *An Account of Two Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi* (2 vols., 1810), of which Elliott Coues published a new edition (3 vols., 1895). He died in York, Canada, April 27, 1813.

PILE, William A., soldier, was born near Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11, 1829. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, visited the Missouri conference. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army as chaplain of a regiment of Missouri volunteers. He commanded a light battery in 1862; a regiment of infantry in 1863; and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Dec. 26, 1863. He saw service at Corinth, Vicksburg, and Mobile, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 24, 1865. He was a Republican representative from Mis-

souri in the 40th congress, 1867-69; was defeated for the 41st congress in 1868; was governor of New Mexico, 1869-70, by appointment of President Grant, and U.S. minister to Venezuela, 1871-74. He died at Monrovia, Cal., July 7, 1889.

PILLING, James Constantine, ethnologist, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, 1846. He attended Gonzaga college; joined Maj. J. W. Powell's Rocky Mountain surveying expedition in 1875, and began a work of tabulating the vocabularies of the Indian tribes and collecting data concerning their mythology. In 1880 he was elected chief clerk of the bureau of ethnology, and upon the appointment of Major Powell to the office of chief of the geological survey, he became chief clerk, in which office he continued until his death. He was an authority on North American Indian bibliography, and is the author of bibliographies of the *Languages of the North American Indians* (1885); *Eskimo Language* (1887); *Siouan Languages* (1887); *Iroquoian Languages* (1888); *Muskogean Languages* (1889); *Salishan Languages* (1893); *Wakashan Languages* (1894); *Mexican Language* (1895); and memoirs on ethnological subjects. He died in Olney, Md., July 26, 1895.

PILLOW, Gideon Johnson, soldier, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., July 8, 1806; son of Gideon and Annie (Payne) Pillow; grandson of John and Mary (Johnson) Pillow, and of Josiah Paine, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and great-grandson of Jaspas Pillow, who emigrated from England in 1740, and settled in the Virginia colony. His paternal grandfather and his two great-uncles, Jaspas and William Pillow, were Revolutionary soldiers and were present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and his father was a soldier under General Jackson, and was conspicuous in the attack on the Indian fortress Nickajack. Gideon Johnson Pillow was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1827, studied law under Judge W. E. Kennedy and William L. Brown, established himself in practice in Columbia, Tenn., and became a prominent member of the Tennessee bar. He was a member of the staff of Gov. William Carroll, with the rank of brigadier general, 1829-35, a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1844, and afterward made a canvass for James K. Polk. Upon the out-



Gideon J. Pillow

break of the war with Mexico, he was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. army, July 13, 1846, and reported with a brigade of Tennessee volunteers to General Taylor, at Camargo, Mexico. He was engaged at the battle of Vera Cruz, where he was complimented for gallantry; Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded and was commissioned major-general, and during the campaign that followed was second in command. He was present at Contreras, Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and at the latter place his ankle was crushed by a grape shot and he was in hospital for three months. He favored pressing the Mexican army to the extreme boundary of the country, making the final capitulation beyond the Sierra Madre, which became known as the "Pillow line" and was afterward admitted by military experts to be correct. He was later arrested by General Scott, on charges of insubordination, but was completely vindicated by the court of inquiry. He returned to his home in Maury county, Tenn., relinquished his law practice and engaged extensively in farming in Tennessee and Arkansas. He was a delegate to the Southern convention held at Nashville in 1850, and favored a conservative policy. At the Democratic national convention of 1852 he received twenty-five votes for nomination for vice president. He opposed secession until the outbreak of the civil war, when he was appointed by Gov. Isham G. Harris major-general in the provisional army of Tennessee, May 9, 1861. He organized a force of 35,000 men, and on July 9, 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He commanded the Confederate forces stationed at Belmont, Mo., and on Nov. 7, 1861, an attack was made on the town by General Grant. After a severe battle lasting the entire day he found that he was unable to hold his position and attempted to dislodge the concealed Federal force by a series of gallant charges. These proving of no avail, he was obliged to retreat. In the battle of Fort Donelson, he ranked second in command of the Confederate forces. He reached Fort Donelson Feb. 9, 1862, and on Feb. 14, 1862, the battle with the Federal gun boats was fought. On the 15th the situation was debated by General Floyd and his chiefs of brigade, and an immediate attack was decided upon against the advance of General Pillow. After the Confederate defeat he was relieved of his command and assigned to post duty until the close of the war. While on a visit to General Bragg at Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was given a temporary command in the battle of Murfreesboro, and took part in the famous charge of General Breckinridge. At the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and found his estates devastated. He engaged in farming, but in 1868 he formed a law partnership in Memphis, Tenn.,

with Isham G. Harris. His last years were spent in a vain effort to pay off his debts incurred during the war. He was married to Mary Martin of Columbia, Tenn. He died on the Mound Plantation, Phillips county, Ark., Oct. 8, 1878.

PILLSBURY, John Sargent, governor of Minnesota, was born in Sutton, N.H., July 29, 1828; son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury; grandson of Caleb and Sarah (Sargent) Pillsbury and of Benjamin Wadleigh; and a descendant of William Pillsbury, who came from England to Boston in 1640; and of Capt. Thomas Wadleigh of Exeter, son of Robert Wadleigh, member of Provincial Legislature of Massachusetts. John Sargent Pillsbury engaged in various pursuits in New Hampshire and in 1855 he established a hardware store at the village of St. Anthony, (now Minneapolis) Minnesota. He was married, Nov. 3, 1856, to Mahala, daughter of Capt. John Fiske of Warner, N.H. The burning of his store in 1857 and the hard times ensuing did not prevent his success in this as in every other business venture. In 1872 he engaged in the flour milling business in Minneapolis, becoming a partner in the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury and Co., and subsequently one of the organizers of Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills company. He was state senator, 1864-76; and governor of the state of Minnesota for three consecutive terms, 1876-82, saving the state from repudiation, by a settlement of the state railroad bonds. He built and presented a town hall to the village of Sutton, N.H., in 1893; gave to the Home for Children and Aged Women of Minneapolis, in the name of his wife, an endowment fund of \$100,000 in 1899; presented an expensive library building to East Minneapolis, Minn., in 1900, and a Girls' Home to the city of Minneapolis in 1901. He was a regent of the University of Minnesota, 1863-1901; built and presented Science Hall to the university in 1889, and in 1897 he was made life regent. He died in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1901.

PILLSBURY, Parker, abolitionist, was born in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 22, 1809; son of Dea. Oliver and Anna (Smith) Pillsbury. He was brought up on his father's farm in Henniker, N.H.; and in 1830-33 resided in Lynn, Mass., but returned to Henniker in 1833 and resumed his farm work until 1835. He was graduated from Gilmanton Theological seminary, 1838; attended Andover Theological seminary, 1838-39; and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1839. He was stated supply at the Congregational church, London, N.H., 1839-40; abandoned the ministry in 1840; and became a member of a band of abolition lecturers, representing the New



Hampshire, Massachusetts and American Anti-slavery societies. He delivered anti-slavery lectures in England, 1853-55; and was editor of the *Herald of Freedom* at Concord, N.H., in 1840 and 1845-46, and of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, New York city, in 1866. After the legal abolishment of slavery, he devoted himself to the woman suffrage cause and with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, edited *The Revolution* in New York city. He later became a preacher to free religious societies in Ohio, Michigan, and other western states. He was married to Sarah H., daughter of Dr. John L. and Sallie (Wilkins) Sargent. She died March 8, 1898, leaving one daughter. He is the author of *Acts of the Anti-Slavery Apostles* (1883) and many pamphlets on reform subjects. He died in Concord, N.H., July 7, 1898.

PINCHBACK, Pinckney Benton Stewart, politician, was born in Macon, Ga., May 10, 1837; son of William and Eliza Pinchback. His father was white and his mother a mulatto. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents, and his father dying when he was eleven years old, he found employment on a river steamboat. He was married in 1860 to Nina, daughter of Ann Hothorn, a native of New Orleans, La. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was within the Confederate lines, ran the blockade in 1862, at Yazoo City, and enlisted in the 1st Louisiana volunteers at New Orleans. He was appointed captain in the 2d Louisiana native guards in 1862, and resigned on account of the existing prejudice against colored officers. General Banks, however, authorized him to recruit a company of cavalry from his own race, but refused to commission him in it on account of his color. He was a delegate to the reconstruction convention of 1867; state senator in 1868; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1868 and in April, 1869, was appointed register of the land office at New Orleans. He established the New Orleans *Louisianian* Dec. 25, 1870, and organized a company to establish a steamboat line on the Mississippi river. He was elected president *pro-tempore* of the state senate, became lieutenant-governor on the death of Lieut.-Gov. Oscar Dunn, Dec. 6, 1871, and acting governor during the impeachment trial of Governor Warmoth, December and January, 1872-73. He was nominated for governor by the Republican party in 1872, but withdrew in the interest of harmony, and was nominated and elected representative to congress from the state at large in November, 1872. He was chosen U.S. senator by the Republican legislature in 1873, but his seat was refused him by the senate, and was vacant, 1873-77, although he received the pay due a senator from Louisiana for the time

he was before the senate. He was commissioner from Louisiana to the Vienna exposition in 1873; a member of the state board of education, 1877-80; a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1879, and surveyor of customs of New Orleans in 1882. He was graduated from the law department of Straight university, New Orleans, La., in 1886; was admitted to the bar the same year, and practised in New Orleans, where he was a trustee of Southern university, 1883-86, and afterward in Washington, D.C. He was a delegate to every Republican national convention from 1868 to 1900.

PINCHOT, Gifford, forester, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Aug. 11, 1865; son of James Wallace and Mary (Eno) Pinchot; and grandson of Cyril Constantine Desiré and Eliza (Cross) Pinchot, and of Amos Richards and Lucy (Phelps) Eno. He graduated from Yale in 1889, and studied the science of forestry in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. He inaugurated the first piece of regular forest management in America on the estate of George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, near Asheville, N.C., in January, 1892, and later opened an office as consulting forester in New York city. In 1895 he became a member of a committee of the National Academy of Sciences, appointed to recommend a forest policy for the United States. In 1897 he made for the secretary of the interior an examination and a report upon the national forest reserves. He became forester of the U.S. department of agriculture July 1, 1898, and on July 1, 1901, the division of forestry of that department was raised to a bureau, of which he became the first chief. In collaboration with Prof. Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest school, he is the author of: *The White Pine* (1896) and *The Adirondack Spruce* (1898). Independently, he is the author of a *Primer of Forestry*, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and of numerous minor publications.

PINCKNEY, Charles, senator, was born in Charleston, S.C., March 9, 1758; son of Charles Pinckney and grandson of William Pinckney. His father was president of the South Carolina convention in 1775; president of the senate in 1779, and of the council in 1782. Charles Pinckney, jr., was admitted to the bar in 1780, and was a representative in the provincial legislature of South Carolina. When Charleston fell into the hands of the British he was taken prisoner and held at St. Augustine, Fla., until the close of the war. He established himself in the practice of law in Charleston; was elected to the Provincial congress in 1785 and in 1787 was a delegate to the convention that framed the United States constitution. He submitted the draft of a proposed instrument, which was accepted

by the committee, some of its provisions being used, and he signed the constitution when drafted. He was a delegate to, and president of, the South Carolina convention in 1788, where he strongly advised the ratification of the Federal constitution. He was governor of South Carolina, 1789-92 and 1796-98; and U.S. senator,



1798-1802, completing the term of John Hunter, resigned, and being re-elected for a full term to expire March 3, 1803, but resigning in 1801, Thomas Sumter completing his term. He was U.S. minister to Spain 1802-

05, and during his residence in Spain negotiated a release of all the Spanish titles to lands purchased from France by the United States. He was again governor of South Carolina, 1806-08; representative in the state legislature, 1810 and 1812; supported the war of 1812, and was a representative in the 16th congress, 1819-21, where he vigorously opposed the Missouri compromise. He is the author of a series of political addresses under the signature "Republican" (1800), and published several papers denouncing the alien and sedition laws. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1787. He died in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 29, 1824.

PINKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 25, 1746; son of Judge Charles and Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney. He attended Westminster school, Eng., in 1753,



C. C. Pinckney

and was graduated from Christ church, Oxford, studied law at the Middle Temple and attended the Royal Military academy, Caen, France, until 1769, when he returned to Charleston, S.C. He was married to a sister Arthur Middleton, (q.v.) He was attorney-general; a delegate to the first provincial congress in 1775; joined the pa-

triot army as captain of infantry, and was promoted major in December, 1775. He was present at the defence of Fort Sullivan, June 28, 1776; was promoted colonel, Sept. 16, 1776, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington, taking part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and in the expedition to Florida in 1778. He was a member of the South Carolina senate in January, 1779, was engaged in the

defence of Charleston; commanded the second column in the assault on Savannah and commanded Fort Moultrie in the attack on Charleston, in April, 1780. When the city was surrendered in May, 1780, he was taken prisoner and was confined for two years. On his exchange, in 1782, he rejoined the army, was commissioned brigadier-general in 1783, and returned to the practice of law in Charleston. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1787, and of the state convention that ratified the constitution in 1790. He declined the portfolios of war and state, and in 1796 was appointed U.S. minister to France, but was refused recognition by the French directory and requested to withdraw. It was while on this mission that he made the famous remark, "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." On his return to the United States he was commissioned major-general. He was the Federalist candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1800, and for president in 1804 and 1808, and was first president of the board of trustees of South Carolina college; president of the Charleston Bible society, and third president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati. His name in Class M, Rulers and Statesmen, received four votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 16, 1825.

PINKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, clergyman, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 31, 1812; son of Charles Cotesworth and Caroline (Elliott) Pinckney; grandson of Maj.-Gen. Thomas (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Motte) Pinckney, and of William and Phoebe (Waight) Elliott. He was graduated valedictorian from the College of Charleston, A.B. 1831, A.M., 1834; from the Virginia theological seminary, Alexandria, and was admitted to the diaconate Feb. 15, 1835, and advanced to the priesthood, Oct. 28, 1836. He was rector of St. James's, Santee, and Christ church, Greenville, 1835-45; assistant at Grace church, Charleston, 1850-54, and rector 1854-98. In 1899 a tablet was erected in Grace church to his memory. He was a member of the board of trustees of the College of Charleston, his term expiring, 1900, and he received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1870. He was president of the Historical Society of South Carolina, and of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of South Carolina. He died at Flat Rock, N.C., Aug. 12, 1898.

PINKNEY, Thomas, soldier and diplomatist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 23, 1750; son of Chief-Justice Charles and Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Cotesworth) Pinckney, and of Col. George and Anne Lucas, and a descendant of Thomas Pinckney, who came to Charleston, S.C., April, 1693. He

was sent to England with his brother Charles Cotesworth, in 1753, and attended Westminster school and Oxford university. He studied law in the Temple; was admitted to the bar in 1773, and established himself in practice in Charleston, S.C., in 1774. He joined the Continental army on the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and was commissioned lieutenant in 1775. He served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, to Count D'Estaing, and to Gen. Horatio Gates, and was engaged in the siege of Savannah; the attack upon Stono Ferry, and the battle of Camden, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. When the war ended he returned to his law practice in Charleston. He was elected governor of South Carolina in 1787, serving two years, and declined the appointment of U.S. district judge in 1789. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1791 and drafted the act establishing the state court of equity. He was appointed by President Washington the first U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1792-96, and in 1794 was sent from London to Spain, to arrange the treaty of St. Ildefonso by which the United States secured the free navigation of the Mississippi river. He was a Federalist candidate for president of the United States in 1796 and received 59 electoral votes; was a representative in the 6th congress, 1799-1801; major-general in command of the 6th military district, 1812-15, and took part in the battle of Horseshoe Bend. He retired to private life and succeeded his brother Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney as president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, serving 1825-29. He was twice married: first, July 22, 1779, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Brewton) Motte, and secondly, 1797, to her sister, Fanny Middleton. He left two sons and two daughters. One daughter married William Lowndes, the statesman (q.v.); the other married Col. Francis Kinloch Huger (q.v.). He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 2, 1828.

PINGREE, Hazen Smith, governor of Michigan, was born in Denmark, Maine, Aug. 30, 1840; son of Jasper and Adeline (Bryant) Pingree, and a descendant of Moses and Abigail (Clement)

Pingrey, Ipswich, 1641. He attended public schools, and was employed in a cotton factory in Saco, Me., and a shoe factory in Hopkinton, Mass., 1854-62. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery, and

served with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He was captured May 25, 1864, while on the road to Front Royal, Va., was confined at Andersonville, Ga., Salisbury, N.C., and Millen, Ga., May to November 1864, when he was ex-

changed, returned to his regiment, and took part in the expedition to the Weldon railroad and in the battles of Boydton Road, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox Court house. He was mustered out in August, 1865, returned to Detroit, Mich., and in December, 1866, established with C. H. Smith the firm of Pingree & Smith, boot and shoe manufacturers, and at the time of his death the annual output of the business exceeded \$1,000,000. On Feb. 28, 1872, he was married to Frances A. Gilbert of Mount Clemens, Mich. He was elected mayor of Detroit, 1889-91-93 and 95, serving, 1890-96. He advocated three-cent street-car fare, and allotted to the poor of the city vacant lands, on which he encouraged them to plant and cultivate potatoes. He was twice elected governor of Michigan by the Republican party, serving 1897-1900. He died in London, England, June 18, 1901.

PINGREE, Samuel Everett, governor of Vermont, was born in Salisbury, N.H., Aug. 2, 1832; son of Stephen and Judith (True) Pingry; grandson of William and Mary (Morrill) Pingree and of Benjamin True, and a descendant of Moses and Abigail (Clement) Pingrey. Moses emigrated from London, England, to America with his brother Aaron, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., about 1641, where he owned salt works, and was a deputy of the general court in 1665. Samuel E. Pingree was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in Hartford, Vt., 1859-61. He enlisted as a private in the 3d Vermont volunteers in 1861, shortly afterward reaching the rank of captain, and was severely wounded at Lee's Mills, Va. He was promoted major, Sept. 27, 1862; lieutenant-colonel Jan. 15, 1863, and commanded his regiment in the 2d brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps in the Chancellorsville campaign. He was mustered out of the service July 27, 1864, and resumed practice at Hartford, Vt. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1868, and state's attorney for Windsor county, 1868-69. He was married, Sept. 15, 1869, to Lydia M., daughter of Sanford and Mary (Hinman) Steele of Stanstead, P.Q. He was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1882-84; governor, 1884-86; and chairman of the state railway commission from its establishment in 1886 to 1894.

PINKERTON, Allan, detective, was born in the Gorbals, Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 25, 1819; son of William Pinkerton, a sergeant of police in Glasgow. He received a limited education, and learned the cooper's trade. In 1838 he became active in the chartist movement, and in the troubles which followed fled to Canada in 1842, in the same year settling in Chicago, Ill. He removed to Dundee, Ill., in 1843, where



he engaged in the cooper's trade, was active in the Abolition movement, became deputy sheriff of Kane county, Ill., in 1846, and subsequently of Cook county, returning to Chicago to live. He organized a detective force for the purpose of capturing railroad thieves in 1850, which grew into Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. His recovery of \$40,000 stolen from the Adams express company at Montgomery, Ala., and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln in 1860, gave him a national reputation. He was the first special U.S. mail agent for northern Illinois and Indiana and southern Wisconsin; organized the U.S. secret service division of the army in 1861, and was appointed its chief by President Lincoln, and subsequently organized and served as chief of the secret service, department of the Gulf. He established an office in New York city in 1865, and another in Philadelphia in 1866, and in the course of his work recovered vast sums of stolen money for banks and corporations. He was married in 1842 to Joan Carfral of Edinburgh, Scotland. Their sons William A. and Robert A. Pinkerton were taken into the business when quite young, and at their father's death became his successors, and increased the agency by establishing offices in Boston, Denver, St. Paul, and Kansas City. Allan Pinkerton is the author of: *The Molly Maguires and the Detectives* (1877); *Criminal Reminiscences* (1878); *The Spy of the Rebellion* (1883); *Thirty Years a Detective* (1884); and numerous detective stories published in periodicals. He died in Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1884.

PINKNEY, William, statesman, was born in Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764. During the Revolution his sympathies were with the patriot cause, notwithstanding the fact that his father

was a staunch loyalist. He studied with a private tutor and read law under Judge Samuel Chase of Baltimore, being admitted to the bar in 1786. He began practice in Harford county, Md.; was a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution in 1788; a representative in the house of delegates, 1788-92; a member of Governor

Lee's council, 1792-94, and in 1796 was appointed a U.S. commissioner, under the Jay treaty, to determine the losses of the American merchants, and to negotiate with England for a

settlement. In 1804 he resumed his law practice in Baltimore; was attorney-general of Maryland, 1805-06; an envoy extraordinary to England to treat with the British government respecting the violation of the neutrality law, and in 1807 succeeded James Monroe as minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James. He returned to Baltimore in 1811; was a member of the state senate, and attorney-general of the United States, 1812-14. He favored the war of 1812, and commanded a battalion of riflemen at the battle of Bladensburg, where he was wounded. He was a representative in the 14th congress, 1815-16, resigning to accept the office of minister to Russia and special envoy to Naples, where he served, 1816-18. He was chosen to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Alexander C. Hanson, who died April 23, 1819, and was re-elected in 1821 for the full term expiring March 3, 1827, and was succeeded by Samuel Smith. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1822.

PINKNEY, William, fifth Bishop of Maryland and 97th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1810. He was graduated from St. John's college, Annapolis, Md., in 1827; was admitted to the diaconate in Christ Church, Cambridge, Md., April 12, 1835, and advanced to the priesthood at All Saints', Frederick, Md., by Bishop William Murray Stone. He was pastor of the Somerset (Md.) parish, of St. Matthew's church, Bladensburg, Md., and of the church of the Ascension, Washington, D.C. He was elected assistant bishop of Maryland in 1870, and was consecrated in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1870, by Bishops Smith, Johns and Atkinson, assisted by Bishops Odenheimer, Lay, Stevens, Quintard and Kerfoot. On the death of Bishop William Rollinson Whittingham, Oct. 17, 1879, he succeeded as fifth bishop of Maryland. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by St. John's college in 1855, and that of LL.D. by Columbian university, Washington, D.C., and by William and Mary college, in 1873. He is the author of: *Life of William Pinkney 1764-1822* (1853); *Memoir of John H. Alexander, LL.D.* (1867). He died in Cockeysville, Md., July 4, 1883.

PINTARD, John, philanthropist, was born in New York city, May 18, 1759; son of John and Mary (Cannon) Pintard; grandson of John and Catherine (Carré) Pintard and of John Cannon (father of Le Grand Cannon of Canada), and great grandson of Anthony Pintard, a Huguenot, who settled at Shrewsbury in 1786, where he was a merchant and a justice of the peace. Both his grandfathers were prominent merchants. On the death of his parents in 1760, John Pintard was adopted by his uncle, Louis Pintard, a New York merchant. He was prepared for college at



Wm. Pinkney

Hempstead, L.I., and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779. He volunteered for service in the Revolution in 1776, entering the army at the time of the British occupation of New York city; was sent on various expeditions to harass the British; was deputy commissary for the prisoners in New York city under his uncle, serving until 1781, and in 1782 became a clerk in his uncle's counting room. He was for some time employed by the government as a French translator. He was married Nov. 12, 1784, to Eliza, daughter of Col. Abraham and Helena (Kortright) Brasher of Paramus, N.J. Col. Abraham Brasher was a member of the first provincial convention that met in New York in 1775 to choose delegates to represent the colony of New York in the Continental congress. Mr. Pintard engaged in the East India trade on his own account in 1785; was an alderman in 1788; represented the city in the state assembly in 1790, and in 1791 was a commissioner to erect bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers and also to survey the country between Jersey City and Newark. He lost his entire property in 1792, by indorsing for William Duer, associated with Hamilton in the plan to fund the national debt, and removed to Newark, N.J., where he was confined for a time in jail for Duer's debts. He established a museum in 1791, in connection with the Tammany society, originally a historical and antiquarian organization, of which he was the founder and first sachem, and which formed the nucleus of Barnum's American museum. He returned to New York city in 1800, and engaged in the book trade and auction business. In the winter of 1801 he went to New Orleans, La., where he gathered valuable statistics relating to the territory which contributed to its purchase. He edited the *Daily Advertiser*, 1802; was clerk to the corporation of New York city, and city inspector, 1804-09; secretary of the Mutual Insurance company, 1809-29, and a director of the same, 1829-44. He signed all the paper notes of small denomination during the scarcity of change in 1812; was secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce, 1817-27; in 1819 originated the first savings bank that was established in New York city, and served as its president, 1833-41, when he became blind, and resigned. He was the founder of the New York Historical society in 1804, and served as its recording secretary and librarian; was among the first in 1805 to agitate the "free school system," and was influential in securing the construction of the Erie canal. He was a founder, secretary and vice-president of the American Bible society, and was manager of the then popular lotteries in New York city. His plan for a system of avenues and streets was adopted by the common council for upper New

York. He was a vestryman of the Huguenot church, New York city, 1810-44; treasurer of Sailors' Snug Harbor, 1819-23, and a principal supporter of the General Theological seminary,



GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—N.Y.

which he was instrumental in removing to New York city from New Haven. Pintard Hall, one of the dormitories of the seminary, was erected in his honor in 1885. He received the degree LL.D. from Allegheny college in 1822. His published works include: *An Account of New Orleans*, in the *New York Medical Repository*; *Notice of Philip Freneau* in the *New York Mirror* (1833), and a French translation of the *Book of Common Prayer*. He died in New York city, June 21, 1844.

PISE, Charles Constantine, R. C. clergyman and author, was born in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 22, 1802. He was graduated at Georgetown college, D.C., and went to Rome to complete his theological studies, but his father's death recalled him to America, and he was graduated at Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmitsburg, Md., teaching rhetoric and belles lettres while pursuing his studies. He was ordained priest in 1825, and served the church at Frederick, Md., and in the cathedral at Baltimore. While at Rome several years after he received the degree D.D., and was made a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire in recognition of his literary work in the United States. He served in St. Patrick's church, Washington, D.C., and as chaplain of the U.S. senate, being the only Roman Catholic to hold that office, up to 1903. He declined a professorship in Transylvania university obtained for him by Henry Clay, who was his personal friend. Bishop Dubois induced him to come to New York, where he was connected with St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's and St. Peter's churches, and about 1849 founded the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn, N.Y., where he remained till his death. He was associate editor of the *Catholic Expositor*; editor of the *Metropolitan*, and translated *The Catholic Bride* from the Italian (1848). He is the author of: *Father Rowland* (1829); *Indian Cottage* (1829); *History of the Church from its Establishment to the Reformation* (5 vols., 1830); *The Pleasures of Religion and other Poems* (1833);

Horæ Vagabundæ (1843); *Alethia or Letters on the Truth of the Catholic Doctrines* (1843); *The Acts of the Apostles*, a poem (1845); *Zenosius, or the Pilgrim Convert* (1845); *Letters to Ada*; *Lives of St. Ignatius and his First Companions* (1845); *Notes on a Protestant Catechism, and Christianity and the Church* (1850). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 26, 1866.

PITCHER, Molly. See McCauley, Mary.

PITCHER, Nathaniel, governor of New York, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1777. He removed to Sandy Hill, N.Y., in early life; represented Washington county in the state assembly in 1806 and 1815-17, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1821. He was a Democratic representative in the 16th, 17th and 23d congresses, 1819-23 and 1831-33; lieutenant-governor of New York, 1826-28, and acting governor of New York, after the death of Governor Clinton, from February, 1828, to January, 1829. He died at Sandy Hill, N.Y., May 25, 1836.

PITCHER, Thomas Gamble, soldier, was born in Rockport, Ind., Oct. 23, 1824; son of Judge John Pitcher of Watertown, Conn., who settled in Indiana in 1820. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and assigned to the 5th infantry July 1, 1845. He served in Texas, 1845-46; was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 8th infantry, Sept. 21, 1846; served in the Mexican war in the battles leading up to and including the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, 1846-47; and was brevetted 1st lieutenant Aug. 20, 1847, for conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. He served in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., as quartermaster and adjutant, 1848-54; was promoted 1st lieutenant June 26, 1849; was quartermaster, 1854-57, and served in Texas, 1849-60. He was promoted captain Oct. 19, 1858; reported at Washington in 1861, and served in the defence of Harper's Ferry, Va., in June, 1862. He was severely wounded at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in that battle, and was on sick leave till January, 1863, having been appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862. He served on commissary and provost duty in New York and Vermont, 1863-64, and was promoted major and transferred to the 16th infantry Sept. 19, 1863, and was assistant to the provost marshal general in Indiana, 1864-66. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and brigadier-general of the U.S. army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service April 30, 1866; was promoted colonel and transferred to the 44th infantry July 28, 1866; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy 1866-70; transferred to the 1st

infantry Dec. 15, 1870; and was governor of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D.C., 1870-77. He served on court martial duty at Omaha, Neb., in 1878; and was retired from active service June 28, 1878, for disability contracted in the line of duty, and was superintendent of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, 1880-87. He died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Oct. 21, 1895.

PITKIN, Frederick Walker, governor of Colorado, was born in Manchester, Conn., Aug. 31, 1837; son of Eli and Hannah M. (Torrey) Pitkin; grandson of Eleazur and Mehitabel (Cone) Pitkin, and a descendant of William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin. William Pitkin came from London, England, to Hartford, Conn., in 1659, where he was a school teacher, and also attorney general, treasurer of the colony, and member of the Colonial assembly and council. Frederick W. Pitkin was graduated at Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1858, and at the Albany law school in 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was married to Fidelia M., daughter of John James of Lockport, N.Y., and in 1860 settled in practice in Milwaukee, Wis. He visited Europe, spent the winter of 1873 in Florida in quest of health, and from 1874 to 1878 camped in the mountains of southern Colorado, and engaged in mining. He began practice in Denver, Col., in 1877; was Republican governor of Colorado for two terms, 1878-82, and during his administration quelled the uprising of the Ute Indians at White river, and the riots of the miners at Leadville. He was defeated as candidate for the U.S. senate in 1883. The county and town of Pitkin, Col., were named in his honor. He died in Pueblo, Col., Dec. 18, 1886.

PITKIN, Timothy, representative, was born in Farmington, Conn., Jan. 20, 1766; son of the Rev. Timothy and Temperance (Clap) Pitkin; grandson of William and Mary (Woodbridge) Pitkin, and of the Rev. Thomas (q.v.) and Mary Whiting Clap, and a descendant of William and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1785, A.M., 1788, and during his college course made a specialty of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy, and calculated and projected all the eclipses, 1785-1800. He studied law under Oliver Wolcott, was admitted to the bar in 1788, and settled in practice in Farmington. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Bela Hubbard, D.D., of New Haven, Conn. He represented Farmington in the Connecticut assembly almost continuously 1790-1805, and was speaker of the house for five successive sessions. He was a Federalist representative from Connecticut in the 9th-15th congresses, 1805-19, and in congress was frequently appealed to on questions involving political history. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale

in 1829. He is the author of: *Statistical View of Commerce of the United States of America* (1816, 3d ed. 1835); *A Political and Civil History of the United States of America from the Year 1763 to the Close of Washington's Administration* (2 vols., 1828), of which he left a continuation in MS., bringing it down to the close of his public career. He died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1847.

PITKIN, William, governor of Connecticut, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 30, 1694; son of William (1664-1733) and Elizabeth (Stanley) Pitkin, grandson of William (1635-1694) and Hannah (Goodwin) Pitkin, and of Capt. Caleb and Hannah (Cowles) Stanley. His father, a noted jurist, prepared him for the law, and in 1715 he became town collector. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Timothy and

Mabel (Wyllis) Woodbridge of Hartford, Conn. He represented Hartford in the colonial assembly, 1728-34, serving as speaker in 1732; was captain in the colonial militia in 1730 and colonel in 1739; was a member of the colonial council, 1734; judge of the county court, 1735-41; judge of the superior court, 1741-54; and chief justice, 1754-66; lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, 1754-66; and a delegate to the Albany convention of June 19, 1754, where he was chosen a member of the committee to prepare a plan of colonial union. He was the first to resist the "stamp act," 1765, refusing with Governor Fitch and the members of his council to take the oath to support it. He was governor of Connecticut, 1766-69, defeating Governor Fitch by a majority so great that the votes were not counted. Jonathan Trumbull was at the same time elected lieutenant-governor, and succeeded to the governorship. Governor Pitkin died in East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1769.

PITKIN, William, jurist, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1725; son of Governor William and Mary (Woodbridge) Pitkin. He was educated for the law, and in 1758 was appointed major of the Connecticut forces, raised for the expedition against Canada, and served through the campaign under General Abercrombie. He was married to Abigail, daughter of James and Abigail (Stanley) Church. He was appointed colonel of militia in 1762, was a member of the Connecticut council, 1766-85, and a member of the council of safety, 1775-84. He was judge of the state superior court for nineteen years, judge of the supreme court, 1784-89, and chief justice in 1789, and was a delegate to the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1788, and signed the instrument. He began to manufacture gunpowder for the Revolutionary war in 1775, in the mills owned by his

father and uncle, where the iron industries had been prohibited by the British in 1750. He died in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 12, 1789.

PITMAN, Benn, educator and author, was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, July 24, 1822; son of Samuel and Mariah Pitman. He was educated in Trowbridge, and in 1837 assisted his brother, afterward Sir Isaac Pitman, in perfecting his system of phonography. He taught in his brother's academy; lectured on the system throughout Great Britain, 1843-52, and helped to compile the English text books. He was married in England in 1849, to Jane, sister of William Bragg, of the Sheffield Atlas Steel works, the first to develop the Bessemer process of converting iron into steel; and secondly, in 1882, to Adelaide, daughter of Caleb B. Nourse of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to the United States at the request of his brother in 1853, and lectured and taught phonography first in Philadelphia, Pa., and then in Dayton, Ohio, and finally located in Cincinnati, where he established the Phonographic institute, and became its president. He invented the electro-process of relief engraving in 1855, for which he was awarded a silver medal by the Cincinnati Mechanics Institute in 1857, and in 1867, in connection with Dr. J. B. Burns, succeeded in producing relief stereotype plates by the photo-gelatine process. He served in the ranks during the early part of the civil war, and afterward as military recorder of state trials. He lectured on art and taught artistic wood carving in the Cincinnati art academy, 1873-92. He edited and compiled the printed reports of the state trials which he reported, and is the author of: *The Reporter's Companion* (1854); *Manual of Phonography* (1855); *Phonographic Teacher* (1857); *History of Shorthand* (1858); *A Plea for American Decorative Art* (1895); a *Phonographic Dictionary*, with Jerome B. Howard (1901); and *Sir Isaac Pitman's Life and Labors* (1902).



PITTENGER, William, author, was born in Knoxville, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1840, son of Thomas and Mary (Mills) Pittenger, and a grandson of William Pittenger and of Robert and Margaret (Stuart) Mills. He attended a scientific school in Princeton, N.J., 1875-76, and the school of elocution and oratory in Philadelphia, 1877-78. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 2d

Ohio volunteers; took part in the battle of Bull Run; re-enlisted for three years in July, 1861, and in the Andrews railroad raid, which began on April 7, 1862, was captured, and escaped execution through the unexpected advance of the Federal troops, but was imprisoned, escaped and was recaptured and exchanged, March 18, 1863. He received one of the first medals of honor given to United States soldiers, April, 1863; was promoted lieutenant, and served with his regiment until ill-health forced him to resign in August, 1863. He was married, May 17, 1864, to Winnie C. Osborne, of New Brighton, Pa., and in that year entered the Pittsburg conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he remained until 1870. He was then transferred to the New Jersey conference where he labored until 1889, when he was appointed to the California conference. He was professor in the National school of elocution and oratory, Philadelphia, 1878-89, and is the author of: *Daring and Suffering, a History of the Great Railroad Adventurers* (1863, enl., ed., 1887); *Oratory, Sacred and Secular* (1867); *Capturing a Locomotive* (1881); *The Extempore Speaker* (1886); *Interwoven Gospels* (1887); *The Great Locomotive Chase* (1889); *The Debater's Treasury* (1891); *Toasts* (1894). He was still laboring in Burbank, Cal., in 1903.

PITZER, Alexander White, author and clergyman, was born in Salem, Va., Sept. 14, 1834; son of Bernard and Frances L. (White) Pitzer and grandson of Bernard and Jane (Kyle) Pitzer and of Samuel and Frances (Penn) White, and a descendant of William Penn. He attended the Virginia Collegiate institution; was graduated at Hampden-Sidney college in 1854; attended the Union Theological seminary of Virginia, 1854-55, and was graduated at Danville Theological seminary, Ky., in 1857. He was licensed to preach Sept. 5, 1856, by the presbytery of Montgomery; ordained pastor by the presbytery of Highland, Kansas, April 5, 1858; was pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, Leavenworth, Kan., 1858-61, and preached in Sparta and Mount Zion, Ga., and at Cave Spring and Liberty, Va., 1865-68. He engaged in evangelical work in Washington, D.C., in 1868, and in that year organized the Central Presbyterian church there, and became its pastor. He was stated clerk of the presbytery of Chesapeake from 1872; president of the Washington City Bible society from 1873, and professor of biblical theology in Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1876-90. He was a trustee of Hampden-Sidney college, Va., from 1865; a member of the legislative commission of the American Sabbath Union; a member of the Prophetic convention in New York city in 1878, where he assisted in drafting and reported the doctrinal testimony adopted by the conference;

president of the Evangelical Alliance at Washington, D.C., from 1886, and a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference in London in 1888. He was a member of the Toronto council of the General Presbyterian Alliance; a member of the permanent commission of the western section of the Presbyterian Alliance; a commissioner on foreign missions and Sabbath-schools, and introduced the resolutions in the general assembly at Atlanta, Ga., in 1882, to establish the fraternity of the northern and southern divisions of the church. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Arkansas college in 1876, and that of LL.D. from Howard university, Washington, D.C., in 1902. He is the author of: *Ecce Deus Homo* (1886); *Christ the Teacher of Men* (1877); *The New Life* (1878); *Shall God's Houses of Worship be Taxed? Confidence in Christ* (1888); *Manifold Ministry of the Holy Spirit* (1894); *Predestination* (1898), and contributions to denominational literature.

PLAISTED, Harris Merrill, governor of Maine, was born in Jefferson, N.H., Nov. 2, 1828; son of Deacon William and Nancy (Merrill) Plaisted, grandson of Judge Samuel Plaisted, and a descendant of Capt. Roger Plaisted, who with his two sons were slain at Kittery by the Indians, in King Philip's war. He attended the district school until 1845; taught school, 1845-47, and was graduated from Waterville college in 1853. While at college, he was principal of the Waterville Liberal institute, and was superintendent of schools for three years.

He was graduated with honors from the Albany Law school in 1855; began practice in Bangor in 1856; was a member of the governor's staff, 1858-61, and in August, 1861 enlisted in the 11th Maine volunteers. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Oct. 30, 1861, and colonel, May 12, 1862; commanded his regiment in the Peninsular campaign of 1862; engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the seven days' battles, and commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 10th army corps, in the siege of Charleston, S.C., in 1863, and in Grant's campaign of 1864-65 against Richmond and Petersburg, Va. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, in February, 1865, and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." He returned to his law practice in Bangor in May, 1865; was a representative in the state legislature, 1867-68, and was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention of 1868. He served as attorney-general of Maine, 1873-76; was a representative in the 44th congress, 1875-77, and in



1880 he was elected governor of the state of Maine for a two-years term by the fusion of the Democrats and Greenbackers. He was the Democratic candidate for U.S. senator in 1882 and 1889. He was twice married, first, Sept. 21, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of Chase P. Mason of Waterville, Maine, and secondly, Sept. 27, 1881, to Mable True, daughter of Francis W. Hill of Exeter. He became editor of *The New Age* at Augusta, Maine, in 1883. He died in Bangor, Maine, Jan. 31, 1898.

PLANTZ, Samuel, educator, was born in Johnstown, N.Y., June 13, 1859; son of James and Elsie Ann (Stoller) Plantz, and grandson of Peter and Elizabeth Plantz and of Michael and Mary (Quilheart) Stoller. He attended the common schools of Emerald Grove, Wis., and Milton college, Wis., was graduated from Lawrence university, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883, from Boston university, S.T.B., 1883, and was a student at Berlin university, Germany, 1890-91. He was pastor of Methodist churches in Detroit, Mich., 1885-92,

and was elected president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., in 1894. He was married, Sept. 16, 1895, to Myra A., daughter of



LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

the Rev. T. A. Goodwin of Indianapolis, Ind. He became a member of the Victoria Institute, London, 1896; the American Academy of Social and Political Science in 1895; and the Wisconsin Academy of Science in 1895. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him *in curso* by the School of All Sciences in 1887, and the honorary degree of D.D. by Albion college in 1894. He contributed articles to leading theological and philosophical periodicals.

PLATER, George, governor of Maryland, was born near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Md., Nov. 8, 1735; son of Col. George and Rebecca (Addison) Bowles Plater. His father was a member of the state council for many years; naval officer of the *Patuxent*, and secretary of the province. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1753, was admitted to the bar and became prominent in the pre-revolutionary discussions. He was twice married, first, to Hannah, daughter of the Hon. Richard Lee, who died in 1763, and secondly, July 19, 1764, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (Frisby) Rousby. He was a member of the convention at Annapolis, May 8, 1776, which requested Governor Eden to relinquish his office; was made a member of the council of

safety, May 26, 1776; of the Annapolis convention of August 14, 1776, and of the committee "to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government for Maryland," Aug. 17, 1776. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-81, was president of the state convention that voted to adopt the Federal constitution, 1788. He was governor of Maryland, 1781-94, succeeding John Eager Howard. During his administration the District of Columbia was ceded for the national seat of government. He was succeeded by John Hoskins Stone. He died in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1792.

PLATNER, Samuel Ball, philologist, was born at Unionville, Conn., Dec. 4, 1863; son of William and Emily Childs (Ball) Platner; grandson of Samuel and Experience (Howland) Ball, and of Samuel Ten Broeck and Elizabeth Gillette (Noyes) Platner, and a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. He removed with his parents to Newark, N.J., in 1866, attended the Newark academy and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1883; Ph.D., 1885. He was a graduate student in Sanskrit, Latin and Greek, 1883-85, and was instructor in Latin and French at Adelbert college of Western Reserve university, 1885-90; assistant professor of Latin and instructor in Sanskrit, 1890-92, and was elected professor of Latin in 1892. He was married, June 29, 1892, to Leonora, daughter of Charles Henry Sayre of Utica, N.Y. He was president of the American Philological association, 1900-1901; secretary of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, 1900, and professor in that school, 1899-1900. He edited "Greek and Roman Versification" (translated from the German of Lucian Müller, 1892), and "Selected Letters of the Younger Pliny" (1894), and contributed various articles to the *American Journal of Philology*, the *Classical Review* and the *American Historical Review*.

PLATT, Charles Adams, artist, was born in New York city, Oct. 16, 1861; son of John H. and Mary (Cheney) Platt. He studied in New York at the Art League and the National Academy of Design, 1878-80, and in Paris under Boulanger and Lefebvre. He established a studio in New York city, and was elected a member of the Society of American Artists, and an associate of the National Academy of Design. He was awarded the Webb prize, offered by the Society of American Artists, in 1894. He gave much attention to etching, and exhibited paintings in oil and water colors in the Paris Salon, the National Academy and the American Water Color society. He began the practice of architecture and landscape architecture in 1892. Among the noteworthy gardens planned by him are those of Charles F. Sprague (1894) and Larz Anderson

(1902), in Brookline, Mass. His architectural works include Maxwell public library, Rockville, Conn., and Richmond Beach Park, Staten Island, N.Y. His paintings include: *Interior of Fish-Houses*; *Fishing Boats*; *Provincial Fishing Village* (1882); *Old Houses near Bruges* (1883); *Deventer, Holland* (1885); *Quay des Orfrères, Paris* (1886); *Dieppe* (1888).

PLATT, Jonas, jurist, was born in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 30, 1769; son of Judge Zephaniah Platt (q.v.). He began the practice of law in 1790, removing to Whitesboro, N.Y., in 1791. He served in the state assembly, 1796; was a representative in the 6th congress, 1799-1801; was the defeated candidate for governor of the state against Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, 1810; a state senator, 1810-13; a member of the council, 1813, and justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, 1814-23. He engaged in the practice of law in Utica, N.Y., and in New York city, 1823-33, and died in Peru, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1834.

PLATT, Orville Hitchcock, senator, was born in Washington, Conn., July 19, 1827; son of Daniel G. and Almira (Hitchcock) Platt; grandson of John Platt, and a descendant of Richard Platt, who came to America in 1638 with the original settlers of New Haven. He was educated in the celebrated Gunn academy at Washington; studied law at Litchfield; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and practised in Philadelphia, Pa., 1849-57, and in Meriden, Conn., after 1851. He was clerk of the Connecticut senate, 1855-56; secretary of state, 1857; member of the state senate, 1861-62,



O. H. Platt

and representative in the state legislature in 1864 and 1869, serving as speaker the latter year. He was state attorney for New Haven county, Conn., 1877-79, and was elected a Republican U.S. senator, succeeding William H. Barnum, in 1879, being re-elected in 1885, 1891, 1897 and 1903, his fifth term expiring March 3, 1909. He was chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, and a member of the committees on finance, Indian affairs, judiciary, private land claims and patents and of the select committee on the five civilized tribes of Indians in the 56th congress. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1887. He was married, May 15, 1850, to Annie B., daughter of James P. and Ann Bull of Towanda, Penn., who died, Nov. 17, 1894; and

secondly, April 29, 1897, to Jeannie P. Hoyt, widow of George A. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn., and daughter of Truman Smith, U.S. senator (q.v.).

PLATT, Thomas Collier, senator, was born in Owego, N.Y., July 15, 1833; son of William and Lesbia (Hinchman) Platt; grandson of Maj. Jonathan Platt, who removed from Bedford, Westchester county, to Nichols, Tioga county, with his father, Jonathan Platt, in 1793. He prepared for college in Owego academy, and attended Yale, 1849-50, but was compelled to leave, owing to ill health, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married, Dec. 12, 1852, to Ellen Lucy, daughter of Charles R. Barstow of Owego, N.Y. He was president of the Tioga National bank; was interested in the lumber business in Michigan, and conducted agricultural implement works at Owego. He was clerk of Tioga county, 1859-61; was active in recruiting troops and in providing for the families of soldiers during the civil war, and was a Republican representative from the 28th New York district in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873-77. He was elected general manager and president of the U.S. Express company at New York city in 1879, and served as president of the board of quarantine commissioners, 1883-88, being removed on account of his alleged non-residence in New York city. He was elected to the U.S. senate, Jan 18, 1881, for the term expiring March 3, 1887, and served until May, 1881, when he resigned with his colleague, Roscoe Conkling, on account of a disagreement with President Garfield, and was succeeded by Warner Miller. He was defeated as a senatorial candidate in the legislative caucus of 1887 by Frank Hiscock, but was elected, Jan. 20, 1897, to succeed Senator David B. Hill, receiving 147 votes to 42 for Hill and 4 for Henry George, and was re-elected by the legislature in 1903, his term expiring March 3, 1909. He became an acknowledged leader of his party in state and national politics, being a delegate to the successive Republican national conventions, chairman of the Republican state convention, and a member of the New York Republican state committee and of the executive committee of the Republican national committee. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Yale in 1876.

PLATT, William Henry, clergyman and author, was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, N.Y., April 16, 1821. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and practised in Alabama until 1844, when he began his preparation for holy orders. He was admitted to the diaconate in 1851, and advanced to the priesthood in 1852; was rector of St. Paul's, Selma, Ala.; Grace church, Petersburg, Va.; at Louisville, Ky.; San Francisco, Cal., and of St. Paul's church in Rochester, N.Y.

He resided in the missionary jurisdiction of Olympia after 1892. He received the degree D.D. in 1878, and LL.D. later, from the College of William and Mary. He is the author of: *Art Culture* (1873); *Influence of Religion in the Development of Jurisprudence* (1877); *After Death, what?* (1878); *Unity of Law or Legal Morality* (1879); *God out and Man in*, a reply to Robert G. Ingersoll (1883). He died in Petersburg, Va., Dec. 18, 1898.

PLATT, Zephaniah, delegate, was born in Dutchess county, N.Y., in 1740. He was admitted to the bar; practised in his native county; was a delegate from New York to the Continental congress, 1784-86; judge of the circuit court of New York for several years; an originator of the Erie canal, and the founder of Plattsburg, N.Y., where he died, Sept. 12, 1807.

PLATT, Zephaniah, jurist, was born in Plattsburg, N.Y., in 1796; son of Judge Zephaniah Platt (q.v.). He removed to Michigan territory, where he practised law and was U.S. attorney to settle claims on the Pacific coast. He was attorney-general of Michigan, 1841-43, and subsequently attained high rank at the bar. He removed to Aiken, S.C., in 1866, and served as judge of the 2d circuit, 1868-71. He died in Aiken, S.C., April 20, 1871.

PLEASANTON, Alfred, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., June 7, 1824. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1844, and assigned to the 1st dragoons. He served on frontier duty, 1844-46; was promoted 2d lieutenant of 2d dragoons, Nov. 3, 1845; served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, May 9, 1846, for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1848-52. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1849; was engaged in scouting and Indian skirmishes in New Mexico and Texas, 1852-56; was promoted captain, March 3, 1855; was acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of Florida, 1855-57; was engaged in quelling the Kansas disturbances, 1857-58, and was acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of Oregon, 1858-60. He commanded a regiment in the department of Utah, June-Aug., 1861, which he marched to Washington, and was transferred to the 2d cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861, and was engaged in the defences of Washington, D.C. He was promoted major, Feb. 15, 1862, and served in the siege of Yorktown and in the seven days' battle before Richmond. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, July 16, 1862, and commanded the advance cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, Sept. 8 to Nov. 18, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., Sept. 17, 1862, for services at

Antietam; was in the Rappahannock campaign, Dec., 1862-June, 1863; commanded the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Pennsylvania campaign, June-July, 1863; was engaged in the battles at Culpeper C.H. and Brandy Station, Va., and was transferred to the department of Missouri, March 23, 1864, where he was engaged in the defence of Jefferson City, Oct. 8, 1864, and in command of cavalry in pursuit of Gen. Sterling Price, routing him near the Marais des Cygnes river, Kan., Oct. 25, 1864. He was promoted major-general, U.S. volunteers, June 22, 1863, and brevetted colonel, U.S.A., July 2, 1863, for services at Gettysburg; brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against the Confederate forces under General Price in Missouri," and major-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the field. The 37th congress recommended him through a committee for the command of the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, after having been engaged in 105 battles and skirmishes, and he resigned his commission in the regular army in 1868. He was U.S. collector of internal revenue in New York city for several years; president of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati railroad, and in May, 1888, was placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1897.

PLEASANTON, Augustus James, soldier, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 18, 1808. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1826, assigned to the 6th infantry, and promoted 2d lieutenant in 3d artillery, July 1, 1826, being transferred to the 1st artillery, Oct. 24, 1826. He served at the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe, Va., 1826-27; on topographical duty, 1827-30; resigned his commission in the army, June 30, 1830, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1832, where he practised law, 1832-94. He was brigade-major of Pennsylvania militia, 1833-35, and colonel, 1835-45, and was severely wounded, July 7, 1844, while commanding his regiment in a desperate conflict with armed rioters in Southwark, Philadelphia county, Pa. He was assistant adjutant-general and paymaster-general of the state of Pennsylvania, 1838-39. On May 16, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, and organized and commanded a Home guard of 10,000 men, 1861-65. He devoted his leisure time to farming and to scientific research, and claimed that the blue light from the sky had an important effect on the growth of living organisms. He produced this light artificially by means of tinted glass, and obtained a patent on "an improvement in accelerating the growth of plants and animals" in 1871. In May, 1871, he lectured on

the "Influence of the Blue Ray," which resulted in the short-lived "blue glass craze," the application of blue glass light being applied to all sorts of infirmities and wonderful cures reported. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 26, 1894.

PLEASANTS, James, senator, was born in Goochland county, Va., Oct. 24, 1769; son of James and Anne (Randolph) Scott Pleasants; grandson of John and Susanna (Woodson) Pleasants and of Isham and Janē (Rogers) Randolph; great-grandson of Joseph and Martha (Cocke) Pleasants, and great²-grandson of John Pleasants of Norwich, England, and of "Curles," Va., who married Jane, widow of Samuel Tucker. His mother Anne (Randolph) married (1st) Daniel Scott, (2d) John Pleasants, and (3d) James Pleasants. He was instructed by private



tutors, studied law under Judge Fleming and practised in Goochland county. He was married to Susanna, daughter of Col. Hugh of "Geddes" and Caroline Matilda (Jordan) Rose of Buckingham county, Va. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1796-1803; clerk of the house, 1803-11; a representative in the 12th-15th congresses, 1811-19, and U.S. senator, 1819-22, resigning his seat to become governor of Virginia, serving 1822-25. He was a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention of 1829-30, and twice declined high judicial appointments from the governor of Virginia. The county of Pleasants, Va., was named in his honor. He died at his homestead in Goochland, Va., Nov. 9, 1839.

PLEASANTS, John Hampden, journalist, was born in Goochland county, Va., Jan. 4, 1797; son of James and Susanna (Rose) Pleasants. He attended the College of William and Mary, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He engaged in journalism and established the *Lynchburg Virginian*, which he edited for several years. He was twice married, first to Ann Irving, by whom he had no issue, and secondly, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Henry and Susan Preston (Lewis) Massie, by whom he had two children, James and Ann Eliza. He removed to Richmond, Va., where in 1824 he founded the *Constitutional Whig and Public Advertiser*, of which he was editor-in-chief, 1824-46. He became involved in a political quarrel with Thomas Ritchie, Jr., editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, which resulted in a duel in which Pleasants was killed. The Virginia Whigs erected a monument to his memory. He died in Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1846.

PLEHN, Carl Copping, political economist, was born in Providence, R.I., June 20, 1867; son of Julius and Mary (Copping) Plehn; grandson of Martin and Deborah (Averhoff) Plehn (of Schleswig-

Holstein) and of John and Helen (Wallace) Copping (of London). He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1889, and from Göttingen university, Ph.D., 1891. He was professor of history and political science at Middlebury college, 1891-93, and was at the University of California as assistant professor of political economy, 1893-96; became associate professor of finance and statistics in 1896, and dean of the college of commerce in 1898. He was married May 16, 1894, to Elizabeth, daughter of Ezra Brainard (q.v.). He was supervisor of the census for the first district of California, 1900, and chief statistician of the Philippine Islands with the Philippine commission, 1900-01. He was elected a member of the American Economic association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Statistical association. His published writings, chiefly of a statistical or economic nature, include: *Das Kreditwesen der Staaten und Städte der nordamerikanischen Union* (Jena, 1891); *Introduction to Public Finance* (1896); *General Property Tax in California* (1897); *Taxation of Mortgages in California* (1899), and many contributions to periodicals.

PLUMB, Charles Sumner, agriculturist, was born in Westfield, Mass., April 21, 1860; son of David Henry and Helen Mar (Wallace) Plumb; grandson of David and Hannah (Doty) Plumb, and a descendant of John Plumb, who came from Essex county, England, to Hartford, Conn., about 1663. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Amherst, Mass., B.Sc. in 1882; was associate editor of the *Rural New Yorker*, 1883-84, and first assistant at the State Agricultural Experiment station, Geneva, N.Y., 1884-87. He was married Oct. 14, 1886, to Helen P., daughter of Llewellyn and Salena Purple (Gates) Gladwin of Westfield, Mass. He was professor of agriculture at the University of Tennessee and assistant director of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment station, 1887-90, and in 1890 became connected with Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., as professor of agricultural science, and with the Indiana Experiment station as vice-director. He founded in 1887 and published and edited until 1891, *Agricultural Science*, a monthly; and in 1891 he became director of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment station, at Lafayette, Ind. He was elected president of the American Cheviot Sheep society in 1900, president of the Indiana State Dairy association, 1901 and 1902, and secretary of the Indiana Wool Growers' association in 1900 and 1901; was elected a member of the executive committee of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, and its secretary and treasurer for four years. He was also lecturer at the Graduate Summer School of Agriculture, 1902, at Ohio State

university, Columbus, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His published writings include: *Biographical Directory of American Agricultural Scientists* (1889); *Indian Corn Culture* (1895); and numerous monographs and contributions to periodicals.

PLUMB, Preston B., senator, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1837. He received a limited education, served an apprenticeship to a printer, 1849-52, and was editor of the *Xenia News*, 1852-56. He removed in 1856 to Emporia, Kan., where in 1857 he founded the *Weekly News*, which he conducted alone; and he became a prominent member of the free soil party in Kansas. He was secretary of the Free State convention of 1857; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and was a representative in the Kansas state legislature in 1862. He served as reporter of the state supreme court, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the Federal army, and was appointed 2nd lieutenant in the 11th Kansas infantry. He served throughout the civil war, receiving the promotions of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1867-68; speaker of the house in 1868; prosecuting attorney for Lyon county, Kansas, and was president of the First National Bank of Emporia, 1873-77. He was a member of the Republican state convention in 1876; was elected U.S. senator by the Republican legislature of Kansas in 1877, to succeed James M. Harvey, and was re-elected in 1883 and 1889, his third term expiring March 3, 1895. He was married to Carrie Southwick, of Ashtabula, Ohio. He edited and adapted *Practice before Justice Courts in Kansas* (1875). He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1891.

PLUME, Joseph William, soldier, was born in Troy, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1839; son of William and Eliza (Turk) Plume; grandson of Joseph and Lucetta (Plum) Plume and of William and Eliza (Livingston) Turk, and a descendant of Robert Livingston on one side, and of Captain Bastian Visscher on the other. He attended the public school, became a bank clerk in Newark, N.J.; enlisted in the 2d New Jersey volunteers, and was commissioned adjutant, May 29, 1861; was made aide-de-camp to Gen. W. H. French, Feb. 15, 1862; acting assistant adjutant-general, 3d brigade, Sumner's division, June 1, 1862, and acting assistant adjutant-general, 3d division, 2d corps, Sept. 8, 1862. He served in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill, Peach Orchard, Saratoga Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. At the end of two years' service he was mustered out and

returned to his bank in Newark, where he was made cashier in 1870 and subsequently vice-president. He was married, Dec. 4, 1883, to Eleanor, daughter of John A. and Sarah J. (Davies) Miller of Newark, N.J. He joined the National Guard of New Jersey as a private in 1859 and rose to the rank of major-general, resigning, Feb. 6, 1899. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, June 24, 1898, commanded the first brigade, first division, 2d corps in the war with Spain, and was mustered out Oct. 31, 1898. He then resumed his banking business in Newark.

PLUMER, William, senator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., June 25, 1759; son of Samuel and Mary (Dole) Plumer, and a descendant of Francis Plumer, who came from the west of England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He attended school at Epping, N.H.; was married, Feb. 12, 1788, to Sally, a daughter of Philip Fowler of Newmarket, and was a successful attorney-at-law in Epping, 1787-1820. He was county solicitor; a representative in the state legislature for eight terms, speaker of the house for two terms, and state senator, 1810-11. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1792; U.S. senator, 1802-07, elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Sheafe; governor of New Hampshire, 1812-16 and 1817-18; was a presidential elector in 1820, and voted for John Quincy Adams, being the only opposing voice in the re-election of President Monroe. He retired from public service in 1820, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He is the author of: *Appeal to the Old Whigs* (1805); *Address to the Clergy* (1814), and many contributions to the press under the pen name "Cincinnati." He died in Epping, N. H., Dec. 22, 1850.

PLUMER, William, representative, was born in Epping, N. H., Feb. 9, 1789, son of William (q. v.) and Sally (Fowler) Plumer. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1809, A.M., 1812; studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was U.S. commissioner of loans, 1816-17; representative in the state legislature in 1818, and a Democratic representative in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1819-25. He was married, Sept. 13, 1820, to Margaret F. Mead. He was state senator, 1827-28; declined the appointment of district attorney in 1830; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1850, and in that year retired from active participation in public affairs, devoting himself to literary work. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical society; the author of two volumes of poems (1841-43); *Lyrica Sacra* (1845); *Pastoral on the Story of Ruth* (1847), and was a co-editor with Andrew P. Peabody of the *Life of William Plumer* (1857). He died in Epping, N. H., Sept. 18, 1854.

PLUMER, William Swan, clergyman, was born in Griersburg, Pa., July 26, 1802. He was graduated from Washington college, Va., in 1822 and attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1824-25. He was ordained by the presbytery of Orange, May 19, 1827; served as stated supply and evangelist in southern Virginia and North Carolina, 1826-29; was pastor at Petersburg, Va., 1830-34; Richmond, Va., 1834-46; Baltimore, Md., 1847-54, and Allegheny, Pa., 1855-62. He was professor of didactic and polemic theology at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, 1854-62; pastor at Pottsville, Pa., 1865-66; professor of didactic and polemic theology at Columbia Theological seminary, S.C., 1867-75, and of historic, casuistic and pastoral theology, 1875-80. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey, Lafayette and Washington colleges in 1838 and that of LL. D. by the University of Mississippi in 1857. He founded an institution for the deaf, dumb and blind at Staunton, Va., in 1838, and established and was editor of the *Watchman of the South*, Richmond, Va., 1838-46. He is the author of: *The Bible True, and Infidelity Wicked* (1848); *Plain Thoughts for Children* (1849); *Short Sermons to Little Children* (1850); *Thoughts Worth Remembering* (1850); *The Saint and the Sinner* (1851); *The Grace of Christ* (1853); *Rome against the Bible and the Bible against Rome* (1854); *Christ our Theme and Story* (1855); *The Church and Her Enemies* (1856); *Vital Godliness* (1865); *Jehova Jireh* (1866); *Studies in the Book of Psalms* (1866); *The Rock of our Salvation* (1867); *Words of Truth and Love* (1868); *Commentaries on the Epistle to the Hebrews* (1870), and on the *Epistle to the Romans* (1870); He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22, 1880.

PLUMMER, Mary Wright, librarian, was born at Richmond, Ind., in 1856; daughter of Jonathan Wright and Hannah Ann (Ballard) Plummer; granddaughter of John Thomas and Hannah (Wright) Plummer, and descended from the Plummers of Maryland, and the Ballards of Virginia. She was graduated from the Friends academy, Richmond, Ind., 1872; pursued special studies at Wellesley college, Mass., 1881-82, and took a course in library science at Columbia university, 1886-88, when she became head of the cataloguing department in the St. Louis Public library, and in 1890 librarian of the Pratt Institute Free library, Brooklyn, N.Y., of which she was also appointed director in 1896. She was president of the New York Library club, 1896-97; vice-president of the Long Island Library club, 1900-01, president, 1901-02; a member of the council, 1897-1901; vice-president of the American Library association, 1900, and a delegate to the International congress of libraries at Paris, France, 1900. Her published works include:

Hints to Small Libraries (1894, 3d ed., 1902); *Verses*, (privately printed, 1896); *Contemporary Spain as Shown by her Novelists* (1899), and contributions to periodical literature.

PLUNKET, James Dace, physician, was born in Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1839; son of James and Anna (Smyth) Plunket; grandson of P. Dace and Mary Ross (Real) Plunket, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Leidy and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1863. He was assistant surgeon in the Confederate hospital at Knoxville, and later was promoted full surgeon and assigned to the 40th and subsequently to the 52d Georgia infantry, Stovall's brigade, Clayton's division. He returned to Nashville in May, 1865, and in 1872 was married to Jane Eliza, daughter of John and Frances (Hunton) Swope of Danville, Ky. He was elected professor of surgical anatomy in the medical department of Cumberland university, 1868. Owing to his effort a city board of health was formed in Nashville in 1866, of which he was secretary, and he was president of the city sanitary commission during the deadly epidemic of cholera, 1873. He was president of the state board of health, 1877-97, and his strenuous but intelligent and successful effort to quarantine Memphis during the yellow-fever epidemic of 1879 confined the epidemic to the city, but brought him into antagonism with certain commercial interests in that city. In 1879 he was elected president of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley, which position he still held in 1903. He was elected a member of the American Medical association, the American Public Health association, the State Medical association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, serving as chairman of the committee on meteorology in 1878.

PLYMPTON, George Washington, civil engineer, was born in Waltham, Mass., Nov. 18, 1827; son of Thomas Ruggles and Elizabeth (Holden) Plympton; grandson of Peter Plympton and of Lewis Holden, and a descendant of Thomas Plympton, who emigrated from Sudbury, England, in 1640 and was one of the pioneer settlers of Sudbury, Mass. He attended the public schools of Waltham, Mass., and obtained a position in a machine shop in 1844, where he became a practical mechanic and engineer. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., C.E., 1847; was instructor in geodesy and mathematics in the institute, 1847-48, and engaged in civil engineering in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, 1848-52. He was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Long Island College hospital, 1844-45; of engineering and architecture in Western Reserve

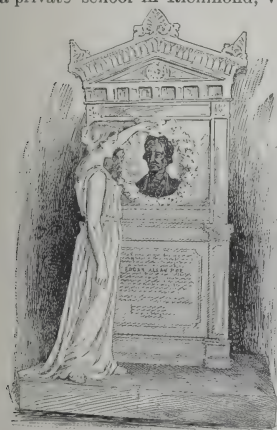
university, Cleveland, Ohio, 1852-53; of mathematics in the state normal school, Albany, N.Y., 1853-55, and of physics and engineering at the Normal school, Trenton, N.J., 1857-59; of physical science in the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute, 1863-69; of physics and engineering at Cooper Union, New York city, 1869-79, and became director of the Cooper Union night school in 1879. He was chief engineer of the water board of Bergen, N.J., and was appointed commissioner to supervise the construction of electrical subways in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was twice married; first on Dec. 17, 1855, to Delia M., daughter of Thomas Bussey of Troy, N.Y., and secondly, July 3d, 1861, to Helen M. Bussey, her sister. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1854 and that of M.D. by Long Island College hospital. He edited *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* (1870-86), and is the author of: *The Blowpipe, a Guide to its Use in the Determination of Salts and Minerals* (1858); *A Translation of Jannettaz's "Guide to the Determination of Rocks"* (1877); *The Star Finder or Planisphere with a Movable Horizon* (1878); *The Aerinoid, and How to Use it* (1880).

POE, Edgar Allan, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 19, 1809; son of David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe. His grandfather, David Poe, fought in the Revolutionary and 1812 wars, and his father, who had been educated for the law, had become an actor, married an actress, and was playing in Boston, when Edgar Allan, his second son, was born. His parents died when he was but two years old, and John Allan, a wealthy merchant of Richmond, adopted him. He attended school at Stoke Newington, England, and a private school in Richmond, Va., and entered

the University of Virginia, Feb. 14, 1826. He remained there but one year, worked in Mr. Allan's counting-room a few months, and in 1827 went to Boston, where, at the age of eighteen, he published his first volume of poems, which he later attempted to

destroy. When his money was gone, he enlisted in the army, May 6, 1828, as Edgar A.

Perry. He was advanced from private to the rank of sergeant-major in less than nine months, and when Mr. Allan learned where he was he furnished a substitute and had Poe appointed to the U. S. Military academy, July 1, 1830. Poe found the life distasteful to him, and Mr. Allan refusing to allow him to resign, he succeeded in being cashiered in 1831. In 1829 he had published a second edition of his poems under a new title, and in 1831 he published a third volume, dedicated to his fellow students. Mr. Allan's anger at the Military Academy disgrace caused Poe to leave his home and go to Baltimore, where he took up literature as a profession, turning his attention to prose. His first story, published in the *Saturday Visitor* in 1833, won him the \$100 prize offered by that paper. He became editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* of Richmond in 1835, and here he began to show the peculiar, mystical side of his writings and his ability and fearlessness as a critic. He became editor of *Graham's Magazine* in 1836 and in the same year was married to his young cousin, Virginia Clemm. He was made associate editor of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" in 1839, and in 1841, when this was merged into *Graham's Magazine*, became editor. It was at this time that he published his theories in regard to cryptography, and demonstrated them by solving a hundred miscellaneous specimens that were sent to him by his contributors. This same year he won a hundred dollar prize with his story "The Gold-Bug." In 1842 he left *Graham's Magazine* and in 1844 became editorial assistant on the *Evening Mirror*, then conducted by N. P. Willis, and in its columns in 1845 first published "The Raven." In 1846, after an unsuccessful attempt to conduct the *Broadway Journal*, he withdrew to Fordham, N. Y., where on Jan. 30, 1847, his wife died, and he became a complete recluse. Poe's works include: *Tamerlane and Other Poems* (1827); *Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems* (1829); *Poems* (1831); *A Manuscript Found in a Bottle* (*Saturday Visitor*, 1833); *Berenice* (*Southern Literary Messenger*, 1834); *The Fall of the House of Usher* (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1840); *The Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840); *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1841); *The Gold-Bug* (*Dollar Magazine*, 1842); *The Raven* (1845); *The Literati of New York* (*Godey's Lady's Book*, 1846); *Eureka, a Prose Poem* (1847); *Ulalume, The Bells and Annabel Lee*, written after 1847. Rufus W. Griswold prepared a memoir of Poe which he published in 1880. Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman wrote "Edgar A. Poe and his Critics" (1859); William Fearing Gill (q.v.) refuted certain statements of Griswold in "The Life of Edgar Allan Poe" (1876), and George E. Woodbury wrote "Edgar Allan Poe," for the



"American Men of Letters" (1885). The Baltimore school teachers erected a monument to Poe, 1875, and the actors of the United States placed a memorial in the Metropolitan museum in 1885, Edwin Booth and William Winter officiating. The Poe Memorial association unveiled a bust of Poe by Zolnay at University of Virginia, October, 1899, William Fearing Gill, Hamilton W. Mabie and Robert Burns Wilson assisting, and a cenotaph erected in his memory was unveiled in Baltimore, Md., October, 1899. His name received thirty-eight votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1849.

POE, Orlando Metcalf, soldier, was born in Navarre, Ohio, March 7, 1832. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1856 and was assigned to the corps of topographical engineers. He served on the survey of the northern lakes, 1856-61, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 7, 1856, and 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1860. He engaged in organizing volunteers in Ohio, 1861, and was chief topographical engineer, department of the Ohio, May 13, to July 15, 1861, taking part in the action of Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861. He was a member of the staff of General McClellan, at Washington, D.C., July-September, 1861; appointed colonel of 2d Michigan volunteers, Sept. 16, 1861, and commanded his regiment in the defences of Washington, 1861-62; in the Army of the Potomac, March-June, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. He was in the Northern Virginia campaign, Aug.-Sept., 1862, commanding the 3d brigade, Kearny's division, Heintzleman's corps, in the battle of Manassas, Aug. 29, 1862; was engaged in the defences of Washington, D.C., Sept.-Oct., 1862; in the Maryland campaign, Oct.-Nov., 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, in the Rappahannock campaign, taking part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and he commanded his division, Feb.-April, 1863. He was promoted captain, U.S.A., March 3, 1863, and was chief engineer of the central district of Kentucky, April-June, 1863; chief engineer of the 23rd army corps, June-Sept., 1863, and chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio, Sept.-Dec., 1863. He was assistant engineer of the military division of the Mississippi, Dec., 1863-April, 1864, and chief engineer of Sherman's army, April, 1864-June, 1865. He was brevetted major, July 6, 1864, for services at the siege of Knoxville; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 1, 1864, for gallantry at the capture of Atlanta; colonel, Dec. 21, 1864, for services in the capture of Savannah, brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the Carolina campaign. After the war he was engineer

secretary of the W.D. lighthouse board, 1865-70; was commissioned major, March 7, 1867, and constructed the light house on Spectacle reef, Lake Huron in 1870-73. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. William S. Sherman, 1873-84, and had charge of the river and harbor works from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1882 and colonel in 1888. He was chief engineer of the Northwest district and was inspecting the great lock at Sault de Ste. Marie, where he was fatally injured. He died at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 2, 1895.

POINDEXTER, George, senator, was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1779. His parents, who were of Huguenot descent, died in his early youth and he was educated for the law. He practised in Milton, Va., 1800-02, and in 1802 removed to Mississippi Territory, where he continued in the practice of the law and became a popular politician of the Jeffersonian school. In 1803, as attorney-general of the territory, he was called upon to prosecute Aaron Burr, who was arrested by the U.S. authorities in the territory. This led to a challenge from and duel with Abijah Hunt, a friend of Burr, Poinexter killing his adversary. He was a member of the territorial legislature, 1805-07; a delegate to the 10th, 11th, and 12th congresses, 1807-13, and U.S. judge for the district of Mississippi, 1813-19. He served as a volunteer-aide to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, was a member of the Mississippi constitutional convention of 1817, and was chairman of the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the newly admitted state. He was the first representative from the state in the 15th congress, 1817-19, where he defended the military and political course of General Jackson. He was governor of Mississippi, 1819-21; continued his law practice in Jackson, Miss., 1821-30, and in 1830 was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert H. Adams, and when the legislature met he was elected to fill out the term expiring March 3, 1835. In the senate he transferred his allegiance from Jackson to Calhoun and voted for Henry Clay's resolution of censure of President Jackson. In 1835, failing to receive political favor in Mississippi, he removed to Louisville, Ky. He was commissioned by President Tyler to investigate frauds in the New York Custom house. He is the author of *Revised Code of the Laws of Mississippi* (1824). He died in Jackson, Sept. 5, 1853.

POINSETT, Joel Roberts, cabinet officer, was born in Charleston, S.C. March 2, 1779. He attended school at Charleston; Greenfield, Conn., and in London, England; studied medicine at Edinburgh; entered the Military school at Woolwich, England, and in 1800 returned to

Charleston and studied law, his father persuading him against entering the army. He again visited Europe, and was offered a commission in the Russian army by the Czar, which he declined. On his return to the United States he was proposed as quartermaster-general of the U.S. army, but upon Secretary Eustis objecting, President Madison withdrew his name and sent him to South America to investigate the condition of the people fighting for independence from Spain, with a view of establishing friendly relations with the revolutionists. While he was in Chili, several American merchant vessels in both the ports of Peru and Chili were seized by the Spanish authorities of Peru, the people having news of a war between the United States and Spain. Mr. Poinsett was furnished by the republican authorities of Chili with a small army with which he recaptured the merchantmen. He was obliged to return to the United States across the Andes, being prevented by the British naval authorities at Valparaiso from embarking by sea, and he arrived home after the declaration. He was a representative for several years in the state legislature, and in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821-25. In congress he advocated the policy of recognition of the rights of struggling republics in South America. He was sent to Mexico by President Monroe on a special mission in 1822, and was U.S. minister to Mexico during the entire administration of J. Q. Adams. He opposed nullification and during the attempted revolution organized a military company in Charleston, which was supplied by order of President Jackson with arms and ammunition from the government stores in Charleston. He was secretary of war in the cabinet of President Van Buren, 1837-41, and upon the expiration of his term of office retired to private life. He was devoted to science and literary pursuits, and made valuable observations and collections of natural history specimens which he presented to different scientific societies. The *Poinsetta pulcherrima*, an indigenous Mexican flower, was named in his honor on his introducing it into the United States. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1825. He founded the Academy of Fine Arts in Charleston, S.C. In 1887 Capt. W. A. Courtenay (q.v.) presented to the city of Charleston a portrait of Mr. Poinsett, painted by Jarvis. He is the author of: *Notes on Mexico, made in 1822 with an Historical Sketch of the Revolution* (1824). He died in Statesburg, S.C., Dec. 12, 1851.

POLAND, Luke Potter, senator, was born in Westford, Vt., Nov. 1, 1815; son of Luther and Nancy (Potter) Poland. His father, a carpenter, removed from Brookfield, Mass., to Westford, Vt., in 1814, and was a representative in the state legis-

lature. Luke Potter Poland attended the public schools and the academy at Jericho until 1832; was a clerk in a country store in Waterville; worked on his father's farm and in the saw mill; taught school at Morrystown Vt., for one winter, and studied law in the office of Samuel A. Willard. He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and practised in Waterville. He was register of probate for Lamoille county, 1839-40; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1843, and state attorney for Lamoille county, 1844-45. He was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Free Soil ticket in 1848, a judge of the state supreme court, 1848-60, and chief justice, 1860-66. He removed to St. Johnsbury, and on the death of Senator Jacob Collamer in 1865 was chosen by the legislature to fill the unexpired term, terminating March 3, 1867. He was a representative in the 40th-43d congresses, 1867-75; was a member of the judiciary committee; had charge of the bankruptcy bill, securing its passage, and obtained the passage June 3, 1874, of the act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States. He was chairman of the committee to investigate the Kuklux outrages; chairman of the Credit Mobilier investigating committee, and chairman of the special committee to investigate the troubles in Arkansas, his report being in direct antagonism to the views of President Grant. He was chairman of the state delegation to the Republican national convention of 1876, declined to permit the use of his name for vice-president and secured the nomination of William A. Wheeler. He was a representative from St. Johnsbury in the state legislature in 1878, and in 1882 he unsuccessfully contested Senator Morrill's seat in the U. S. senate. He was a Republican representative from the second district of Vermont in the 48th congress, 1883-85, by 804 majority. He was twice married: first, Jan. 12, 1838, to Martha Smith, daughter of Dr. William Page of Waterville; she died in April, 1854, and he was married, secondly, to Adelia H. Page, her sister. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1857, and that of LL.D. in 1861. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont, 1870-88, and the founder of the Westford scholarship in honor of his native town. He died in Waterville, Vt., July 2, 1887.

POLK, Charles, governor of Delaware, was born near Bridgeville, Sussex county, Del., Nov. 14, 1788; son of Charles, and grandson of Charles Polk. His father died when he was a boy, and he studied law under Kensey Johns, but never practised. He represented Sussex county in the state legislature in 1813 and 1815, removed to Kent county, Del., in 1816, and subsequently represented that county in the state legislature.

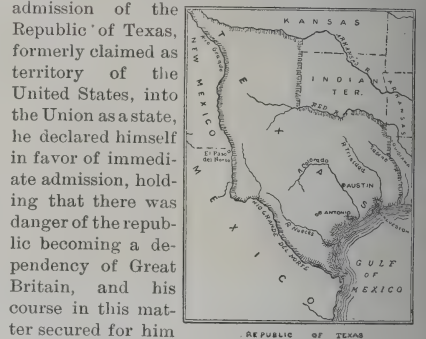
He was Federalist governor of Delaware, succeeding David Hazzard, 1827-30; president of the state constitutional convention, 1831; a member of the state senate, 1832, and its president in 1836, when by the death of Gov. Caleb P. Bennett, he again became governor and served through that year. He was made register of wills for Kent county in 1843, and was appointed collector of the port of Wilmington by



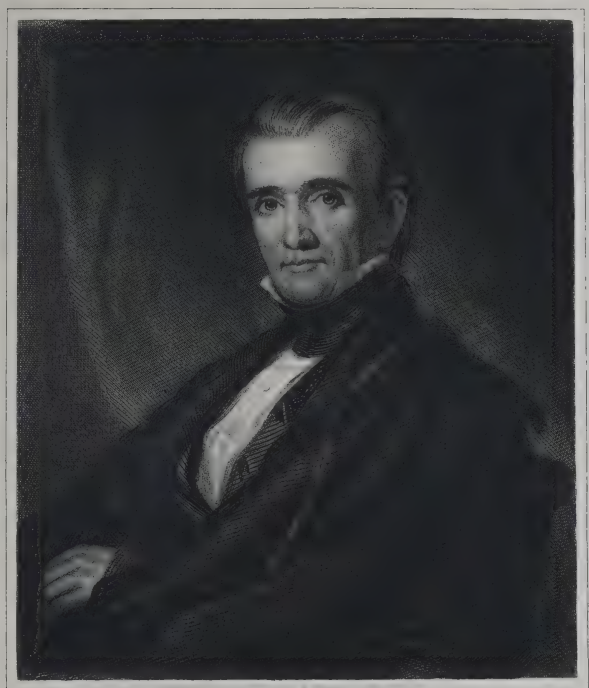
President Taylor in 1849. He was married to Mary Purnell of Berlin, Ind., and of their sons, William A. Polk was register of wills in Kent county, and Dr. Charles G. Polk was assistant surgeon, U. S. A. Governor Polk died near Milford, Kent county, Del., Oct. 27, 1857.

POLK, James Knox, eleventh president of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Nov. 2, 1795; son of Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk; grandson of Ezekiel Polk and of Capt. James Knox, an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war; grand-nephew of Col. Thomas Polk (q.v.), and a descendant of Robert Polk (or Pollock), who came from Ross county, Donegal, Ireland, to Maryland about 1660. James Knox Polk removed with his father in 1806 to Maury county, Tennessee, and assisted his father on the farm and in land surveying. He attended school in Maury county, but ill health caused his removal and he obtained employment in a store. This occupation soon proved distasteful, and after continuing his studies under a private tutor he entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated with the Latin salutatory and high standing in mathematics, A.B., 1818, A.M., 1822. He studied law with Felix Grundy at Nashville, Tenn., 1819-20, was admitted to the bar at Columbia, Tenn., in 1820, and began practice in Columbia, where he attained prominence. He entered politics as a stump-speaker and was chief clerk in the state senate. He was married in 1824 to Sarah Childress (q.v.). He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1823-25, and secured the passage of a law prohibiting duelling in the state. He was a representative from the Duck River district in the 19th-25th congresses, 1825-39; and his maiden speech in the house was in support of the proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the election of President and Vice-President by popular vote. He opposed the appropriation for the Panama mission, as tending to invite the hostility of Spain, and was placed on the committee of foreign affairs in 1827. He was chairman of the committee to provide for the anticipated distribution of the surplus in the U.S. treasury after the payment of the national

debt, and in his report denied the constitutional right of congress to use this surplus for internal improvements and proposed a reduction of the tariff so as merely to meet the public debt and current expenses. He was a member of the ways and means committee, and as chairman of the committee in 1833 opposed the continuance of the patronage of the government to the Bank of the United States and upon the removal of the national deposits by President Jackson in October, 1833, he supported the action of the administration. He was defeated for speaker of the house in 1834, but was elected in December, 1835, and served until March 4, 1839. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of the state of Tennessee in 1838, and upon the expiration of his term in congress, March 3, 1839, he entered upon the canvass. His opponent, Newton Cannon (q.v.), was then governor, and after a spirited contest, Polk was elected by 2500 majority, and was inaugurated, Oct. 14, 1839. He was again a candidate for governor in 1841 and in 1843, but was both times defeated by his Whig opponent, James C. Jones. He was proposed by the legislatures of Tennessee and several other states as a suitable candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1840, and received one electoral vote from Tennessee in 1841. During the controversy in 1844, arising from the proposed



admission of the Republic of Texas, formerly claimed as territory of the United States, into the Union as a state, he declared himself in favor of immediate admission, holding that there was danger of the republic becoming a dependency of Great Britain, and his course in this matter secured for him the nomination for President by the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, May 27, 1844, with George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania for Vice-President. After an exciting canvass the Democratic electoral ticket received 1,337,243 votes; that for Clay and Frelinghuysen receiving 1,299,068 votes, while the Liberty party ticket, Birney and Morris, received 62,300 popular votes. In the electoral college of 1845 Polk and Dallas received 170 votes to 105 votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen. He was inaugurated, March 4, 1845, and immediately named his cabinet, composed of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, secretary of state; Robert J. Walker of Mississippi, secretary



James K. Polk

of the treasury; William L. Marcy of New York, secretary of war; George Bancroft of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy; Cave Johnson of Tennessee, postmaster-general, and John Y. Mason of Virginia, attorney-general. The only changes in the cabinet during the administration were in the navy department, where Mr. Bancroft was



THE WHITE HOUSE, 1823.

succeeded in 1846 by John Y. Mason, and in the attorney-general's office, where Mr. Mason was succeeded in 1846 by Nathan Clifford of Maine, who was in turn succeeded in 1848 by Isaac Toucey of Connecticut. The President appointed as U.S. minister to Great Britain, Louis McLane of Maryland, who resigned, Aug. 18, 1846, and was succeeded by George Bancroft. John L. Martin of North Carolina was made U.S. chargé d'affaires at Paris, and was succeeded in 1847 by Richard Rush of Pennsylvania as U.S. minister. William H. Stiles of Georgia served as chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Austria; Ralph I. Ingersoll of Connecticut as U.S. minister to Russia, resigning in 1848 and being succeeded by Arthur P. Bagby of Alabama; Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina as U.S. minister to Spain, and John Slidell of Louisiana, U.S. minister to Mexico. During President Polk's administration he appointed the following justices of the U.S. supreme court: Samuel Nelson of New York and Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire in 1845, and Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania in 1846. In the President's first annual message to congress, Dec. 2, 1845, he declared that any attempt on the part of Mexico to interfere in the matter of the annexation of Texas to the United States would be resented by the government; recommended the speedy settlement of the Oregon boundary question; called the attention of congress to the importance of modifying and reducing the rates of duty imposed by the tariff laws, and recommended that a constitutional treasury be created for the safe keeping of the public money. On Dec. 20, 1845, John Slidell, U.S. minister to Mexico, was apprised that the Mexican government could not receive a minister from the United States, and on Jan. 13, 1846, an order was issued to Gen. Zachary Taylor, directing him to advance toward the Rio Grande and to be ready for an open act of hostility. Taylor reached Point Isabel,

Jan. 24, 1846, where he was met by a deputation who protested against his advance into the country. This he ignored, however, and on March 28, 1846, he took position opposite Matamoras on the Rio Grande. On April 24, learning that the Mexicans were crossing the river above his camp, he sent Captain Thornton with a company of dragoons to reconnoiter. Thornton, however, fell into the hands of a large force of Mexicans, and his whole company was either killed or imprisoned. This was the first engagement of the war, and on May 11, 1846, the President issued his "Mexican war message," calling on twelve states and the District of Columbia for 23,000 volunteers, asking for a loan of \$10,000,000 to carry on the war, and for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to be used in an amicable settlement of difficulties with Mexico by arbitration. Congress passed an act, May



13, 1846, declaring war with Mexico. General Taylor, meanwhile, was attacked at Palo Alto, and although greatly outnumbered, defeated the Mexicans under General Arista, and on May 9, followed this up by a victory at Resaca de la Palma, which drove Arista across the Rio Grande into Mexico. On Sept. 5 he moved toward Monterey; on the 21st the attack on the place began, and on the 24th the Mexicans capitulated, and Taylor took possession of the city. The conquest of California and New Mexico was begun in May, 1846, by the Army of the West under Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, and on Aug. 18, 1846, the army reached Santa Fé, which immediately capitulated without defence, and Kearny declared New Mexico a territory of the United States. In January, 1847, an insurrection took place in New Mexico, and Governor Bent and other officers of the government were murdered, Jan. 19, 1847, by Mexicans and Puebla Indians, but it was put down after a fight at Puebla de Saos by the army under Col. Sterling Price, who had the leaders of the insurrection convicted of treason. President Polk, however, ordered their liberation. In the President's second annual message, Dec. 8, 1846, he set forth clearly the causes and responsibility for the war with Mexico, and favored the further prosecution of the war, arguing that California, New Mexico, and a considerable territory west of the Rio Grande had been conquered, and that any

response to the Mexican proposition to treat, at this time, "involved the abandonment of all this territory." He also publicly proposed extending the Missouri compromise line across to the Pacific, but the adjustment did not pass congress. He favored the settlement of the slavery question in California by the people of that territory, and the annexation of Cuba by purchase from Spain. In June, 1846, a bill was passed in the house for the repeal of the obnoxious tariff of 1842, but it was tied in the senate and the vote of Mr. Dallas, the vice-president, became necessary for the decision. The bill finally passed, June 28, 1846, establishing a new tariff to produce a revenue necessary to meet the expenses of the government only. At the beginning of Polk's administration, a thorough system of internal improvements was favored by congress, but was not approved of by him, and he vetoed the bill for the improvement of harbors and rivers, Aug. 3, 1846, and again, Dec. 15, 1847. Congress having determined vigorously to prosecute the war with Mexico, General Scott with 10,000 men landed at Vera Cruz under cover of the fleet of Commodore David Conner, March 9, 1847, and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa was bombarded by the naval fleet, then under Commodore M. C. Perry, in co-operation with the army which had entrenched and laid siege to the city. The bombardment ended with the capitulation of the city, March 29, 1847. Scott's victorious army then took up the march to the city of Mexico, and after fighting several desperate battles *en route*, the Stars and Stripes were planted in the capital city, Sept. 13-14, 1847, and peace soon resulted with a treaty that defined the boundary between the two republics. Then followed the agitation of the question of slavery in the newly acquired territory, which was raised by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, who on behalf of the Whigs and northern Democrats offered an amendment to the U.S. constitution, prohibiting slavery in any such territory. The passage of this bill was secured in the house, but it was sent to the senate too late to be acted upon. The Oregon boundary question now caused a dispute with England, and the Democratic national convention of 1844 demanded the occupation of Oregon up to the line of the 54°40' north latitude, regardless of consequences. The President issued the required twelve months' notice to Great Britain, and negotiations followed, resulting in a compromise, Great Britain yielding her claim to the territory between the 49th parallel and the Columbia river. The treaty was signed, June 15, 1846, and Oregon became a free state. During President Polk's administration congress adopted, on his recommendation, the public warehousing system; the 35th article of the treaty with Grenada was ratified, June 10, 1848;

the postal treaty with Great Britain was negotiated, Dec. 15, 1848, and commercial treaties were formed with the secondary states of Germany. At the close of his term of office he refused to become a candidate for renomination, his health, never rugged, having been undermined by his labors as President, and he retired to his home near Nashville. He was a trustee of the University of Nashville, *ex-officio*, 1837-41, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1845. He died in Nashville, Tenn., June 15, 1849.

POLK, Leonidas, first bishop of Louisiana and 33d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Raleigh, N.C., April 10, 1806; son of Gen. William (q.v.) and Sarah (Hawkins) Polk. He matriculated at the University of North Carolina in 1821, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy as brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery in 1827. He resigned his commission, Dec. 1, 1827, in order to study for the Protestant Episcopal ministry; was ordained deacon in 1830, priest in 1831; was assistant rector of the Monumental church, Richmond, Va., 1831-32, and rector of St. Peter's church, Columbia, Tenn., 1833-38. He was clerical deputy to the general convention of the P.E. church, 1834-35; served on the standing committee of the diocese in 1835, and was consecrated 1st missionary bishop of Arkansas, Dec. 9, 1838, by Bishops Meade of Virginia; Smith of Kentucky; McIlvaine of Ohio, and Otey of Tennessee. The charge comprised the dioceses of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the Episcopal missions in Texas. In 1841 he was chosen first bishop of Louisiana. He was one of the founders of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1860, and in 1861 joined the Confederate army as major-general. He commanded the territory from the mouth of the Red river to Cairo, on the Ohio, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., and engaged in constructing elaborate fortifications at New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Columbus, Ky., Island No. 10, and Memphis, transferring his headquarters to Columbus, Sept. 4, 1861. He commanded the Confederate troops in the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861; joined Johnston's and Beauregard's army at Corinth, Miss., and commanded the 1st army corps in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862, and the siege of Corinth, Miss., April-May, 1862. He commanded the Army of the Mississippi in the invasion of Kentucky, and at the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, and the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi in the Confederate retreat from Kentucky. He was pro-



moted lieutenant-general in October, 1862, and commanded the right wing of the Army of Tennessee at the battle of Stone's river, Dec. 31, 1862. In the Chickamauga campaign, through his



L. Polk.

alleged disobedience of General Bragg's orders, the Federal army was allowed to escape at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and he was relieved of his command and ordered to Atlanta. He later declined President Davis's offer of re-instatement. He commanded the paroled Confederate prisoners at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and in Sep-

tember, 1863, succeeded General Joseph E. Johnston to the command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. His army combined with General Johnston's in the opposition of Sherman's march to Atlanta, Ga. He was mortally wounded by a cannon shot during the action of Pine Mountain, Ga. General Polk received the honorary degree of D.D. from Columbia college in 1838, and that of LL.D. elsewhere. He died on the battle-field of Pine Mountain, Ga., June 14, 1864; was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Ga., and in 1902 a monument to his memory was erected on the spot where he fell.

POLK, Lucius Eugene, soldier, was born in Salisbury, N.C., July 10, 1833; son of Dr. William Julius Polk of Columbia, Tenn., and grandson of General William Polk (q.v.). He was liberally educated; was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1852, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army as 1st lieutenant in Captain Patrick R. Cleburne's company, afterward known as the 1st Arkansas. He took part in the capture of Fort Smith; the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, where the regiment was cut to pieces, and assumed command of his company and led them during the two days' fight. He was promoted colonel; was commended for gallantry in General Hardee's official report; served under General Kirby Smith in the Kentucky campaign, and was wounded at Richmond, Ky., and at Perryville. He was promoted brigadier-general, December, 1862, and commanded the 1st (Cleburne) brigade, 2d division, Hardee's corps, in the battle of Stone's river, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23, 1863; Ringgold Gap, Nov. 27, 1863, where he captured three Union flags, and at New Hope Church, Ga., May 25, 1864, where he was

wounded and crippled for life. He returned to his plantation in Maury county, Tenn. He married his cousin, Sallie Moore Polk, and of their children, Rufus King Polk (q.v.) was a representative in the 56th and 57th congresses. General Polk was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884, and a representative in the state senate in 1887. He died near "West Brook," Tenn., Dec. 1, 1893.

POLK, Rufus King, representative, was born in Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1866; son of General Lucius Eugene (q.v.) and Sally Moore (Polk) Polk. He prepared for college at Webb's academy, Culleoka, Tenn., and was graduated from Lehigh university, B.S., 1887, M.E., 1888. He was married in 1892 to Isabella, daughter of Isaac K. and Emma (Porter) Grier of Danville, Pa. He engaged in business as general manager of the North Branch Steel company, Danville, Pa., until 1896, when the firm of Howe and Polk, manufacturers of iron and steel, was formed. He served in the Spanish war as 1st lieutenant in the 12th Pennsylvania volunteers, 1898; was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, 1900, and a representative from the seventeenth district of Pennsylvania in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899-1902, declining renomination to the 58th congress in 1902. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, State of North Carolina Chapter. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1902.

POLK, Sarah Childress, wife of President Polk, was born near Murfreesborough, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1803; daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Childress. She attended the Moravian institute, Salem, N.C., and was married in 1824 to James Knox Polk, who was then clerk of the state senate of Tennessee. In 1824 he was elected a representative in congress, and Mrs. Polk accompanied him to Washington. She became a member of the Presbyterian church in 1834. Upon her husband's inauguration as President of the United States in 1845, she devoted herself entirely to the social

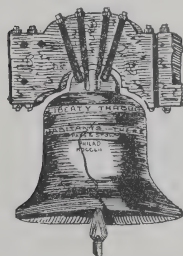


Sarah C. Polk

duties incident to her position as mistress of the White House. At her weekly receptions, which were largely attended, she introduced several radical changes, notably, the absence of refreshments and the discontinuance of dancing. Notwithstanding these innovations in social cus-

toms, she was extremely popular. She had no children. Upon the death of her husband in 1849, she removed to "Polk Place," Nashville, Tenn. The United States government granted her a pension of \$5,000 per annum. She died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1891.

POLK, Thomas, patriot, was born in Maryland, about 1732; son of William Polk, and grandson of Robert Pollock, who came from Ross, county Donegal, Ireland, in 1659, and settled in Delaware, Md., in 1660, changing his name to Polk. William Polk removed to Pennsylvania in 1753, and Thomas, after visiting points in Maryland and Virginia, settled in Mecklenburg county, N.C., where he became an extensive landowner; was chosen a member of the provincial assembly in 1769, and in 1771 obtained the passage of an act to establish Queen's college at Charlotte, N.C. He was a mover among the Scotch-Irish of Mecklenburg county, toward the renouncing of all allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. They passed a resolve to set up a government for themselves, May 20, 1775, and he was authorized to issue a call for a convention whenever he deemed it advisable. After the drafting of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, of which he was a framer and signer, he is said to have read the document from the steps of the court house. He was a member of the committee that prepared a plan for securing the internal peace and safety of the provinces, Aug. 24, 1775, and in 1776 he was appointed captain of the North Carolina company, that was detailed to convey the "Liberty Bell" from Philadelphia to Al-



lentown, Pa., on the approach of the British. He was appointed colonel of a battalion of minute men in the Salisbury district, and with 700 militia he reinforced General Andrew Williamson at Ninety-Six. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th regiment, April 4, 1776, and joined the army under Washington. He was with General Benjamin Lincoln at Charleston, S.C., in November, 1779, and after the fall of that place was appointed commissary-general for North Carolina and commissary of purchase for the army, which position he resigned in 1780 on account of a disagreement with General Gates. He was later appointed by General Greene district commissary, and after the battle at Cowans Ford, he was offered the command of the militia of Salisbury district, with the rank of brigadier-general; but the appointment was not confirmed by the governor and his council, and in May, 1781, he

was superseded. After the war he purchased land warrants from the soldiers of the disbanded army, who had received them in payment of services, and thus he largely increased his estates. He died in Charlotte, N.C., in 1793.

POLK, Truett, senator, was born in Sussex county, Del., May 29, 1811. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1845; studied law at home and in the law department of Yale college; resided in Delaware, 1832-35; engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis, Mo., 1835-56 and 1865-76; was a member of the Missouri constitutional convention in 1845; a presidential elector in 1848; Democratic governor of Missouri, 1857; U.S. senator, 1857-62, and on Jan. 10, 1862, was expelled for disloyalty, having already served as an officer in the Confederate government. He was a prisoner of war in 1864, and judge in the military courts of the department of Mississippi, 1864-65. He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 16, 1876.

POLK, William, patriot, was born in Mecklenburg county, N.C., July 9, 1758; son of Col. Thomas Polk (q.v.). He attended Queen's college, Charlotte, N.C., leaving on the outbreak of the Revolution to join the patriot army as 2d lieutenant, 3d S.C. regiment. He commanded a detachment in various fights with the Tories in South Carolina, in one of which he was wounded; became major of the 9th N.C. regiment, Nov. 26, 1776; joined Washington's army, and served at Brandywine and Germantown, being severely wounded at the latter. He was subsequently deprived of his command through consolidation and served on the staffs of Gen. Richard Caswell in the battle of Camden, and Gen. William Davidson in North Carolina, who sent him to Governor Jefferson at Williamsburg, Va., in 1780, to secure Virginia troops to aid in the defense of North and South Carolina against the British and Tories. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 4th S.C. cavalry, in 1781, serving at Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8, 1781, and remaining under Gen. Thomas Sumter until the close of the war. He was appointed surveyor-general of the middle district of North Carolina, and resided at French Lick Fort, the site of Nashville, Tenn., 1783-86. He was sent from Davidson county as a member of the house of commons of North Carolina, 1784-86, and from Mecklenburg county, 1786-91, and was made supervisor of internal revenues for the district of North Carolina by President Washington in 1791, which office he held until 1808. He was a stockholder of the State Bank of North Carolina, a director, 1811-19, and its president for some years. He declined the appointment by President Madison of brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 25, 1812, on account of his opposition to the policy of the administration. In 1824, as a commissioner from North Carolina, he welcomed Lafayette to Amer-

ica. He was the owner of 100,000 acres of land in Tennessee, and Samuel Polk, the father of President Polk, was his agent. Jacob Johnson, the father of President Johnson, was a porter in his bank, and President Andrew Jackson received large tracts of valuable lands in Tennessee through his friendly advice. He was twice married: first to Griselda Gilchrist, a native of Scotland; and secondly, to Sarah, daughter of Col. Philemon Hawkins. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and at the time of his death was the last surviving field officer of the North Carolina line. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 4, 1834.

POLK, William Hawkins, representative, was born in Maury county, Tenn., May 24, 1815; son of Samuel and Jane (Knox) Polk, and brother of President James K. Polk. He was a student at the University of North Carolina, 1832-33; was

graduated from East Tennessee college; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began practice in Columbia, Tenn. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1842-45; chargé d'affaires at Naples, 1845-47; negotiated a treaty with the Two Sicilies, and resigned, Aug. 31, 1847, to take part in the war with Mexico. He was thereupon commis-

sioned major of the 3d dragoons and served in the army in Mexico until July 20, 1848. He was a delegate to the Nashville convention in 1850, and a Democratic representative in the 32d congress, 1851-53. He was married first to a Miss Corse of New York, and secondly, July 14, 1854, to Lucy E. Williams of Warren county, N. C. He opposed the secession movement in Tennessee in 1861, and joined the Union party. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.

POLK, William Mecklenburg, physician, was born at Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1844; son of the Right Rev. Leonidas Polk (q.v.). He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute with the class of 1861 by special act of the faculty, for services in the army. He was a member of the body of students that left with Professor Thomas Jonathan Jackson immediately after the secession of Virginia, and acted as drill corps for the Virginia state troops. He was assigned as drill-master under Gen. Zollicoffer, was promoted 2d lieutenant in Bankhead's battery, at Columbus, Ky., and 1st lieutenant

in Scott's battery in 1862. He was appointed assistant chief of artillery in his father's corps in 1863, and also captain in the adjutant and inspector-general's department, Army of the Tennessee, in March, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Columbus, Ky., New Madrid, Shiloh-Corinth, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga; in the Meridian, Atlanta and Tennessee campaigns, and in the surrender at Meridian in May, 1865. He studied medicine at the University of Louisiana, 1867-68, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1899. He practised in New York city from 1869; was professor of therapeutics and clinical medicine at Bellevue college, 1875-79, and became professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1879. He was connected with several hospitals as surgeon, and a member of several important medical societies at home and abroad. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of the South in 1893, and he was appointed dean and medical director of the medical department of Cornell university in 1898. He is the author of: *Biography of Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General*, and many contributions to medical journals.

POLLARD, Josephine, author, was born in New York city, about 1842. She received a superior education; was editorial writer on the *Sunday School Times* from its foundation, and was connected with the Methodist Book Concern for twenty years, having charge of a publication issued for the benefit of the Negroes in the South. She is the author of various hymns, including *Outside the Gate*. Her other writings include: *The Gypsy Books* (1873-74); *A Piece of Silver* (1876); *Decorative Sisters* (1881); *Elfyn Land*, poems (1882); *Gellivör* (1882); *The Boston Tea-Party* (1882); *Songs of Bird Life* (1885); *Vagrant Verses* (1887); *The Home Book* (with John H. Vincent, 1887); *Favorite Birds*, and *what Poets Sing of Them* (1888). She died in New York city, Aug. 15, 1892.

POLLOCK, James, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Milton, Pa., Sept. 11, 1810; son of William and Sarah (Wilson) Pollock; grandson of Samuel and Margaret Pollock, and of Fleming and Margaret (Bainbridge) Wilson, and a descendant of Scotch emigrants, who came from Londonderry, Belfast and county Antrim, Ireland, in 1732 and landed at Chester, Pa. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834; studied law under Samuel Hepburn of Milton, Pa., 1831-33, and practised in Milton, 1833-61. He was married, Dec. 19, 1837, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel and Edith (Miller) Hepburn. He was elected district attorney of Northumberland county in 1835; was a Whig



William H. Polk

representative in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1844-49, and on June 23, 1848, introduced in congress the subject of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast and was made chairman of the special committee rendering the first



report favorable to the project. He was president judge of the eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania, 1850-54, and was governor of the state, 1854-58. During his administration, he succeeded in greatly reducing the state debt, and on the outbreak of the financial crisis of 1857 he restored public confidence by calling an extra session of the legislature, which passed a bill, Oct. 13, 1857, providing for the "resumption of specie payments by state banks." He was a member of the Washington compromise convention of 1860; director of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia, 1861-66 and 1869-79, and obtained the approval of Secretary Chase to stamping on national coins the motto "In God we trust." He was superintendent of the U.S. mint, 1873-80. He was naval officer of Philadelphia, 1880-84, and engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia, 1884-90. He was appointed federal chief supervisor of elections in April, 1885. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1855, and by Jefferson college in 1857. He died at Lock Haven, Pa., April 19, 1890.

POLLOCK, Oliver, patriot, was born in Ireland in 1737; son of Jarit Pollock, who came with his family to Carlisle, Pa., about 1760. In 1762 Oliver migrated to Havana, Cuba, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He removed to New Orleans in 1768, and established a coasting and foreign trade. In 1769, when Alexander O'Reilly, governor-general of Cuba, was made governor of the province, and his troops needed provisions, Mr. Pollock placed a cargo of flour at their disposal at a moderate price, and for his generosity ever afterward enjoyed a free trade there. He was commercial agent of the United States at New Orleans, 1777-83, and in 1779 fitted out the captured British ship *West Florida* under American colors and afterward sent the vessel to assist in the capture of Mobile, Ala. He secured gunpowder from the Spanish store in New Orleans, and by forwarding it to Gen. George Rogers Clark aided materially in the success of his campaign in Illinois. He borrowed

for the state of Virginia \$65,000 from France and for the secret committee of congress \$70,000 from the royal treasury of Spain in 1778, but when he made drafts on this account on the treasury the secretary failed to honor his demands, and he appealed unsuccessfully to congress several times for aid. In May, 1783, he was appointed U.S. agent at Havana, Cuba, was taken prisoner, and all his gold and other property was seized by order of the Spanish governor in May, 1784, for the debts of the United States, and for eighteen months he remained in custody, all communication between him and the United States being cut off. He was released on parole on the arrival of Governor Galvez, and returned to the United States in 1785, where he was awarded \$90,000 with interest to cover the Spanish claim, but there was no money in the treasury to pay the debt. He resumed business in New Orleans, and in 1790 was enabled to pay all the claims of Spain against the United States government. He purchased and settled on property in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1792, and that year received \$108,605 from the United States on account of the claim. He was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in congress in 1797, 1804 and 1806, and in 1800 was an inmate of the debtors' prison in Philadelphia. He removed to Baltimore, Md., in 1806, and in 1815 to Pinckneyville, Miss., where he spent the rest of his life. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Hibernian society of Philadelphia. He was married, first, in 1765, to Margaret O'Brien, and secondly, Nov. 2, 1805, to Winifred, widow of Daniel Deady of Baltimore, Md. He died in Pinckneyville, Miss., Dec. 17, 1823.

POLLOCK, Pinckney Daniel, educator, was born in Houston county, Ga., Nov. 22, 1859; son of James Greenberry and Nancy (Brunson) Pollock; grandson of Almarine and Liza (Woodard) Brunson and of Morris and Polly Watson Pollock. He was prepared for college at Armurchee academy, Chattooga county, Ga.; attended Mercer university, Macon, Ga., and was graduated from the University of Georgia, B.L., 1884. He continued his studies in the Universities of Paris and Berlin, 1889-91; taught school for several years; was superintendent of city schools, Newnan, Ga., 1891-93; professor of English,



MERCER UNIVERSITY.

Mercer university, 1893-96, and became president of the university in 1896, as successor to Dr. J. B. Gambrell, resigned; meanwhile, in 1894, declining the office of state superintendent of education for Georgia. He was married, Nov. 24, 1895, to Eva, daughter of George Cowan and Mary (Briscoe) Selman of Monroe, Ga. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the Georgia Baptist State convention in 1900, 1901 and 1902, and of the Georgia Baptist Education commission in 1901 and 1902. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Richmond college, Va., in 1893.

POMEROY, Benjamin, clergyman, was born in Suffield, Conn., Nov. 19, 1704; son of Joseph and Hannah (Seymour) Pomeroy; grandson of Medard and Experience (Woodward) Pomeroy of Northampton, Mass., and of Richard Seymour of Hartford, Conn., and great-grandson of Eltweed Pomeroy, who came from Devonshire, England, to Dorchester, Mass., about 1632; settled in Northampton, Mass., about 1635, and later removed to Windsor, Conn. Benjamin Pomeroy was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1733, A.M., 1736, and was one of the first Yale graduates to claim the Bishop Berkeley scholarship for the classics. He was married, Oct. 24, 1734, to Abigail, daughter of Ralph and Ruth (Huntington) Wheelock of Windham, Conn. He was ordained at Hebron, Conn., Dec. 16, 1735; was active in the revival of 1840, and after being tried for "disorderly conduct" in preaching at Stratford, was acquitted. At a second trial in 1744, he was found guilty and compelled to pay the costs of prosecution. About this time he preached in Colchester without consent from the resident minister, and this act cost him seven years' salary. He was chaplain in the British army during the French and Indian war, and in the Continental army during the Revolution. He was active in the establishment of the Indian Charity school, was a trustee of Dartmouth, 1769-84, and received the degree D.D. from there in 1774. He died in Hebron, Conn., Dec. 22, 1784.

POMEROY, Mark Mills, journalist, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1833; son of Hunt and Orlina Rebecca (White) Pomeroy, and a lineal descendant of the Pomeroy family of Devonshire, Eng. He was brought up by his maternal uncle, Seth Marvin White, a farmer and blacksmith near Elmira; attended the common schools, and in 1850 obtained employment in Corning, as an apprentice in the printing office of the *Journal*. In 1854 he established a printing office, and bought out an advertising paper, called the *Sun*, which became the Corning *Democrat* in 1855. In that year, removing to Athens, Pa., he started the *Gazette*, and the following year settled in Horicon, Dodge county, Wis., where he

established the *Argus*, and was appointed U.S. marshal for the state. He was city editor of the *Milwaukee Daily News*, 1858-59, and in 1859 engaged in newspaper and political work in Washington, D.C. In 1860 he purchased the *La Crosse Democrat*, in which he set forth the dangers to the government from increasing the national debt, and from the corruptions in political office. In 1868 he went to New York, where he established *Pomeroy's Democrat*, but as it conflicted with the Tweed Ring, he removed the publication to Chicago in 1873, where he joined the Greenback movement, and served as chairman of a committee appointed by the national convention held in Chicago to organize greenback clubs. He was married in 1876, to Emma Idalia Stinson of Michigan. In 1880 he went to Colorado for his health, engaging in the practice of law, and editing *The Great West*. He originated a scheme for tunnelling the Rocky Mountains, organizing the Atlantic-Pacific Railway Tunnel company with a capital of \$7,000,000; but after cutting for nearly a mile on each side of the mountains, he abandoned the project through failure to secure government aid. In 1887 he returned to New York city, where he conducted *Pomeroy's Advance Thought*, a monthly magazine, 1887-96. He is the author of: *Sense* (1868); *Nonsense* (1868); *Gold Dust* (1872); *Brick Dust* (1872); *Our Saturday Night* (1873); *Home Harmonies* (1874); *Perpetual Money* (1878). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 30, 1896.

POMEROY, Samuel Clarke, senator, was born in Southampton, Mass., Jan. 3, 1816. He attended Amherst college, Mass., and after residing for several years in New York city, returned to Southampton. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1852-53; was an organizer and the financial agent of the New England Emigrant Aid company, and in 1854 established a colony in Lawrence, Kan. He removed to Atchison, Kan., and was elected mayor of the city in 1859; was a member of the Free State convention that met in Lawrence in 1859, and during the famine in Kansas, 1860-61, he was president of the relief committee. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860, and a Republican U.S. senator from Kansas, 1861-73. By reason of his advocacy of subsidy measures while in congress, charges of bribery were preferred against him in 1873, and he was defeated for re-election that year, but after a careful investigation the charges were not sustained. He resided in Washington, D.C., for several years and died in Whitinsville, Mass., Aug. 27, 1891.

POMEROY, Seth, soldier, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1706. He was a gunsmith in his youth and became a captain in the colonial militia in 1744. He held the rank of

major in the militia, engaged in the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and had command of a body of gunsmiths, who drilled the spikes from cannon captured there. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1755, and on the death of Ephraim Williams succeeded him to the command of the regiment, which he led against the French and Indians at Lake George. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress, 1774-75; was elected a general officer in the Provincial army in October, 1774, and brigadier-general in February, 1775, and joined the Patriot army under Gen. Artemas Ward at Cambridge, Mass., serving in the ranks in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was named as one of the eight brigadier-generals appointed by congress to the Continental army, but his appointment as senior officer caused some difficulty in the adjustment of rank and he retired to his farm. After the repulse of Washington in New York and New Jersey, he led a force of militia for his relief, but died suddenly in Peekskill, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1777.

POMEROY, Theodore Medad, representative, was born in Cayuga, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1824; son of the Rev. Medad and Lilly (Maxwell) Pomeroy; grandson of Timothy and Anna (Burt) Pomeroy and of Joshua and Esther (Bryant) Maxwell, and a descendant of Elihu Pomeroy, who came from England in 1632. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in Auburn, N.Y., 1846-70. He was married, Sept. 4, 1855, to Elizabeth Leitch, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Standart) Watson of Auburn, N.Y.; was district attorney of Cayuga county, N.Y., 1851-56; a member of the New York assembly, 1857; a Republican representative in the 37th-40th congresses, 1861-69, and was elected speaker of the house to succeed Schuyler Colfax, March 3, 1869. He was mayor of Auburn, N.Y., 1875-76; state senator, 1878-79; engaged in the banking business in Auburn, after 1870, and was first vice-president and general counsel of the American express company. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860 and 1876, and temporary chairman of the convention in 1876.

POND, Enoch, clergyman, was born in Wrentham, Mass., July 29, 1791; son of Elijah and Mary (Smith) Pond; grandson of Jacob and Sarah (Fales) Pond, and a descendant of Daniel (Dedham, Mass., 1652) and Abigail (Shepard) Pond. Enoch Pond was graduated from Brown, A.B., 1813, A.M., 1817, and ordained to the Congregational ministry, March 1, 1815. He was pastor at Ward, Mass., 1815-28, and editor of the *Spirit of the Pilgrims*, Boston, Mass., 1828-32. He was connected with the Bangor, Maine, Theological seminary as professor of systematic theology, 1832-56; professor of ecclesiastical history and lecturer on

pastoral duties, 1856-70; president of the institution, 1856-82, and professor emeritus, 1870-82. He was married, first, Aug. 28, 1814, to Wealthy Ann, daughter of William Hawes of Wrentham, Mass.; secondly, May 17, 1825, to Julia Ann, daughter of John Maltby of Northford, Conn., and thirdly, July 9, 1839, to Anne, daughter of Thaddeus and Anne (Smith) Mason of Dedham, Mass., and widow of John S. Pearson of Bangor, Me. Dartmouth conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1835. He edited John Norton's "Life of John Cotton" (1832), and is the author of memoirs of *President Samuel Davies* (1829), *Susanna Anthony* (1830), *Count Zinzendorf* (1839), *John Knox* (1886), and *The Rev. Harrison Fairfield* (1858); *Wickliffe and his Times* (1841); *Morning of the Reformation* (1842); *No Fellowship with Romanism* (1843); *The Mather Family* (1844); *Young Pastor's Guide* (1844); *The World's Salvation* (1845); *Pope and Pagan* (1846); *Probation* (1846); *Swedenborgianism Reviewed* (1846); *Plato* (1846); *Lives of Increase Mather and Sir William Phipps* (1847); *The Church* (1848); *The Ancient Church* (1851); *The Wreck and the Rescue* (1858); *Swedenborgianism Examined* (1861); *Sketches of the Theological History of New England* (1880). He died in Bangor, Maine, Jan. 21, 1882.

POND, Frederick Eugene, author, was born in Packwaukee, Wis., April 8, 1856; son of Simeon and Flora (Hotchkiss) Pond; grandson of William and Elvira (Forbes) Pond, and of Willis and Samantha Hotchkiss, and a descendant of Samuel Pond, a pioneer of Windsor, Conn., who died at Windsor, Conn., March 14, 1654. He attended the public schools of Montello, Wis.; was field editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm* in New York, 1881-86; associate editor of the *American Field* in Chicago, Ill., for six months in 1883, and editor of *Wildwood's Magazine* in Chicago, Ill., 1888-89, which was then merged into *Turf, Field and Farm*, and of which he became corresponding editor. He was married, June 22, 1892, to Frances Harriet, daughter of Frank and Harriet (Juneau) Fox, and a granddaughter of Samuel Juneau, founder of Milwaukee, Wis. He was editor of the *Sportsman's Review* at Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1897; was prominent in organizing the National Game and Fish Protective association in 1893, and was its secretary, 1893-96, and was one of the founders of the Wisconsin Sportsman's Association for the Protection of Fish and Game in 1874. He contributed to cyclopædias, and edited Frank Forester's works, including "Fugitive Sporting Sketches" (1879), "Sporting Scenes and Characters" (2 vols., 1880); also Isaac McLellan's "Poems of Rod and Gun" (1883), "Sportsman's Directory" (1892), "A Strike" (1897), and wrote an introduction to Frank Forester's "Poems" (1887). His

published works, written chiefly as "Will Wildwood," include: *Handbook for Young Sportsmen* (1876); *Memoirs of Eminent Sportsmen* (1878); *Gun Trial and Field Trial Records of America* (1883), and *American Game Preserves*, a serial (1893).

POND, George Edward, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1837; son of Moses and Nancy (Adams) Pond; grandson of Moses and Anne (Davis) Pond; and a descendant of Daniel (Dedham, 1652), and Abigail (Shepard) Pond. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1858, LL.B., 1860, was a 1st lieutenant in the Federal army, 1862-64, and an associate on the staff of the *New York Army and Navy Journal*, 1864-68 and 1878. He was married, May 29, 1866, to Emelie Guerber, who died, Jan. 14, 1880. He was an associate on the *New York Times*, 1868-70; editor of the *Philadelphia Record*, 1870-77, and thereafter engaged in general literary work. He wrote the "Driftwood" columns, signed "Philip Quilibet," in the *Galaxy*, 1868-78, and contributed historical accounts of battles of the civil war to various collections. He is the author of *The Shenandoah Valley in 1884* (1883). He died at Spring Lake, N.J., Sept. 22, 1899.

POND, James Burton, lecture manager, was born in Cuba, Allegany county, N.Y., June 11, 1838; son of Willard Elmer and Clarissa (Woodford) Pond; grandson of Philip and Anna (Adams) Pond and of James Woodford; great-grandson of Jonathan Pond, and great-grandson of Phineas Pond, who came from England in 1794 and settled in Branford, Conn. James Burton Pond removed to Illinois in 1844 and in 1847 to Fond du Lac, Wis., where in 1853 he learned the printers' trade. In 1856 he traveled in the west as a journeyman printer, and in 1860-61, he published the *Journal* at Markesan, Wis. He joined the 3d Wisconsin cavalry as lieutenant in 1861, and served throughout the civil war, rising to the rank of major. After the war he engaged in business as a merchant until 1874, when with George Hathaway, he purchased the Redpath Lyceum Lecture bureau, Boston. In 1879 he removed to New York, and established business on his own account. Among the many noted lecturers introduced and managed by him may be mentioned: Emerson, Lowell, Gough, Phillips, Sumner, Talmage, Mrs. Livermore, Anna Dickinson, Mrs. Stanton, Henry M. Stanley, Thomas Nast, Max O'Rell, "Mark Twain," "Bill Nye," Sir Edwin Arnold, W. D. Howells, F. Marion Crawford, Hall Caine, the Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), Ernest Thompson Seton, and Sir Robert Ball. He was twice married: first, Jan. 21, 1859, to Ann Frances, daughter of Thomas and Anna Lynch of Janesville, Wis.; she died in December, 1871. He was married secondly, March 10, 1888, to Martha Marion, daughter of

William H. and Sabina Glass of Jersey City, N.J. He was elected to membership in numerous patriotic and social organizations. He is the author of: *A Summer in England with Henry Ward Beecher*; *Eccentricities of Genius* (1900), and numerous magazine articles.

POND, Samuel William, missionary, was born in Washington, Conn., April 10, 1808; son of Elnathan Judson and Sarah (Hollister) Pond; grandson of Edward and Mary (Judson) Pond and of Capt. Gideon and Patience (Hurd) Hollister, and a descendant of Samuel Pond, who settled in Windsor, Conn., previous to 1640. He attended the public schools and in May, 1834, with his brother, Gideon Hollister Pond (1810-1878), engaged in missionary work among the Dakota Indians and the U.S. garrison at Fort Snelling. In 1837 he was ordained to the Congregational ministry and was stationed by the A.B.C. of F.M. at Lake Harriet, Fort Snelling, Oak Grove, and Prairieville, Minn., successively, 1837-54, and in other parts of Minnesota, 1854-91. He was first married, Nov. 22, 1838, to Cornelia Eggleston, and secondly, April 4, 1852, to Susan R. Smith. With his brother he produced the first written dictionary of the Dakota language, subsequently used by the Rev. Stephen R. Riggs in his published work. He is the author of: *The History of Joseph in the Language of the Dakota or Sioux Indians from Genesis* (1839); *Wowapi Inopa, the Second Dakota Reading Book* (1842), and *Indian Warfare in Minnesota*, in the Historical Collections of Minnesota. He died in Shakopee, Minn., Dec. 5, 1891.

PONDER, James, governor of Delaware, was born in Milton, Del., Oct. 31, 1819; son of the Hon. John and Hester (Milby) Ponder; grandson of James and Sarah (Warren) Ponder, and of Capt. Nathaniel Milby, and great-grandson of John Ponder, of English descent, who removed from Virginia to Delaware, and took out a patent for an extensive tract of land in Broadkill hundred, Sussex county. John Ponder (1791-1863), an only son, inherited the estate, served in the war of 1812, engaged in trade and in the shipping business, transporting iron to New Jersey in his own vessels, first alone and after 1848 with his son James as John Ponder & Son; and was state senator, 1852-56. James attended the Milton, Lewes, and Georgetown academies, and after joining his father's enterprises became a successful business man and connected with the large business interests of the state including its railroads, banks and manufactories. He was married in July, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of Gideon and Sarah Waples of Milton. He was a



Democratic representative in the state legislature, 1856-64; was elected state senator, 1864, and speaker of the senate in 1867. He was elected governor of the state of Delaware on the Democratic ticket in 1870; serving from Jan. 17, 1871, till 1875. He died in Milton, Del., Nov. 5, 1897.

POOK, Samuel Hartt, naval constructor, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1827; son of Samuel Moore and Martha Crum (Dickinson) Pook; grandson of Charles Lee and Sally Clark (Moore) Pook and of John and Martha (Crum) Dickinson, and a descendant of Nathaniel and Anna (Sull) Dickinson, who came to Boston from England about 1629. Samuel Moore Pook (1804-1878), a native of Boston, Mass., was a U.S. naval constructor at Portsmouth, N.H., 1841-66; built the *Preble*, *Saratoga*, *Congress*, *Franklin*, *Merrimack* and *Princeton*, and is the author of: "A Method of Comparing the Line and Draughting Vessels propelled by Sail or Steam," with diagrams (1866). Samuel Hartt Pook was graduated at Portsmouth academy, N.H., 1843; served an apprenticeship as naval architect, 1843-50, under his father, and in 1850 established himself in business in Boston. He was married, Jan. 23, 1850, to Ellen Maria, daughter of James K. Frothingham of Charlestown, Mass. He designed a number of merchant clippers, including the *Red Jacket*, *Ocean Telegraph* and *Northern Lights* and several iron-clads and war frigates for the Spanish government; superintended the iron-clad *Galena*, and was subsequently in charge of the shipyard at New Haven, Conn., where he built sixteen vessels of war for the government. He was appointed assistant U.S. naval constructor, May 17, 1866; was promoted naval constructor, April 15, 1871, and served at the Portsmouth Navy yard, at Mare Island, Boston, Washington and New York navy yards until his retirement, Jan. 17, 1889. He died at his home in Washington, D.C., March 30, 1901.

POOL, John, senator, was born in Pasquotank county, N.C., June 16, 1826; son of Solomon and Martha (Gaskins) Pool; grandson of Patrick and Winifred Pool, and a descendant of Patrick Pool of Chester county, England, who landed in Pasquotank county, N.C., early in 1700. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, and practised law at Elizabeth City, N.C., 1847-56. He was married first, June 20, 1850, to Narcissa Dosia, daughter of Spencer Sawyer, who died in February, 1856; and secondly, Dec. 16, 1857, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Mebane of Bertie county, N.C. She died, Oct. 16, 1873. He was a state senator from Pasquotank, 1856-60 and 1864-66, and the defeated Whig candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1860, John W. Ellis being elected. He was a strong Union man, a member of the state con-

stitutional convention in 1865, and was chosen by the legislature as a U.S. senator for the term expiring March 3, 1871, but the state was refused senatorial recognition. He was again elected in 1866 with J. C. Abbott and drew the long term, taking his seat in July, 1868, his term expiring March 3, 1873, after which he practised law at Washington, D.C., until his death, which occurred there, Aug. 16, 1884.

POOL, Maria Louise, author, was born at Rockland, Mass., Aug. 20, 1841; daughter of Elias and Lydia (Lane) Pool. She attended the public schools of Rockland, and afterward taught there so long as her health permitted. She removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1877, and later made her home in Wrentham and Rockland, Mass., successively. Besides many articles in newspapers and magazines she wrote: *A Vacation in a Buggy* (1887); *Tenting at Stony Beach* (1888); *Dolly* (1891); *Roweny in Boston* (1892); *Mrs. Keats Bradford and Katharine North* (1893); *Out of Step and The Two Salomes* (1894); *Against Human Nature* (1895); *In a Dyke Shanty* (1896); *Mrs. Gerald* (1896); *In Buncombe County* (1896); *In the First Person* (1896); *Boss and other Dogs*; *Friendship and Folly* (1898); *A Golden Sorrow* (1898); and *A Widower and Some Spinsters*; *The Meloon Farm and Sand 'n' Bushes*, published posthumously. She died in Rockland, Mass., May 19, 1898.

POOL, Solomon, educator, was born near Elizabeth City, N.C., April 21, 1832; son of Solomon and Martha (Gaskins) Pool; grandson of Patrick and Winifred Pool, and a descendant of Patrick Pool, of English birth, who landed in Pasquotank Co., N.C., early in 1700. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and was married, June 9, 1856, to Cornelia, daughter of Joseph and Martha Kirkland of Chapel Hill, N.C. He was tutor in mathematics at the University of North Carolina, 1854-60; adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1860-66; trustee and president, 1869-75, and remained in possession of the university buildings, 1872-74, but no students attended. He was principal of Carey Collegiate institute, 1875-78. He was minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, and had charge of churches in the vicinity of his work as a teacher. He received the degree of D.D. He died at Greensboro, N.C., April 9, 1901.

POOLE, Fitch, librarian, was born at Danvers, Mass., June 13, 1803; son of Deacon Fitch Poole and great-grandson of John Poole. He attended the public schools; learned the trade of a sheepskin and morocco manufacturer, and engaged in business. He early contributed to the country newspapers and became an authority on antiquarian matters. He also displayed talent at caricature and humorous drawing, and modelled several

portrait busts in plaster. He was editor of the *Danvers Wizard*, 1859-68; a representative in the state legislature, 1841-42, and postmaster of Peabody for a short time under President Lincoln. He founded the Mechanics Institute library, which later became the Peabody Institute, and was its librarian, 1856-78. He is the author of several topical satirical ballads including: *Giles Corey and Goodwife Corey*; *Giles Corey's Dream*; *Lament of the Bats Inhabiting the Old South Church*; a political parody on "John Gilpin's Ride," and *Witch Davee and Banquet on Gallows Hill*. He died in Peabody, Mass., Aug. 19, 1873.

POOLE, Murray Edward, historical writer, was born in Centremoreland, Wyoming county, Pa., July 17, 1857; son of Edward Valentine and Susan (Carey) Poole; grandson of Daniel and Anna Rebecca (Gardner) Poole and of Samuel



Murray E. Poole

and Arminda (Mullock) Carey; great-grandson of William and Sarah (Packard) Poole and great-grandson of Lieut. Samuel and Ruth (Fullerton) Poole of Easton; great-grandson of Samuel and Rebecca (Shaw) Poole; great-grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Nash) Poole; great-grandson of Capt. Joseph and Elizabeth (Shaw) Poole, original settlers of Abington, Mass., and great-grandson of Edward and Sarah (Phinney) Poole of Weymouth, Mass., 1635. Murray Edward Poole was prepared for college by a private tutor and at Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa., and was graduated from Cornell university, A.B., in 1880. He was admitted to the bar, May 3, 1889, and settled in practice at Ithaca, N.Y. He was married, Nov. 4, 1891, to Eva, daughter of James Zeliffe of Limestone, N.Y. He was appointed special county judge of Tompkins county by Gov. David B. Hill in 1889; was justice of the peace, 1891-95, and acting recorder of Ithaca, 1893-95. He was the Democratic candidate for delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1894; was elected president of the National Historical and American Genealogical societies, 1900, and a member of the American Bar association; the New York State Bar association; the American Historical association; the New England Historic Genealogical society; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Society of the War of 1812; the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Founders and Patriots of America. The honorary degree of

LL.D. was conferred on him by Nashville college in 1900, and that of D.C.L. by the American university in 1901. He is the author of: *The History of Edward Poole of Weymouth, Mass. (1635) and his Descendants (1893)*; *Histories of the Tremaine, Dey, Board, Mack, Ayers, Carey, Mullock, Gardner and Zeliffe families*, and historical and genealogical contributions to leading magazines and periodicals.

POOLE, William Frederick, librarian, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821; son of Ward and Eliza (Wilder) Poole, and a descendant from John Poole of Reading, Eng., who became a proprietor of Reading, Mass., 1635. He attended Leicester academy, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852. He was assistant librarian of the "Brothers in Unity," a literary society at Yale, and prepared an index to reviews and magazines which was published in 1848. He was assistant librarian at the Boston Athenæum, 1851-52; librarian of the Boston Mercantile library, 1852-56, and librarian of the Boston Athenæum, 1856-69. He prepared a catalogue of the Athenæum which was published in five volumes after he left. He was married, Nov. 22, 1854, to Fannie M. Gleason. He became a professional expert for the organization of libraries in 1869, and was connected with the Bronson library, Waterbury, Conn., in 1869, the St. Johnsbury Athenæum, Vt., the Newton and East Hampton libraries, Mass., and the U.S. Naval academy library, Annapolis, Md. He organized and was librarian of the Cincinnati library, 1869-74; the Chicago Public library, 1874-87, and librarian of Newberry library, Chicago, 1887-94. He edited *The Owl*, a literary monthly, 1874-75. He was a member of the first library convention held in New York city, September, 1853; a founder of the American Library association of Philadelphia in 1876; vice-president, 1876-84, and president, 1885-87, and was vice-president of the international conference of libraries at London in October, 1877. He was a member of the American Historical association and its president, 1887-88; a member of the American Antiquarian society; of the New England Historic Genealogical society, and of the Essex Institute; and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Wisconsin Historical societies. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Northwestern university in 1882. Besides his *Index to Periodical Literature*, which was re-published in 1853 and in 1882, he is the author of: *The Poplarn Colony* (1866); *Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Savior in New England* (1654, new edition with introduction, 1867); *Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft* (1869); *Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800* (1872); *The Ordinance of 1787* (1876); *Witchcraft in*

Boston, in Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston;" *The West, 1763-83*, in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" *The Early North-west* (1889), and papers on library economy. He died in Evanston, Ill., March 1, 1894.

POOR, Charles Henry, naval officer, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1808; son of Moses and Charlotte (White) Poor; grandson of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Little) Poor, and of Calvin and Mary (Lucas) White, and a descendant of John Poore, who came from Wiltshire, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1823; promoted midshipman, March 29, 1829, and lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1833. He was married, May 13, 1835, to Mattie Lindsay, daughter of Dr. Robert Boling and Mattie (Lindsay) Stark of Norfolk, Va. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and after service on various vessels in the different naval squadrons, 1823-60, he commanded the *St. Louis* of the home squadron, 1860-61. He was in command of an expedition sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla., in 1861;



U.S.S. ROANOKE.

commanded the frigate *Roanoke* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861-62, and ran the Confederate batteries at Sewall's Point, Va., when en route through Hampton Roads to Newport News to aid the fleet attacked by the Confederate ram *Merrimac*. He was promoted commodore, Jan. 2, 1863, commanded the *Saranac* of the Pacific squadron, 1863-65, and secured the release of the U.S. mail steamer, unlawfully detained at Panama. He was promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 20, 1868, and was retired, June 9, 1870. He was a member of the retiring board, 1871-72, and resided in Washington, D.C., up to the time of his death, which occurred, Nov. 5, 1882.

POOR, Daniel, missionary, was born in Danvers, Mass., June 27, 1789; son of Joseph and Mary (Abbot) Poor; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Adams) Poor and of George and Hannah (Lovejoy) Abbot, and a descendant of Daniel Poor, who came from Andover, England, in 1638, fourteen years of age, landing in Boston and going immediately to Newbury, Mass., removing thence a few years later to Andover or Cochichewick. He married Mary Farnum, who came from England. Daniel Poor, the missionary, was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1814, and was ordained at Newburyport, Mass., June 21, 1815.

He was married to Susan Bullfinch and they accompanied other missionaries to Ceylon, sailing from New York in October, 1815, and arriving in India in March, 1816. He organized a mission-school at Tillipally, and after twenty years' work there, removed to Matura, Southern India, where he labored, 1836-49, establishing thirty-seven schools. In 1849-51 he was in the United States engaged in presenting the claims of his mission field to the churches. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1835. He was stationed at Manepy, Ceylon, until his death there by cholera, Feb. 3, 1855.

POOR, Daniel Warren, clergyman and educator, was born in Tillipally, Ceylon, Aug. 21, 1818; son of the Rev. Daniel and Susan (Bullfinch) Poor, the missionaries. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and attended Andover Theological seminary, 1840-42. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, March 1, 1843, and was pastor of Central church, Fairhaven, Mass., 1843-49, and of the High Street Presbyterian church, Newark, N.J., 1849-69, during which time he established the German Theological seminary at Bloomfield and organized German churches in Newark. He was pastor of the first Presbyterian Church, Oakland, Cal., 1869-71, and professor of ecclesiastical history and church government in the San Francisco Theological seminary, 1871-76, which institution he organized. He also organized the Union church of San Lorenzo, Cal., and was secretary of the Presbyterian board of education in Philadelphia, Pa., 1876-93. He was married in October, 1847, to Susan Helen, daughter of Benjamin Ellis. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1857. He was one of the editors of Lange's "Commentary" and published *Select Discourses from the French and German* with the Rev. Henry C. Fish (1858), and *The Epistles to the Corinthians* with the Rev. Conway P. Wing from the German of Lange (1868). He died in Newark, N. J., Oct. 11, 1897.

POOR, Enoch, soldier, was born in Andover, Mass., June 21, 1736. He attended school at Andover, and removed to Exeter, N. H., about 1765, where he was actively engaged in shipbuilding and mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of the Revolution, when he organized the troops furnished by the general assembly into three regiments, of one of which he was elected colonel, May 23, 1775. He was sent to New York after the evacuation of Boston by the British, was transferred to the 8th Continental infantry, Jan. 1, 1776, and joined Arnold's expedition into Canada. He was at Crown Point after the American army returned from Canada, and when General Schuyler determined to evacuate, Colonel Poor with other officers appealed to General Washing-

ton. In his reply the commander-in-chief acknowledged the military judgment of the appellants, but declined to countermand the order. Colonel Poor was returned to the command of the 2d New Hampshire regiment, Nov. 8, 1776, and was promoted brigadier-general in the Continental army, Feb. 21, 1777. At the battle of Stillwater his command bore the brunt of the British attack and the greater part of the American loss, and at the battle of Saratoga he led the advance. He went to Pennsylvania after Burgoyne's surrender, joined Washington in the Jersey campaign, and was with him at Valley Forge, from which place he appealed for aid to the New Hampshire legislature. In the pursuit of the British across New Jersey he distinguished himself at Monmouth, where he fought under Lafayette; commanded his brigade in Sullivan's expedition in New York in 1779, and in August, 1780, was appointed to the command of a corps of light infantry. General Poor was a close personal friend of Generals Washington and Lafayette, and was toasted by the latter at a banquet in New Hampshire in 1824. He died at Hackensack, N.J., Sept. 8, 1780.

POORE, Benjamin Perley, editor, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 2, 1820; son of Benjamin and Mary Perley (Dodge) Poore; grandson of Daniel Noyes and Lydia (Merrill) Poore, and of Allen and Mary (Burroughs) Dodge, and a descendant of Samuel Poore, who emigrated from England in the ship *Bevis*, with his brother Daniel and sister Alice in 1638, and settled at Indian Hill, Newbury, Mass. Benjamin Perley Poore attended the public schools and Dummer academy; learned the printer's trade in Worcester, Mass., and owned and edited the *Southern Whig* at Athens, Ga.,

1838-40. While attaché of the American legation at Brussels, 1841-44, he engaged as historical agent of Massachusetts in France, in gathering data of American colonial history from 1492 to 1780. He returned to the United States in 1848, and was editor of the *Boston Bee* and *Sunday Sentinel*, 1848-54, and Washington correspondent of the *Journal*, 1854-74. He was married, June 12, 1849, to Virginia, daughter of Francis and Mary (Thompson) Dodge of Georgetown, D.C. He was secretary of the U.S. Agricultural society and editor of its *Journal*; a clerk of various important congress-

sional committees while in Washington, and in 1861 was appointed major of the 8th Massachusetts volunteers under the command of Col. B. F. Butler, rendering important service in keeping the way open through Maryland to Washington. In December, 1861, he returned to his journalistic work. He commanded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston in 1874, and was its historian. He edited the Congressional Directory, 1867-87; made valuable indices to the "Congressional Record," and compiled a descriptive catalogue of government publications from 1774 to 1881, including the several treaties made with foreign governments, under the direction of the U.S. congress. He is the author of; *Campaign Life of Gen. Zachary Taylor* (1848); *Rise and Fall of Louis Philippe* (1848); *Early Life of Napoleon Bonaparte* (1851); *Agricultural History of Essex County, Mass.* (1865); *The Conspiracy Trial for the Murder of Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *Federal and State Charters* (2 vols., 1877); *The Political Register and Congressional Directory* (1878); *Life of Burnside* (1882); *Perley's Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis* (1886). He died in Washington, D.C., May 30, 1887.

POORE, Henry Rankin, artist, was born in Newark, N.J., March 21, 1859; son of the Rev. Daniel Warren and Susan Helen (Ellis) Poor. He became a special student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1881, and received a certificate of proficiency in June, 1883. He studied art in the Pennsylvania academy; the National Academy of Design, and with Peter Moran, and in Paris four years under Lumenais and Bougereau. He opened a studio in Philadelphia, Pa.; was an instructor in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; a teacher in the Chautauqua Art school, and received a grand prize of \$2,000 from the American Art association, New York, for "The Night of the Nativity" (1889), and also the Halgarten prize from the National Academy of Design, New York, of which he was elected an associate in 1888. He received a bronze medal at the Pan American exhibition, Buffalo, 1901. He was especially successful in combining figures and animals in his paintings. He was married, June 30, 1896, to Katherine, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Caldwell) Stevens of Worcester, Mass. Among his more important works are: *Ulysses Feigning Madness* (1884); *Close of a City Day* (1886); *Plow-horses Frightened by a Passing Train* (1887); *Plowing of the Ephrata Brethren* (1897); *The Wounded Hound* (1898); *Backlog Reveries* (1900); *October Harvest* (1901).

POPE, Franklin Leonard, electrician, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., Dec. 2, 1840; son of Ebenezer and Electa Leonard (Wainwright) Pope; grandson of Ebenezer and Keziah

(Willard) Pope, and of William and Mary (Leonard) Wainwright, and a descendant of Thomas and Sarah (Jenny) Pope. Thomas Pope emigrated from England to Plymouth, Mass., about 1630, and in 1674 removed to Dartmouth, Mass. Franklin Pope attended the public schools, learned telegraphy in Great Barrington, and was an operator there, in Springfield, Mass., and in Providence, R.I., 1857-62. He assisted in building lines for the American telegraph company, 1862-64, and for the Russo-American telegraph company, from Washington Territory, by way of Behring Straits, to Siberia, 1864-67; the system, which had been partially completed, being abandoned in 1867. While surveying this work he made known to geographers the sources of the Skeena, Stickeen and Yukon rivers. He entered into partnership with Thomas A. Edison in 1867, and with him invented the "ticker," afterward so extensively used in Wall Street and on all stock exchanges in the United States. He also invented in 1872 the rail circuit for automatically controlling electric block signals, and made valuable improvements in telegraph instruments. He was married, Aug. 6, 1873, to Sarah Amelia, daughter of Marquis Fayette and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson of Amherst, Mass. He was patent attorney for the Western Union telegraph company, and in 1885 was elected president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He edited the *Electrical Engineer*, 1884-95, and is the author of: *Modern Practice of the Electric Telegraph* (1871); *Life and Work of Joseph Henry* (1879). He was killed by a current of 3,000 volts, while superintending the construction of an electric plant at Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 13, 1895.

POPE, John, senator, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1770. His parents removed to Kentucky, where he was educated for the law, and he practised in Washington, Shelby and Fayette counties. He represented Shelby county in the Kentucky legislature in 1802, and Fayette county, 1806-07. He was a presidential elector in 1801, voting for Thomas Jefferson; was an Anti-Federalist U. S. senator from Kentucky, 1807-13, and president *pro tem* of the senate in 1811. He was appointed by President Jackson governor of Arkansas Territory in 1829, and held the office until 1835, when he resumed the practice of law in Springfield, Ky. He was a representative from the seventh district in the 25th, 26th and 27th congresses, 1837-43, and was defeated as the independent candidate for representative in the 28th congress. He died at Springfield, July 12, 1845.

POPE, John, naval officer, was born in Sandwich, Mass., Dec. 17, 1798. He was warranted midshipman, May 30, 1816; was commissioned lieutenant, April 28, 1826, and served on board

the frigate *Constitution* in the Mediterranean squadron, 1827-28, and on the sloop *St. Louis* in the West India squadron, 1833-34. He was stationed at the U.S. navy yard, Boston, Mass., in 1837 and 1843; served on the razee of the *Independence* in the Brazil squadron in 1840, and was promoted commander, Feb. 15, 1843. He commanded the brig *Dolphin* on the coast of Africa, 1846-47; was commandant of the navy yard at Boston, Mass., in 1850, and commanded the sloop *Vandalia* in the East India squadron, 1853-56. He was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855; was commander of the Portsmouth, N.H., navy yard, 1858-60; commanded the steam sloop *Richmond* in the Gulf squadron in 1861, and on being detached was retired, Dec. 21, 1861. He was promoted to the rank of commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and served on the board of prize commissioners in Boston, 1864-65, and as a light-house inspector, 1866-69. He died in Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 14, 1876.

POPE, John, soldier, was born in Louisville, Ky., March 12, 1823; son of Judge Nathaniel Pope (1784-1850), a native of Louisville, Ky., a graduate of Transylvania college, lawyer in Missouri and Illinois, secretary of Illinois Territory, a delegate in congress from Illinois Territory, 1816-18, and U.S. judge for the district of Illinois, 1818-50. John Pope was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1842, and assigned to the topographical engineers. He served in Florida, 1842-44, and as assistant engineer on the survey of the north-east boundary line, 1845-46. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, May 9, 1846; was engaged in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1846, and captain, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, and Buena Vista respectively. He served on surveys and explorations in Minnesota, 1849-50; as chief topographical engineer



VANDALIA



of the department of New Mexico, 1851-53, and as chief of the survey of the Pacific railroad route, near the 32d parallel of latitude, 1853-59. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1853; captain, July 1, 1856, for fourteen years' continuous service, and was on light-house duty, 1859-61. He was court-martialed for criticising the President's policy early in 1861; was appointed by President Lincoln mustering officer at Chicago, Ill., serving from April to July, 1861; was made brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861, and commanded the district of North Missouri, July to October, 1861, and the 2d division of the army in its successful campaign against General Price in Southwest Missouri, October to December, 1861, when he captured large stores of provisions and many prisoners. He commanded the district of Central Missouri, December, 1861, to February, 1862; the Army of the Mississippi in co-operation with the gunboat fleet under Flag-officer Foote in the capture of New Madrid, Mo., March 14, 1862, and the capture of Island No. 10, April 8, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862, and in the Mississippi campaign advanced upon and besieged Corinth, April-May, 1862, after its capture pursuing the Confederate army to Baldwin. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, July 14, 1862; was given command of the Army of Virginia, to which was added the Army of the Potomac, and with the combined army fought the disastrous battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas and Chantilly, resigning his command after the army fell back on Washington. He was transferred to the command of the department of the Northwest, serving 1862-65; was commander of the military division of the Missouri, January to June, 1865, and of the department of the Missouri, June, 1865, to August, 1866. He was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallantry at Island No. 10, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He was on leave of absence, October, 1866, to April, 1867, and commanded the Third military district, comprising Georgia, Florida and Alabama, 1867-68; the department of the Lakes, 1868-70, and the department of the Missouri, 1870-83. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., Oct. 26, 1882, and commanded the division of the Pacific and the department of California, 1883-86, when he was retired, being sixty-four years of age. He charged the failure of his operations in Virginia to the omission of Gen. Fitz-John Porter to obey his orders and caused that officer's court-martial. He is the author of: *Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande* (Pacific Railroad reports, vol. III.) and *The Campaign of Virginia, 1862* (1865). He died in Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1892.

PORCHER Francis Peyre, botanist, was born in St. John's parish, Berkeley district, S.C., Dec. 14, 1824; son of Dr. William and Isabella S. (Peyre) Porcher; grandson of Thomas and Charlotte (Mazyck) Porcher, and of Francis and Mary (Walter) Peyre, and a descendant of Isaac and Claud (de Cherigny) Porcher. Isaac Porcher, a native of St. Severe, Berrie, France, and a Huguenot refugee, settled in South Carolina in 1685. Francis Peyre Porcher was graduated at South Carolina college in 1844, and at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1847. He practised in Charleston, S.C.; was surgeon and physician to the Marine and City hospitals; surgeon in charge of the Confederate hospitals at Norfolk and Petersburg, Va., 1862-65; professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, and one of the editors of the *Charleston Medical Journal and Review* for several years. He was elected president of the South Carolina Medical society in 1872; was an associate fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He was married first, April 25, 1855, to Virginia, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Watkins and Julia (Wickham) Leigh of Richmond, Va.; and secondly, March 9, 1877, to Margaret, daughter of Col. Joshua John and Johanna (Hasell) Ward of Waccamaw, S.C. He received the degree of LL.D. from the South Carolina college in 1891; was a member of the World's International Medical congress at Berlin, 1895, and a complimentary president of the section on general medicine at the Pan-American Medical congress. He devoted his leisure to the study of botany, and is the author of: *A Medico-Botanical Catalogue of the Plants and Ferns of St. John's, Berkeley, S.C.* (1847); *A Sketch of the Medical Botany of South Carolina* (1849); *The Medicinal, Poisonous and Dietetic Properties of the Cryptogamic Plants of the United States* (1854); *Illustrations of Disease with the Microscope, and Clinical Investigations aided by the Microscope and by Chemical Reagents* (1861), and *Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests, Medical, Economical and Agricultural*, published by order of the surgeon-general of the Confederate States (1863, rev. ed., 1869). He died in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 19, 1895.

PORTER, Albert Gallatin, governor of Indiana, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 20, 1824; son of Thomas and Myra (Tousey) Porter, and grandson of Moses Tousey of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather removed from Pennsylvania to Belleview, an island in the Ohio river. He worked as a ferryman on the Ohio river; attended the preparatory department of Hanover college; was graduated at Indiana Asbury uni-

versity, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; was admitted to the bar in 1845; served as city attorney, 1851-53; as reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, 1853-57, and as a member of the common council, 1857-59. He was a Republican representative in the 36th and 37th congresses, 1859-63, serving as a member of important committees; was a candidate for presidential elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876, and was appointed by President Hayes, March 5, 1878, first comptroller of the U.S. treasury, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. A. Taylor, serving until 1880.



He was governor of Indiana, 1881-84; a delegate at large from Indiana to the Republican national convention in 1888, and was appointed U.S. minister to Italy in 1889, resigning in September, 1892. He practised law in partnership with Benjamin Harrison for several years. He was married first in 1846, to Minerva Virginia Brown of Indianapolis, Ind., and secondly in January, 1881, to Cornelia Stone of Jamestown, N.Y. He received the degree of LL.D. from Indiana Asbury university in 1870. He devoted his last years to historical research, and published *Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana* (5 vols., 1853-56), and *A History of Indiana*. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., May 3, 1897.

PORTER, Alexander, senator, was born near Armagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1786; son of an Irish Presbyterian clergyman and chemist, who was executed in 1798 as an insurgent spy and member of the Society of United Irishmen. He immigrated to the United States with an uncle in 1801; settled in Nashville, Tenn.; was admitted to the bar in 1807, and removed to St. Martinsville, La., in 1810. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1811; judge of the state supreme court, 1821-33, where he established a new system of jurisprudence, and in 1833 was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Josiah Stoddard Johnston (q.v.) deceased, resigning Jan. 5, 1837, when Alexandre Mouton (q.v.) succeeded him. While in the senate he voted to censure President Jackson for his action in regard to the U.S. bank; opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the specie bill introduced by Senator Benton, and advocated returning the surplus revenue to the respective states, and the recognition by the United States of the independence of the Republic of Texas. He was re-elected to the senate in 1843 as successor to Charles M. Conrad, who completed Alexandre Mouton's term, but he died before taking his seat, and Henry Johnson (q.v.) was elected his successor. He died at Attakapas, La., Jan. 13, 1844.

PORTER, Alexander James, educator, was born at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1823; son of James A. and Sarah N. (Murphy) Porter, and grandson of Alexander Porter, who emigrated from Ireland in 1793, and settled first in Wilmington, Del., and then in Nashville. He attended school at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; was graduated from the University of Nashville, A.B., 1841, and studied law under his uncle, Alexander Porter (q.v.), but never practised. He was twice married: first, in 1847, to Martha, daughter of J. W. Allison, and secondly, to Rebecca G., daughter of Andrew Allison. In 1861 he entered the Confederate service as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. George Manly, and later was attached to the staffs of Gen. John C. Brown and Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville in 1873; president of the board in 1884, and on the death of Eben S. Stearns in 1885, was made chancellor *pro tempore*, serving as such until his death. He was closely connected with the political life of the state, although he never held office. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 11, 1888.

PORTER, Andrew, soldier, was born in Worcester, Montgomery county, Pa., Sept. 24, 1743; son of Robert Porter, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1720, and settled in Londonderry, N. H. Andrew conducted an English and mathematical school in Philadelphia, 1767-76. He was appointed captain of marines, and stationed on the frigate *Effingham* in 1776; transferred to the 4th Pennsylvania artillery; promoted captain, major, March 13, 1782, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, being personally commended on the field by General Washington, for his conduct during the last named battle. He was sent to Philadelphia, Pa., to enlist men, and prepare for the siege of Yorktown. He accompanied Gen. John Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, and suggested to Gen. James Clinton the plan of raising the water of Otsego lake by means of a dam, thus allowing the passage of the troops by boat to Tioga point. He refused the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania, and retired to his farm in 1783. He was a member of the Pennsylvania boundary commission, 1784-87, and gave his aid and advice in the completion of the western end of the Mason and Dixon line. He was commissioned brigadier-general of state militia in 1801, and major-general and surveyor-general, 1809-13. He declined the commission of brigadier-general, U.S.A., and the portfolio of war, tendered by President Monroe in 1812. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1813.

PORTER, Andrew, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 10, 1820; son of George Bryan Porter (q.v.). He attended the U.S. Military academy, 1836-37, and upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico, was appointed 1st lieutenant of mounted rifles. He was appointed captain, May 15, 1847, and was brevetted major for gallantry at Contreras and Cherususco, and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. He served in Texas and in the southwest, and in 1861 was ordered to Washington and given command of the 16th U.S. infantry. He commanded a brigade in the 2d division, McDowell's army, at the battle of Bull Run, and on the disablement of Gen. David Hunter, succeeded to the command of the 2d division. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861; was provost-marshal-general for the Army of the Potomac, 1861-62; organized troops at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1862, and in November, 1862, was assigned to a command in Pennsylvania. He was provost-marshal-general of Washington; was mustered out, April 4, 1864, and resigned his commission, April 20, 1864. He died in Paris, France, Jan. 3, 1872.

PORTER, Augustus Steele, U.S. senator, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1798. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1818, and practised law at Black Rock, N.Y. He removed to Detroit, Mich., about 1822; was mayor of the city, 1836-38, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Whig, serving, 1839-45. He removed to Niagara Falls, N.Y., in 1848, where his father resided, and he lived in retirement, his only national service being that of delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia, 1866. He died at Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1872.

PORTER, Benjamin Curtis, artist, was born in Melrose, Mass.; son of Charles and Julia (Curtis) Porter. He studied art at an early age, and traveled extensively in America and Europe. For some years he gave his attention to figure painting, but finally devoted himself entirely to portraiture, establishing a studio in New York city. In 1876 he exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York city, and was elected an associate in 1878, and an academician in 1880. He was married in 1887 to Mary Louise Clark of Connecticut. He was awarded a medal at the Paris exposition, 1900, and at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901. His principal works include: *Henry V. and the Princess Kate* (1868); *The Mandolin Player and Cupid with Butterflies* (1874); *The Hour Glass* (1876); *Portrait of Lady with Dog* (1876); *Portrait of Boy with Dog* (1884), and numerous other portraits, among the subjects being Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

PORTER, Charlotte, author and editor, was born in Towanda, Pa., Jan. 6, 1859; daughter of Dr. Henry Clinton and Eliza Elinor (Betts) Porter; grand-daughter of Horace and Hannah Twitchell (Frisbie) Porter, Waterbury, Conn., and of Nathaniel Noble and Eliza Montague (Warner) Betts, Towanda, Pa., and a descendant of Daniel Porter, called "the bone-setter" in the Records of General Court at New Haven, Conn., who moved from Danvers, Mass., to Farmington, Conn., in 1635. She was a student at Wells college, Aurora, N.Y., 1873-75, graduating B.S. in the latter year, and while an undergraduate editing the *Wells College Chronicle*. In 1882 she removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1883 visited Europe, contributing meanwhile to magazines. She edited *Shakespeareana*, 1886-88; the *Ethical Record*, 1888, and in January, 1889, with Helen Archibald Clarke, founded *Poet-Lore*. They removed to Boston in April, 1892, where they continued the magazine. She is the author of: *Dramatic Motive in Browning's Strafford* (1897). Her other works, prepared in collaboration with Miss Clarke, are as follows: *Poems of Robert Browning* (2 vols., 1896); *The Ring and the Book* (1897); *Clever Tales*, translated (1897); *Robert Browning's Complete Works*, Camberwell edition (12 vols., 1898); *The Works of Mrs. Browning*, Coxhoe edition (6 vols., 1900); *Browning Study Programmes* (1900); *Shakespeare Studies: Macbeth* (1902); *Shakespeare's Works, Elizabethan Edition, First Folio Text, with Critical Introductions and Notes*: two initial volumes, *Love's Labor's Lost* and *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1902-03).

PORTER, David, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1780; son of Capt. David Porter, and grandson of Capt. Alexander Porter, who commanded merchant vessels sailing for New England ports, previous to the Revolutionary war. Capt. David Porter, Sr., commanded the sloop *Delight*, 1778-80, and the ship *Aurora* in 1780. He was captured and imprisoned in the prison-ship *Jersey*, New York harbor, where he found his brother Samuel in a dying condition, and remained with him till the end, when he succeeded in escaping from the ship in a water-cask. He continued to serve in the navy until the close of the war. He was appointed sailing-master in



the new navy by President Washington, and had charge of the signal station on Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md. David Porter, Jr., accompanied his father to sea in the West India trading ship *Eliza* in 1796, and on his second voyage the crew of the brig were impressed on board a British frigate, where most of them, including young Porter, refused to perform duty and were put in irons. Porter, when brought to the mast to be whipped, broke away from his captors, jumped overboard and swam to a Danish brig, bound for Europe. He re-shipped on another foreign vessel bound for the United States, was again impressed on a British man-of-war, where he received brutal treatment, but finally escaped. He was warranted midshipman, April 16, 1789, and was ordered to the frigate *Constellation*, Capt. Thomas Truxton, on a cruise in the West Indies, Aug. 20, 1798. On Feb. 9, 1799, Truxton met and captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, Capt. Barreault, and the prize was brought to port by Lieut. John Rogers, with Midshipman Porter second in command. Porter was promoted lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1799, and transferred to the schooner *Experiment* of the West India squadron, which on Jan. 1, 1800, while convoying several merchantmen, was becalmed off Santo Domingo and attacked by ten picaroon barges. Porter, who worked the *Experiment* during the entire engagement and was severely wounded, effected the escape of the fleet. Subsequently, with a boat and four men, he took possession of the prize *Deux Amis*. The prisoners on this vessel numbered ten times as many as their captors, and Porter ordered them all forward, loaded one of his small guns, and threatened to shoot the first man that crossed a prescribed line. In this manner, for three nights and four days he managed his prize, finally bringing it into the harbor of St. Kitts. Upon the outbreak of the war with Tripoli in 1802, Porter was appointed first lieutenant on board the frigate *New York*, and in April, 1802, while off the coast of Tripoli, he volunteered to lead an assault in small boats into the harbor. He landed in the face of a largely superior force, set fire to the boats in the harbor and returned to the squadron, but not until he was again wounded. He was transferred to the *Philadelphia*, Capt. Bainbridge, and on Oct. 31, 1803, was on board that vessel in the harbor of Tripoli when she ran on a sunken reef and was captured, the officers and crew being taken prisoners and confined until peace was restored. He was commissioned master-commandant, April 22, 1806. On March 10, 1808, he was married to Evelina, daughter of William Anderson of Chester, Pa. He commanded the naval forces at New Orleans, and captured three French privateers anchored in the Mississippi

river. In 1811 he was given command of the frigate *Essex*, and upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 was promoted captain, and succeeded in capturing several prizes, including a transport with 150 men, and the sloop-of-war *Alert*, the first English ship of the line captured in the war. On Dec. 11, 1812, he captured the British packet *Norton*, with specie amounting to \$55,000, and on Dec. 29, 1812, the schooner *Elizabeth*. He entered the port of Valparaiso, S.A., where he learned that Peru had sent out cruisers against the Americans. After refitting his ship he set sail, and on March 25, 1812, captured the Peruvian privateer *Nereyda*, which had on board the crews of two American whalers, the *Barclay* and *Walker*. He cruised in the Pacific for ten months, capturing many British whalers, including the *Montezuma*, *Georgiana* and *Policy*, which were attached to the *Essex* and refitted. Porter now sailed with his fleet to the Marquesas Islands to refit, anchoring in the bay of Nukohwah, which he named Massachusetts Bay, and after subduing the natives of the island, he took possession in the name of the United States. On Feb. 3, 1814, in company with the *Essex*, Jr. (formerly the *Georgiana*), the *Essex* arrived at Valparaiso, and on Feb. 8, the British frigate *Phaëbe*, Capt. James Hillyer, with her consort the *Cherub*, arrived and anchored near the *Essex*. The neutrality of the port was not violated, and on March 28, 1814, the *Essex* attempted to escape from the port. She was immediately attacked by the *Phaëbe* and *Cherub*, and after an engagement that lasted for two hours and thirty minutes, the *Essex* was reduced to a wreck and Porter struck his colors, fifty-eight of his crew being killed and sixty-six wounded. Soon after the capture, Porter made an agreement with Hillyer to disarm the *Essex*, Jr., if allowed to proceed with his surviving officers and crew to the United States. He sailed, April 27, 1814, arriving off Sandy Hook, N.Y., July 5, 1814, where he fell in with the British ship *Saturn*, Captain Nash, and was detained, Captain Nash doubting the authority of Captain Hillyer to issue papers of safe conduct. Porter escaped, July 6, 1814, and reached Babylon, L.I. The *Essex*, Jr., was condemned and sold, and he was appointed commissioner of the navy, serving, 1815-23. In 1823, in charge of an expedition to suppress the West Indian pirates, he sailed to the Gulf and established a naval depot at Key West. In October, 1824, being informed of the robbery of an American mercantile house in St. Thomas, he dispatched the *Beagle*, Lieutenant Platt, to investigate the matter. Lieutenant Platt was badly treated by the civil authorities and Porter, considering it an insult to the American flag, made a land attack on Foxordo, secured an apology from the authorities and then removed

his men. He was ordered home, court-martialed and suspended for six months on the ground that he had exceeded his authority. This action so displeased him that he resigned his commission and entered the Mexican service as commander-in-chief of the naval forces. In 1829 he returned to the United States, and was appointed by President Jackson consul-general at Algiers. He was transferred to Constantinople as chargé d'affaires, and in 1831 was made minister resident. He is the author of: *Journal of a Cruise made to the Pacific Ocean in the U.S. Frigate "Essex" in 1812-13* (2 vols., 1815), and *Constantinople and its Environs* (2 vols., 1835). Porter's name received six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900. He died in Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, March 28, 1843, and was buried at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER, David Dixon, naval officer, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pa., June 8, 1813; son of David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter. He attended Columbian college, Washington, D.C., and in 1825 accompanied his father, then in com-

mand of the West India squadron, on a cruise on the Spanish Main. He was appointed midshipman in the Mexican navy, and served under his cousin, David H. Porter, on the schooner *Esmeralda* in 1826, and later on the brig *Guerrero*, which was captured off the coast of Cuba by a Spanish frigate, his cousin being killed. He was appointed a midship-

man in the U.S. navy, Feb. 2, 1829, and served in the Mediterranean squadron on the *Constellation*, *Congress* and *Delaware*. He was promoted passed midshipman, July 3, 1835, and lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1841; served in the Mediterranean and Brazilian squadrons, 1841-45; was appointed to the naval observatory, Washington, in 1845, and in 1846 was sent on a confidential mission to report on the condition of affairs at Santo Domingo. On his return he was given command of the steamer *Spitfire*, the flagship of the Mosquito fleet under Commodore Tattnall, and served in every action on the east coast. He returned to the coast survey at the close of the war, and was captain of the Pacific Mail steamers *Panama* and *Georgia*, 1849-53; commanded a store ship in the U.S. navy in 1853;

was on shore duty at the Portsmouth navy yard in 1858, and in 1861 was given command of the steamer *Powhatan* with troops for the relief of Fort Pickens. He was promoted commander, April 22, 1861, and remained in charge of the *Powhatan* in the Gulf blockading fleet until November, 1861, when he returned to Washington and endeavored to demonstrate to the navy department the advisability of an expedition to New Orleans. He joined the expedition under Farragut in March, 1862, having command of the mortar fleet consisting of twenty-one schooners and five steamers, and with the fleet bombarded Forts Jackson and St. Philip, compelling their surrender, April 28, 1862. He served under Farragut in all the operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, supporting his advance when Farragut passed the Vicksburg batteries, and on Oct. 1, 1862, was given the rank of rear-admiral and ordered to relieve Admiral Davis in command of the Mississippi squadron. He organized and enlarged his fleet by casing river-steamboats with heavy iron plating and railroad iron, and adapting them to the narrow winding streams in which they were to operate. He cooperated with General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign and three times sent expeditions to force a passage for the fleet into the Yazoo delta. The third expedition, composed of five of his best iron-clads, he led in person, and after many difficulties reached the open country, where his progress was checked by the inhabitants, who blocked the stream with trees, obliging the fleet to retreat. He commanded the fleet that ran the fortifications of Vicksburg in April, 1863, and opened fire on the forts at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863. During that night, the fleet having successfully ferried Grant's army across the river, he captured the forts at Haynes Bluff, and thus secured access to the Upper Yazoo. On July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered, but Porter remained at the head of the Mississippi squadron until August, 1863. He was commissioned rear-admiral, July 4, 1863, and in the spring of 1864 commanded the naval force in the Red River expedition. After waiting to hear from General Banks, whose army was defeated at Mansfield, La., he withdrew his fleet, under a harassing fire from the troops on the river bank. On reaching the rapids above Alexandria, the *Eastport* was sunk by a hidden torpedo, and in order to pass the shallow rapids a dam was built by Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey (q.v.), from timber cut on the river bank. In October, 1864, Porter was transferred to the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, to conduct the movement against Wilmington. His fleet comprised five armored ships, including the *New Ironsides*, three of the great screw frigates, *Colorado*, *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, and the side-



David D. Porter

wheelers, *Powhatan* and *Susquehanna*, besides fifty corvettes, sloops of war and gunboats. On Jan. 13, 1864, the fleet, mounting six hundred and twenty guns, opened a fire (which lasted for three days) on Fort Fisher, while under cover of his guns eight thousand troops were landed, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the works were captured by a



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

combined attack of soldiers, sailors and marines. For this enterprise Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from congress. He succeeded David G. Farragut as vice-admiral of the navy, July 25, 1866, and was superintendent of the U.S. Naval academy, 1866-69. In March, 1869, he was assigned to duty at the navy department in Washington, and on Aug. 15, 1870, succeeded Farragut as admiral, which rank ceased to exist on his death, and was re-created in 1899 for George Dewey. In 1874, when war with Spain was threatened, he was selected to command the fleet. He was president of the board of inspection for several years. He is the author of: *Life of Commodore David Porter* (1875); *Allan Dare and Robert le Diable* (1888), which was dramatized and produced in New York city in 1887; *Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War* (1885); *Harry Marline* (1886), and *History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion* (1887). He died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 16, 1891, and was buried with the highest military honors at the Arlington National cemetery.

PORTER, David Rittenhouse, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Norristown, Pa., Oct. 31, 1788; son of Gen. Andrew Porter (q.v.). He attended the academy at Norristown, and became secretary to his father in the surveyor-general's office at Harrisburg in 1809. He removed to Huntingdon county; engaged in iron manufacturing and in agriculture, and was married in 1826 to Josephine, daughter of William McDermott. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834-36; state senator, 1836-38; was elected governor of the state in 1838 by the Democratic party, and was re-elected for a second term in 1841. He advocated the completion



of the main lines of canals and rivers across the state from east to west, endeavored to secure the payment of interest on the public debt and suppressed the Philadelphia riots of 1844. He returned to his iron business in 1844, and was subsequently interested with Gen. Sam Houston of Texas in the organization of a railroad through Texas to the Pacific coast, but the outbreak of the civil war ruined the project. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 6, 1867.

PORTER, Ebenezer, educator, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Oct. 5, 1772; son of Judge Thomas (1734-1833) and Abigail (Howe) Porter, and a descendant of Thomas Porter, who emigrated from England to America about 1640 and was a proprietor of Farmington, Conn. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1792, A.M., 1795; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 6, 1796; was pastor at Washington, Conn., 1796-1812; professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological seminary, 1812-32, and president of the seminary, 1827-34. He was married in May, 1797, to Lucy Pierce, daughter of the Rev. Noah Mervin. He declined the presidency of the University of Vermont in 1815, the chair of divinity at Yale in 1816, and the presidency of the University of Georgia in 1818. He was also consulted in regard to his possible acceptance of the presidency of Hamilton, Middlebury, South Carolina and Dartmouth colleges. He received the honorary degrees A.M. from Yale in 1795, D.D. from Dartmouth in 1814, and became a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1809. He is the author of: *The Young Preacher's Manual* (1819); *An Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery* (1827); *Syllabus of Lectures* (1829); *Rhetorical Reader* (1831); *The Revivals of Religion* (1832); *The Cultivation of Spiritual Habits and Progress in Study* (1833); *Homiletics, Preaching and Public Prayer* (1834); *Eloquence and Style*, revised by Lyman Matthews (1836), and many sermons. See memoir by the Rev. Lyman Matthews (1836). He died in Andover, Mass., April 8, 1834.

PORTER, Elbert Stothoff, clergyman and editor, was born at Hillsborough, N.J., Oct. 23, 1820; son of John Warburton and Mary Bennett (McColm) Porter. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and began the study of law which he abandoned for theology, graduating at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1842. He joined the New Brunswick classis in 1842, and was pastor at Chatham, N.Y., 1842-49. He was married in 1845 to Eliza K., daughter of the Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop of Ghent, N.Y. He was pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church, Williamsburgh, L.I., N.Y., 1849-83, and during 1868-69, built a new church

at a cost of \$130,000. In 1883 he retired to his farm at Claverack, N.Y. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Rutgers college in 1854, and was president of the first general synod of the church held after the name was changed to Reformed Church of North America. He was editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, the organ of the church, 1852-68, and subsequently contributed to other religious periodicals. He is the author of: *A History of the Reformed Dutch Church in the United States*; *The Pastor's Guide*, and hymns. He died at Claverack, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1888.

PORTER, Eliphalet, clergyman, was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., June 11, 1758; son of John and Mary (Huntington) Porter, and grandson of Samuel Porter. John Porter (1715-1802), Harvard, A.B., 1736, A.M., 1739, was a celebrated Calvinist clergyman. Eliphalet H. Porter was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1777, A.M., 1780. He was ordained, Oct. 2, 1782; was pastor of the Congregational church at Roxbury, Mass., 1782-1830, and had as his assistant, the Rev. George Putnam, 1830-33. He was married in October, 1801, to Martha, daughter of Major Nathaniel Ruggles of Roxbury. He received the degree S.T.D. from Harvard in 1807; was a fellow of Harvard, 1818-33; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; an original trustee of the Massachusetts Bible society, and a founder of the State Temperance society. He published sermons and a *Eulogy on Washington* (1800). He died at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 7, 1833.

PORTER, Fitz-John, soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., June 13, 1822; son of Capt. John and Eliza Chauncy (Clarke) Porter, and a nephew of Com. David Porter. He attended the school of Benjamin Hallowell, Alexandria, Va.;

Phillips Exeter academy, and the school of Stephen M. Weld, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and assigned to the 4th artillery, July 1, 1845. He served at the military academy and in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1845-46; was promoted 2d lieutenant, June 18, 1846, and in July, 1846, reported at Point

their guns taken at Buena Vista. He was brevetted captain, for gallant conduct at Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, and major, for services at Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. He was wounded in the assault and capture of the Belen Gate, Sept. 13, 1847; was in garrison at Fort Monroe in 1848; at Fort Pickens, Fla., 1848-49, and served as assistant instructor in natural and experimental philosophy at the Military academy, 1849-53; as assistant instructor in artillery, July-Sept., 1853, and as instructor in artillery and cavalry, 1854-55. He was brevetted captain of staff and assistant adjutant-general, June 27, 1856, and served under Gen. Persifer F. Smith at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., during the Kansas troubles of 1856. He was married, March 19, 1857, to Harriet Pierson, daughter of John and Hannah (Sanford) Cook of New York city. He was on the staff of Gen. A. S. Johnston in the Utah expedition, 1857-60, and was sent to Texas in 1861 to re-enforce the garrisons at Key West and Dry Tortugas. He commanded the troops engaged in protecting the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, immediately after the riot in Baltimore. He was assigned to the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson, of the Department of Pennsylvania; was promoted colonel, 15th infantry, May 14, 1861, and commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861. He took part in the action of Falling Waters, Va., July 2, 1861; commanded a division in the defences of Washington, D.C., 1861-62; in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, March-May, 1862, and directed the siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862. He commanded the 5th army corps, Army of the Potomac, May-Aug., 1862, in the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Turkey Bridge and Malvern Hill; was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., June 27, 1862, for gallant conduct at Chickahominy, Va.; commissioned major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862; transferred to northern Virginia in August, 1862; took part in the battle of Manassas under Pope, Aug. 30-Sept. 2, 1862, and protected Washington by occupying the west bank of the Potomac, Sept. 2-13, 1862. He commanded the 5th army corps under McClellan at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, where his corps formed the centre of the line of battle, and with his corps alone, fought the battle of Shepherdstown, capturing four guns, Sept. 19, 1862. In November, 1862, he was relieved of his command and ordered to Washington to appear before a military commission to answer the charges preferred against him by Gen. John Pope. This order was revoked and a court-martial ordered. On Nov. 25, 1862, he was arrested, but it was not until Dec. 1, 1862, that the charges against him were made known. He was accused of disobedience to the



J. H. Porter

Isabel, Texas, taking part in the battle of Buena Vista. He engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz; in the battle of Cerro Gordo; was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 29, 1847, and served at Contreras, where his company re-captured two of

order to join Pope at Bristoe on the morning of Aug. 28, 1862; to two other orders issued on Aug. 29, one to advance, the other to attack, and of violation of the 52d article of war. The court-martial found him guilty of the charges preferred against him and he was cashiered, Jan. 21, 1863, and "forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States." On June 20, 1878, a board of officers convened by order of President Hayes, completely vindicated him of all the charges. In their report they say "Porter's faithful, subordinate and intelligent conduct that afternoon (August 29) saved the Union army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration." The question of the restoration of his military rank on the finding of the military commission was brought before congress, where it was fought on purely party lines. In 1885 it passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Arthur, who held that congress was without constitutional authority to pass such a bill. Porter went to Colorado in the interest of a mining firm in 1864, but a bill was introduced in the legislature, expelling him from the territory. He returned to New York and engaged in business; was superintendent of the construction of the New Jersey insane asylum, 1872-75; commissioner of public works in the city of New York, 1875-77, filling an unexpired term; assistant receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1877-82; police commissioner of New York city, 1884-88; fire commissioner, 1888-89, and cashier of the New York post office, 1893-97. In 1869 the Khedive of Egypt offered him the command of his army with the rank of major-general, which offer he declined, preferring to remain in the United States to secure his vindication. An act of congress was approved by Cleveland in July, 1886, by which Porter was reappointed colonel, U.S.A., his commission to date May 14, 1861. He died in Morristown, N.J., May 21, 1901.

PORTER, George Bryan, third territorial governor of Michigan, was born at Norristown, Pa., Feb. 9, 1791; son of General Andrew Porter (q.v.). He practised law at Lancaster, Pa., was attorney-general of the state; a representative in the state legislature, and on Aug. 6, 1831, he was appointed by President Andrew Jackson governor of the territory of Michigan, serving until his death. He took the field in the Black Hawk war, 1832-33, and during his administration Wisconsin was separated from Michigan and made a territory, many new townships were organized and new roads constructed. The territory also appealed to congress for admission into the Union, but this was postponed until Nov. 3, 1835. He died in Detroit, Mich., July 6, 1834.

PORTER, Horace, soldier and diplomatist, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 15, 1837; son of Gov. David Rittenhouse (q.v.) and Josephine (McDermett) Porter, and grandson of Gen. Andrew Porter. He attended the Harrisburg academy and prepared for college at Lawrenceville, N.J. He entered the scientific department of Harvard university in 1854; was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military academy in 1855, and was graduated third in a class of forty-two members, brevet 2d lieutenant of ordnance, July 1, 1860. He was instructor in artillery at the academy, July-October, 1860; and was assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., 1860-61. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 22, 1861, and 1st lieutenant, June 7, 1861, and joined the expedition under Sherman and Dupont as assistant ordnance officer of the Port Royal expedition corps, 1861-62. He was stationed at Hilton Head Depôt, South Carolina, and engaged in erecting batteries of heavy artillery on the Savannah river and at Tybee Island, Ga., for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski. He was chief of ordnance and artillery at the reduction and capture of the fort, April 10-11, 1862, and was brevetted captain April 11, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Pulaski, and presented with a captured sword bearing a suitable inscription. He prepared the heavy artillery and ordnance stores for the James Island expedition, April 13-June 1, 1862; was wounded in the attack on Secessionville, S.C., June 16, 1862; was chief of ordnance of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and superintended the transfer of the artillery from Harrison's Landing, Va., to Maryland, July 25-Sept. 19, 1862. He was chief of ordnance, Department of the Ohio, September, 1862-January, 1863, and of the Department and Army of the Cumberland, January-November, 1863. He was married Dec. 23, 1863, to Sophie King, daughter of John McHarg of Albany, N.Y. He was promoted captain March 3, 1863, and served in the Tennessee campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, June 24-Nov. 1, 1863, receiving a congressional medal of honor for a special act of gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. He was detailed on special duty in the ordnance bureau, Washington, D.C., November,



Horace Porter

1863, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff and aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, April 4, 1864. He took part in the Richmond campaign, April 30, 1864-April 9, 1865: was brevetted major, May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 16, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Newmarket Heights, Va.; colonel of U.S. volunteers, Feb. 24, 1865, and colonel U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for meritorious services during the rebellion, and brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant services in the field. He was promoted colonel of staff and aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief, July 25, 1866, and served with Grant at the army headquarters in Washington until 1869. He was assistant secretary of war, 1866, and executive secretary to President Grant, 1869-73. In 1873 he entered into business in New York as vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car company. He was the first president of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad, president of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, and a director of several banks and railroads. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley U.S. ambassador to France, and was reappointed to the office by President Roosevelt. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Geographical society; president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the Union League club,



TOMB OF GRANT, RIVERSIDE, NEW YORK.

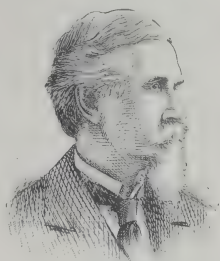
commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, New York commandery; past commander of the G. A. R., and vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. As president of the Grant Monument association he completed the monument, having during the months of April and May, 1892, raised

\$400,000 by popular subscription for the purpose. He was orator at the inauguration of Washington Arch, N.Y., May 4, 1895, and at the dedication of Grant's tomb, N.Y., April 27, 1897; and delivered the oration at the West Point Centennial celebration, June 11, 1902. He is the author of: *West Point Life* (1860); *Campaigning with Grant* (1897), and contributions to the leading magazines.

PORTER, James Davis, governor of Tennessee, was born in Paris, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1828; son of Dr. Thomas Kennedy and Geraldine (Hor-

ton) Porter; grandson of William and Hannah (Kennedy) Porter and of Josiah and Nancy (White) Horton, and a descendant of John Porter of Warwickshire, Eng., who settled in Massachusetts in 1628, and in Winsor, Conn., in 1639. James Davis Porter was graduated from

the University of Nashville, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, studied law in the office of Gen. John H. Dunlap and at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., and in 1851 settled in practice in Paris, Tenn., where he was married June 17, 1851, to Susanna, daughter of Gen. John H. and Marietta (Beauchamp) Dunlap. He served in the state legislature,



James D. Porter

1859-61, where he was the author of the famous "Porter Resolutions" passed in 1861, pledging Tennessee to co-operate with the seceding states if force was resorted to by the Federal government. He served as adjutant-general to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow at Memphis for one month, and aided in organizing the provisional army of Tennessee. He then joined the staff of General Cheatham, and served as his chief of staff to the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, and Bentonville. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1870; judge of the 12th judicial circuit of Tennessee, 1870-74, and was elected governor of Tennessee by the Democratic party, serving two terms, 1875-79. He was president of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis railroad company, 1880-1884; assistant secretary of state of the United States, 1885-87, and U.S. minister to Chili, 1893-95. He became first vice-president of the Tennessee Historical society, re-elected at the annual meeting in 1902; a trustee of the Peabody Education fund from 1883, and president of the board of trustees of the University of Nashville, 1890, having been a member of the board for many years before his election as president. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Nashville in 1877. He was chairman of the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic national convention of 1880 and 1892. He devoted the latter part of his life to farming, and was elected president of the Peabody College for Teachers and chancellor of the University of Nashville in 1901. He is the author of: *The Mili-*

tary History of Tennessee, War of 1861-65, published under the direction of the Confederate Veterans' association.

PORTER, John Addison, chemist, was born in Catskill, N.Y., March 15, 1822. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1842; A.M., 1845; was tutor in Delaware college, Newark, Del., 1844-45, and professor of rhetoric and modern languages there, 1845-47. He studied agricultural chemistry under Liebig at the University of Giessen, 1847-50; was assistant at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, in 1850; was professor of chemistry and applied arts at Brown university, 1850-52; professor of analytical and agricultural chemistry at Yale, 1852-56, and professor of organic chemistry, 1856-64. He was married to Josephine Earl, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield (q.v.), and was instrumental in securing from his father-in-law the generous donation that established the Sheffield Scientific school. He was a member of several scientific societies, and received the degree of M.D. from Yale in 1855. During the civil war he published the *Connecticut War Record*, a monthly. In 1842 he founded the Scroll and Key society of Yale, which established to his memory in 1871 the John A. Porter essay prize of \$250. He is the author of: *Principles of Chemistry* (1856); *First Book of Chemistry and Allied Sciences* (1857); *Selections from the Kalevala, the Great Finnish Epic* (1868). He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 25, 1866.

PORTER, John Addison, journalist, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 17, 1856; son of Prof. John Addison (q.v.) and Josephine Earl (Sheffield) Porter. He attended the Hopkins grammar school, and the General Russell military academy at New Haven, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881. He studied law in Cleveland, Ohio, but in 1880 joined the local staff of the *Hartford Courant*. In 1881 he was chosen literary editor of the *New York Observer*, and in 1882 was married to Amy E., daughter of Judge Samuel R. Betts of New York. He removed to Washington, D.C., where he renewed his newspaper connections, wrote frequently for the daily press, and in 1884 conducted a publishing business, and was appointed by Senator Thomas C. Platt, a clerk on the select committee on Indian affairs. He removed to Pomfret, Conn., in 1886, purchased a third interest in the *Hartford Evening Post*, and became managing editor and editor-in-chief. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1890; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892; candidate for governor of the state in 1894, retiring in favor of the successful candidate, and was the unsuccessful candidate in 1896 and 1898. He was largely instrumental in persuading the Connecticut delegates to the St. Louis convention to

cast their votes for William McKinley; and was appointed ambassador to Italy, but declined in order to accept the position of private secretary to President McKinley. He is the author of: *The Corporation of Yale College* (1885); *Origin and Administration of the City of Washington* (1885), and *Sketches of Yale Life* (1886). He died at Pomfret, Conn., Dec. 15, 1900.

PORTER, John Kilham, jurist, was born in Waterford, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1819; son of Dr. Elijah and Mary (Lawrence) Porter; grandson of Moses and Sarah (Kilham) Porter, and of David and Abigail (Burch) Lawrence, and a descendant of John Porter, who settled in Windsor, Conn., about 1639. He was graduated at Union college in 1837; studied law in the office of Nicholas B. Doe and Richard B. Kimball (q.v.) at Waterford, N.Y., and settled in practice there in partnership with the former. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844, where his address gave him a national reputation, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846. He became associated with Nicholas Hill, Jr., and Peter Cagger in the practice of law in Albany, N.Y., in 1848, and in 1859 assumed charge of the firm's cases in the court of appeals. Charles O'Connor (q.v.) employed him as his associate in conducting the Parrish will case; and Horace Greeley selected him as his counsel in the libel suit brought against the *Tribune* by De Witt C. Littlejohn. He was married, first, May 27, 1847, to Sophie R., daughter of Eli M. Todd of Waterford, N.Y., and secondly, Nov. 18, 1861, to Harriett Tibbetts, daughter of John Cramer of Waterford. He was judge of the court of appeals, 1864-68, the first year by appointment, and then by election for a term of eight years, and resigned in 1868, resuming practice in New York city. William M. Tweed unsuccessfully sought to secure his legal services in defending him against the charges brought by the Citizens' committee, and he was subsequently appointed to examine the accounts of the city comptroller. He was also counsel for the Erie Railway company; for General Babcock in the whiskey frauds trial; for Mrs. Tilton in the Beecher-Tilton trial, in 1875, and senior counsel for the people in the trial of the assassin Guiteau, 1882. He died in Waterford, N.Y., April 11, 1892.

PORTER, Joshua, jurist, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1730; son of Nathaniel Buell and Eunice (Horton) Porter, and a descendant of John Porter, who emigrated from Warwick, England, to New England in 1628, and settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1639. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1754, A.M., 1757, studied medicine, and practised in Salisbury, Conn. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature for more than forty sessions; a member of the com-

mittee of the pay table; colonel of the state militia before the Revolution, and superintendent of the Connecticut iron works at Salisbury, where cannon and ammunition were manufactured. He commanded the 14th Connecticut regiment during the war, in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Monmouth and Saratoga, and at the close of the war served as judge of the court of common pleas for thirteen years, and of the court of probate for thirty-seven years. He was married first, to Abigail, daughter of Capt. Peter and Martha Huntington Grant Buell; secondly, to Jerusha, daughter of Colonel Burr, of Fairfield, Conn., and thirdly, to Lucy, daughter of Col. John Ashley of Sheffield, Mass., and widow of Samuel Dutcher. He died in Salisbury, Conn., Sept. 12, 1835.

PORTER, Noah, educator, was born in Farmington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1811; son of the Rev. Dr. Noah and Mehetable (Meigs) Porter. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834; was master of the Hopkins grammar school, 1831-33, and tutor at Yale, 1833-35. He attended the Divinity school, 1833-36, was ordained April 27, 1836, and was married April 13, 1836, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor,



professor of systematic theology at Yale, 1822-58. He was pastor of Congregational churches at New Milford, Conn., 1836-42; Springfield, Mass., 1843-46; professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Yale, 1846-92, and

president of Yale, 1871-86, resigning in 1886 and being succeeded by Timothy Dwight. He received the degree D.D. from the University of the City of New York, 1858, and LL.D. from Western Reserve, 1870, from Trinity, 1871, and from the University of Edinburgh in 1886. He is said to have been one of the most scholarly metaphysicians in the United States; was the principal editor of the revised editions of Noah Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary* in 1864 and 1880, and is the author of: *Historical Discourse at Farmington, Nov. 4, 1840* (1841); *The Educational Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits Compared* (1851); *The Human Intellect*, used as a text book at Yale and elsewhere (1868); *Books and Reading* (1870); *American Colleges and the American Public* (1871); *Sciences of Nature versus the Science of Man* (1871); *Evangeline: the Place, the Story and the Poem* (1882); *Science and Sentiment* (1882); *The Elements of Moral Science* (1885); *Life of Bishop Berkeley* (1885); and *Kant's Ethics* (1886). He died in New Haven, Conn., March 4, 1892.

PORTER, Peter Buel, statesman, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Aug. 14, 1773; son of Col.

Joshua (q.v.) and Abigail (BueM) Porter. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1791; attended the Litchfield law school, and opened an office in Canandaigua, N.Y., in 1793, and in Black Rock, in 1795. He was a Democratic representative from New York in the 11th and 12th congresses, 1809-13, and again for a part of the 14th congress, 1815-16, resigning in 1816. While in the House, he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations which favored war with England. He declined the commission of major-general in 1813, and became colonel of New York and Pennsylvania volunteers, including Indian troops, and led them against the British, under Colonel Bishop, at Black Rock, in 1813. He served under Gen. Alexander Smyth in his Canadian expedition, and performed gallant service at Chippewa, at the evacuation of Fort Erie by General Vincent, May 28, 1813, and at Lundy's Lane, under Gen. Winfield Scott, July 25, 1814. Congress and the state of New York rewarded him with a gold medal and a sword. He declined the appointment by President Madison of commander-in-chief of the army in 1815. He was a commissioner to determine the route of the Erie canal in 1815, and the Northwestern boundary in 1816, resulting in the final treaty of Oct. 20, 1818. He declined the secretaryship of the state of New York in 1816; was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York in 1817, and was appointed secretary of war by President Adams, May 28, 1823, serving until 1829. He was married in September, 1818, to Letitia, daughter of John and Mary Hopkins (Cabell) Breckinridge, of Kentucky. He died at Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 20, 1844.

PORTER, Rufus, inventor, was born in West Boxford, Mass., May 1, 1792; son of Tyler and Abigail (Johnson) Porter; grandson of Benjamin and Ruth (Foster) Porter, and a descendant of John Porter, who emigrated from England, and settled in Hingham, Mass., about 1635, and in Salem, Mass., in 1644. Rufus Porter made a living as shoemaker, fife-player and house-painter from 1807 until about 1815. He taught school for some time, and in 1820 invented a camera-obscura, which enabled him to produce a portrait in a short time. This invention encouraged his nomadic inclinations, and he supported himself by traveling throughout the country, making portraits, until landscape-painting attracted his attention, and this he abandoned in 1840 for journalism. He became editor of the *New York Mechanic*, later published in Boston as the *American Mechanic*, and started the *Scientific American* in 1845, editing it until 1846, when he became interested in electrotyping. After a few months he devoted himself exclusively to his inventions, which include: a revolving almanac,

revolving rifle, horse-power flat boat, cord-making machine (1825); clock, corn-sheller, churn, washing-machine, signal telegraph, fire alarm, flying ship, trip-hammer, fog whistle, engine-lathe, balanced valve, rotary plough, reaction wind-wheel, portable house, thermo-engine and rotary engine. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 13, 1884.

PORTER, Sarah, educator, was born in Farmington, Conn., Aug. 17, 1813; daughter of Noah and Mehetable (Meigs) Porter, and sister of Noah Porter, president of Yale college. In 1845 she opened a day school for girls in Farmington, which subsequently developed into a large, well-equipped and successful seminary, with which she was actively connected for fifty-five years. In 1885 Miss Porter was presented with an art-building, the gift of her former students. On Oct. 28, 1902, the Sarah Porter Memorial Building, a parish house situated next to the old Puritan meeting house in Farmington, was dedicated to her memory. She died in Farmington, Conn., Feb. 18, 1900.

PORTER, Thomas Conrad, botanist, was born in Alexandria, Pa., Jan. 22, 1822; son of John and Maria (Buchu) Porter; grandson of Thomas and Jean (Montgomery) Porter and of John C. and Hannah (Mitinger) Buchu, and a descendant



Thos. C. Porter

of the Rev. John Conrad Buchu, D.D., of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, and of Capt. Jacob Mitinger of the American army of the Revolution. He was graduated from Lafayette college in 1840 and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1843. He was licensed to preach in 1844; was stated supply of a Presbyterian church at Monticello, Ga., 1846-47; was ordained by the classis of Lebanon, Nov. 14, 1848, and was pastor of the 2d German Reformed church, Reading, Pa., 1848-49. He was married, Dec. 25, 1850, to Susan, daughter of John and Katherine Kunkel, of Harrisburg, Pa. He was professor of natural sciences at Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pa., 1849-53, and removed with the college to Lancaster, Pa., in 1853, when it consolidated with Franklin college. He was secretary of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall college, 1853-66; professor of botany, zoölogy and general geology at Lafayette, 1866-91; pastor of the Third Street Reformed church of Easton, Pa., 1877-84, and a

member of the committee that framed the order of worship for the German Reformed church in the United States in 1867. He received the degree D.D. from Rutgers in 1865 and that of LL.D. from Franklin and Marshall in 1880. He was the founder and first president of Linnæan society of Lancaster county, Pa., a member or fellow of the leading scientific organizations of America, and is the author of: a translation of *Herman and Dorothea* (1854); *Life of St. Augustine* (1854); *Life of Eric Zwingli* (1858); *Flora of Colorado* (1874); *Flora in the United States* (1892); *Flora of Pennsylvania* (1902); contributions to Dr. Philip Schaff's *Christian Song* (1868), besides various verses, essays, articles in reviews and contributions to U.S. government botanical reports in Hayden and Wheeler's surveys. He died in Easton, Pa., April 27, 1901.

PORTER, William David, naval officer, was born in New Orleans, La., March 10, 1809; son of Com. David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter. He attended school in Philadelphia, Pa.; was appointed midshipman U.S.N., Jan. 1, 1823, was promoted lieutenant in 1833, and cruised in the Mediterranean squadron, 1833-43; was then transferred to the home squadron; commanded the store-ship *Erie* in 1849, and the *Waterwitch* in 1851, and was placed on the reserved list, Sept. 13, 1855, but was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1859, and served in the Pacific squadron on the U.S. sloop *St. Mary's*. In 1861 he joined Commodore Foote in fitting out a gun-boat flotilla. He converted a ferry-boat into a powerful ironclad, which he named the *Essex*, in honor of his father's ship, and in command of this gunboat he accompanied the squadron up the Tennessee river, and engaged in the attack on Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862. He was badly scalded by the explosion of a boiler during the attack, but soon recovered and commanded the *Essex* at Fort Donelson, Feb. 14, 1862. In June, 1862, he passed the Mississippi batteries to join the fleet at Vicksburg, and on July 15, 1862, met and seriously injured the Confederate ram *Arkansas*, near Baton Rouge, La. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; commanded the bombardment of Natchez, Miss., Sept. 2, 1862; attacked the batteries below Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and then proceeded to New Orleans. He was relieved of his command on account of failing health, and died in St. Luke's hospital, New York city, May 1, 1864.

PORTER, William Trotter, journalist, was born in Newbury, Vt., Dec. 24, 1809; son of Benjamin and Martha (Olcott) Porter; grandson of Gov. Peter Olcott of Norwich, Vt., and of Asa and Melitable (Crocker) Porter, and a descendant of Samuel Porter, who emigrated from the west of England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1622. He did undergraduate work at Dartmouth college

and in 1824 learned the printers' trade in Andover, Mass. He was editor of the *Farmers' Herald* at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1829-30; associate editor of *The Enquirer* at Norwich, Conn., in 1830, and was foreman in a printing-office in New York city, 1830-32, Horace Greeley being one of his compositors. In 1831 he established and edited, with James How, *The Spirit of the Times*, the first American sporting publication, later combined with *The Traveler* as *The Traveler and the Spirit of the Times*, and again appearing in 1835 under its first title. In the meantime he was editor of the *New Yorker* and the *Constellation*, 1832, and of the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*, 1839-44, when it ceased to be published. In 1856 he established, with George Wilkes, *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. He had in preparation a biography of Henry William Herbert (Frank Forester), and edited: "The Big Bear of Arkansas and Other Tales" (1835); "A Quarter Race in Kentucky and Other Sketches" (1846); and "Major T. B. Thorpe's Scenes in Arkansas and Other Sketches" (1859); all of which were first printed in his papers, and an American edition of Col. Peter Hawker's "Instructions to Young Sportsmen" (1846). See "Life of William T. Porter," by Francis Brinley (1860). He died in New York city, July 20, 1858.

PORTERFIELD, Charles, soldier, was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1750; son of William Porterfield, who emigrated from England and settled in Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. He enlisted in the first military company organized in 1775 in Frederick county to defend the patriot cause, Daniel Morgan being captain; joined Washington's army at Cambridge, Mass., and was with Colonel Arnold in the expedition against Quebec. In the disastrous assault on that city he was taken prisoner inside the fort Dec. 31, 1775, but was exchanged and again joined the army Feb. 3, 1777, serving as captain in Morgan's Rifles, 1777-78. He was made major, July 13, 1778, serving in Woodford's brigade; was transferred to the 7th Virginia regiment, Sept. 14, 1778, and resigned from the service, July 2, 1779. On Aug. 14, 1779, he was appointed by Governor Jefferson lieutenant-colonel of a Virginia state regiment organized largely through his own efforts, and proceeded to Charleston, S.C., in the spring of 1780. At the battle near Camden, S.C., Aug. 16, 1780, where he commanded a part of the advance guard of General Gates's army, he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and after ten days, having meanwhile received no medical attention, submitted to the amputation of his leg, and was paroled. His death, resulting from the effects of his injury, occurred on the Santee river, S.C., in October, 1780.

PORTERFIELD, Robert, soldier, was born in Frederick county, Va., Feb. 22, 1752; brother of Charles Porterfield (q.v.). He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 11th Virginia regiment, Dec. 24, 1776; served in Colonel Daniel Morgan's company through the campaigns of 1777-79; was promoted 1st lieutenant June 1, 1777; adjutant April 19, 1778; was transferred to the 7th Virginia regiment Sept. 14, 1778, and served as aide to General William Woodford, 1778-79, taking part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was promoted captain-lieutenant, July 2, 1779; captain, Aug. 16, 1779, and in December, 1779, accompanied General William Woodford to Charleston, S.C., where he took part in the defence of that city, and on its fall surrendered as a prisoner of war, May 12, 1780. He was exchanged and transferred to the 2d Virginia regiment Feb. 12, 1781, where he served until the end of the war. He was married to Rebecca Farrer of Amelia county; removed to Augusta county, Va., in 1783, and settled on a farm which he called "Soldier's Retreat." He was a brigadier-general in the Virginia militia during the war of 1812. He was justice of the peace for half a century, and served as high sheriff for two terms. He died in Augusta county, Va., Feb. 13, 1843.

PORTIER, Michael, R.C. bishop, was born in Montbrison, France, Sept. 7, 1795. He was preparing for the priesthood in the Seminary of Lyons, when he was induced by Bishop Dubourg to come to the United States, and he landed at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4, 1817. He finished his studies in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was ordained priest in St. Louis's cathedral by Bishop Dubourg in June, 1818. He established a school on the Lancasterian system; was made vicar-general of the diocese, and on the division of the diocese in 1825, vicar-apostolic of Alabama, Florida and Arkansas, being consecrated bishop of "Olena," *i. p. i.*, in St. Louis's cathedral, Nov. 5, 1826, by Bishop Rosati. One church in Pensacola and one in St. Augustine constituted his entire equipment; and three priests, his only assistants, were soon after taken from him, his poverty even depriving him of suitable vestments. He made his visitations to Pensacola, Tallahassee and St. Augustine on horseback, and through preaching and instruction, both in English and Spanish, built up the neglected parishes and induced Bishop England to give him a priest for the people in East Florida. He also visited Europe, where he obtained money, priests and students for service among his people. He was given the administration of the see of Mobile, Ala., created May 15, 1829, during his absence in Europe; organized parishes; built five churches in different cities, and in 1830 founded Spring

Hill College and Theological Seminary in Mobile. He introduced the Nuns of the Visitation in 1832, built for them a convent and academy at Summerville, Ala., in 1833, and the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 1835-50. He welcomed members of the Society of Jesus; founded an asylum for those made orphans by the epidemics of yellow fever, and introduced a colony of Sisters of Charity to care for them. He also introduced the Brothers of Christian Instruction; established labor and parish schools, and a girls' school at St. Augustine, Fla. He visited Europe a second time in 1849, and after his return was prominent in the deliberations of the councils of his church, being for sometime previous to his death senior bishop of the American hierarchy. He died at the Providence Infirmary, Mobile, Ala., May 14, 1859.

POSEY, Thomas, senator and soldier, was born in Fairfax county, Va., July 9, 1750. He removed to the western frontier of Virginia in 1769; served in Lord Dunmore's Shawnee expedition in 1774, as quartermaster of General Andrew Lewis's division, and fought in the battle at Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774. He was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence of Virginia in 1775; and raised and commanded a company which became a part of the 7th Virginia regiment, March 20, 1776. He fought at Gwynn's island, July 8, 1776; joined Washington's army at Middlebrook, N.J., in 1777, where his company was transferred to Morgan's riflemen, and took part in the engagement at Piscataway, N.J. He was sent to re-inforce General Gates in northern New York and fought at Bemis's Heights, Sept. 19, and Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777. He was promoted major April 30, 1778; commanded the 2d Virginia regiment at Monmouth, June 28, 1778; was transferred to the 7th Virginia regiment, Sept. 14, and in October, 1778, led an expedition against the Indians after the massacre of Wyoming, July 5, 1778. He joined Washington's army at Middlebrook, N.J., in the spring of 1779, and commanded the 11th Virginia infantry, and shortly afterward a battalion of Colonel Febiger's regiment. In the assault on Stony Point, July 15, 1779, he received the arms of the British officers, General Wayne being severely wounded. He was sent south to reinforce General Greene, who had succeeded General Gates, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel Sept. 11, 1782; organized a new regiment, which he commanded in Georgia under General Wayne until the evacuation of Savannah by the British, July 11, 1782, and was retired March 10, 1783. He was married first in 1773, to Martha, daughter of Gen. Sampson Matthews of Augusta county, Va.; and secondly, Jan. 22, 1784, to Mary, daughter of John and Lucy

(Thornton) Alexander, and widow of Maj. George Thornton. He served in the army as brigadier-general from Feb. 14, 1793, to Feb. 28, 1794, and commanded a brigade under General Wayne in the Northwest. He removed to Kentucky in 1794; was state senator for several years and speaker of the senate, 1805-06. In 1809, when war was threatened, he was commissioned major-general and organized the Kentucky volunteers, and after the danger from war had ended, removed to Attakapas, La. In 1812 he raised and commanded a volunteer company. When Louisiana was admitted as a state, John Noel Destrehan and A. B. Magruder were elected U.S. senators, but Destrehan resigned before taking his seat, and General Posey was appointed to the vacancy, serving from Dec. 7, 1812, to Feb. 5, 1813, when James Brown was elected to complete the term. He was governor of Indiana Territory, 1813-16; the defeated candidate for governor of the new state in 1816, and U.S. Indian agent at Shawneetown, Ill., 1816-18, where he died March 19, 1818.

POST, Alfred Charles, surgeon, was born in New York city, Jan. 13, 1806; son of Joel and Elizabeth (Browne) Post; grandson of Jotham and Winifred (Wright) Post, and a descendant of Richard Post, who emigrated from Holland to Massachusetts with a party of Pilgrims, and settled on Long Island, about 1640, where he founded the town of Southampton, and became a New York merchant. Alfred Charles Post was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1822; studied medicine under his uncle Dr. Wright Post (q.v.), and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1827. He continued his medical studies in the schools and hospitals of Paris, Berlin and Edinburgh, 1827-29, and in the latter year settled in practice in New York city, giving most of his attention to surgery. He was married, in 1832, to Harriet, daughter of Cyrenius Beers of New York. He was a demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1831-35; surgeon of the New York hospital, 1836-86; professor of ophthalmic anatomy and surgery and of the principles and practice of surgery, in Castleton Medical college, Vermont, 1842-44; was influential in the establishment of the medical department of the University of the City of New York, in 1851; professor of surgery there, 1851-75, and emeritus professor, 1875-86. He was consulting surgeon of the Women's, St. Luke's and the Presbyterian hospitals; vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, 1861-66, and president, 1867-68. He was president of the Pathological society; the New York Medical Missionary association; a director of the Union Theological seminary, 1856-86; and a member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and of the county and state medical societies of

New York. He performed many difficult and successful operations, several of them for the first time in the United States, and was the inventor of various surgical instruments of great value. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1872. He is the author of: *Strabismus*, with an *Appendix on Stammering* (1840), and of reports of operations. He died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1886.

POST, Charles Cyrel, author, was born in Shiawassee, Mich., May 16, 1846; son of Martin (1809-77) and Julia A. (Bancroft) Post; grandson of Stephen (1779-1863) and Hannah (Calkins) Post, great-grandson of Oliver (1746-1816) and Submit Post, and a descendant of Abraham, one of three sons of Stephen Post, who came from England and settled in Saybrook, Conn. He was a student at Hiram and Oberlin colleges, leaving to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874, but instead of practising, engaged in journalism in Indianapolis, Ind. He was secretary of the state grange of Indiana, and prominent in state politics. He was married first, in 1878, to Minnie, daughter of the Rev. J. K. Speer of North Carolina, and secondly, in 1884, to Helen, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Wilms, of Fairfield, Ill., and founder of the school of mental science. He was publisher of the *Chicago Express*, 1883-85; removed in 1885 to Douglasville, Ga., where he became a leading member of the Peoples' party, founding and editing the organ of that party in Atlanta, and was chairman of the Georgia delegation to the Peoples' national convention at Omaha, July 2, 1892. In 1892 he removed to Sea Breeze, Fla., and in 1899 founded in Florida the School of Scientific, Philosophic and Psychic Research, to which he donated property estimated to be worth \$200,000. His published works include: *Driven from Sea to Sea* (1893); *From Wabash to the Rio Grande* (1885); *Congressman Swanson* (1888); *Metaphysical Essays* (1896); *Men and Gods* (1898), and contributions to periodicals.

POST, George Edward, clergyman, and scientist, was born in New York city, Dec. 17, 1838; son of Dr. Alfred Charles (q.v.) and Harriet (Beers) Post; and grandson of Cyrenius Beers. He was graduated from the New York Free academy, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; from the University of the City of New York, M.D., 1860, and from Union Theological seminary, in 1861. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, June 5, 1861, and was chaplain in the U.S. army, 1861-63. He was married at Georgetown, D.C., Sept. 17, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of Robert and Frances (Davis) Read. He was sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions to Tripoli, Syria, 1863; was professor of surgery at the Syrian Protestant college, Beirut, from 1868, and surgeon to

the Johanniter hospital, Beirut, from 1871. He devoted much attention to botany and ornithology, and was made a member or fellow of numerous foreign and American scientific societies. He was decorated with the Order of Othmaniyeh, by the Sultan of Turkey, with the Order of the Red Eagle, and that of the Ducal House of Saxony, Germany. His published works include: *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Egypt* (1880); *Text-Book of Botany* (1870); *Text-Book of Mammalia* (1871); *Butler's Physiology* (1872); *Text-Book of Birds* (1875); *Text-Book of Surgery* (1873); *Text-Book of Materia Medica* (1875); *Concordance to the Bible* (1878); *Dictionary of the Bible* (1899), all in Arabic, and the *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Siani*, in English (1896), besides contributions to religious publications.

POST, Louis Freeland, journalist, was born in Vienna, N.J., Nov. 15, 1849; son of Eugene Jerome and Elizabeth (Freeland) Post; grandson of David and Sarah (Vliet) Freeland and of Dr. Lewis and Theodosia (Steele) Post; and a descendant of Stephen Post who was born in England, immigrated to Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and in 1648 to Saybrook, Conn., where he died Aug. 16, 1659. Louis F. Post attended the public schools first in Vienna and Danville, N.J., and afterward in New York city; learned the printer's trade at Hackettstown, N.J.; studied law in New York city, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1870. He was in South Carolina, 1871-72, as stenographic and law clerk of David T. Corbin, U.S. attorney and state senator, and reported the Kuklux trials there with Benn Pitman. He practised law in New York city after March, 1872; was assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, 1874-75, under George Bliss, and was on the staff of the New York daily *Truth*, 1879-82. In 1881 he became a convert to Henry George's single tax theories; in 1882 was a candidate for representative in congress on the Labor and the Greenback tickets; in 1883 was Greenback candidate for attorney-general of New York, and again practised law, 1883-90. He edited the daily *Leader*, the campaign sheet of the Henry George mayoralty campaign, in 1886, and was the George candidate for district attorney of New York county in 1887. He was a contributor to *The Standard*, edited by Henry George, 1886-91; its editor, 1891-92, and associate editor and editor of the *Cleveland Recorder*, 1896-97. In 1898 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and founded *The Public*, a political and economic review, the general policy of which is directed by the principles of radical democracy and the single tax theory of public revenues and land tenure. He became somewhat widely known as a public lecturer on economic subjects. He was

twice married, first, July 6, 1871, to Anna, daughter of George W. and Nancy A. Johnson of Hackettstown; she died Nov. 14, 1891, leaving one child, Charles J. Post, artist, of New York; and secondly, at Orange, N.J., Dec. 2, 1893, to Alice, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Worcester) Thacher of New York city. He is the author of: an explanation, with diagrams, of *The Single Tax* (1894-99), and a history of *The George-Hewitt Mayoralty Campaign of 1886* (1887).

POST, Philip Sidney, representative, was born in Florida, Orange county, N.Y., March 19, 1833; son of Gen. Peter Schuyler and Mary D. (Coe) Post; grandson of Col. Garret and Martinche (Bertolf) Post, and of John D. Coe. He was graduated at Union college in 1855, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1856. He first practised in Galesburg, and in 1857 in Wyandotte, Kan., where he also published and edited the *Argus*. On the outbreak of the civil war he was made 2d lieutenant in the 59th Illinois volunteers; was promoted adjutant, July 21, 1861; major, Jan. 1, 1862; colonel, March 19, 1862, and was wounded at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862. He subsequently commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 20th corps, the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battle of Stone's River, and in the capture of Leetown; was transferred to the 2d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps, commanding the division at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., and was seriously wounded in the hip at Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864, being brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on the same day for gallant services. He commanded the western district of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, 1865-66. He was married, May 24, 1866, to Cornelia Almira, daughter of William Townsend Post. He was at Vienna, 1866-74, as U.S. consul, and as U.S. consul-general, 1874-79. He was a member-at-large of the Illinois Republican state central committee, 1882-86, and a representative from the tenth Illinois district in the 50th, 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1887-95. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1895.

POST, Wright, was born at North Hempstead, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1766; son of Jotham and Winifred (Wright) Post and a descendant of Richard Post. He was privately educated; studied medicine under Dr. Richard Bailey (q.v.), and in London under Dr. John Sheldon; began practice in New York city in 1786, and in 1787 lectured on anatomy in the New York hospital. He was married in 1790, to a daughter of Dr. Bailey; was associated with the latter in practice; and was appointed professor of surgery in the medical department of Columbia college in 1792. Under the auspices of the college he continued his medical studies abroad, made an exceptionally valuable collec-

tion of anatomical specimens, and on his return in 1793 became professor of anatomy. In 1813, when the medical department of Columbia was merged in the College of Physicians and Surgeons as the Medical School of New York, he became professor of anatomy and physiology, serving until 1826, when he also resigned the presidency of the college, to which he had been appointed in 1821. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1814; visited Europe a third time in 1815, and was a trustee of Columbia college, 1816-28. He was surgeon or consulting surgeon to the New York hospital for many years, a member of the Literary and Philosophical society, and an officer in the New York County Medical society. He performed many remarkably successful surgical operations, and contributed to periodicals. He died at Throg's Neck, N.Y., June 14, 1828.

POTTER, Alonzo, third bishop of Pennsylvania and 48th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, N.Y., July 6, 1800; son of Joseph Potter, a member of the state assembly soon after the Revolution, and of Quaker descent. He attended the Po'keepsie academy, was graduated from Union, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1818; was a tutor there, 1819-22, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1822-26. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Turner, and was ordained deacon, May 1, 1822, and priest, Sept. 16, 1824. He was rector of St. Paul's church, Boston, Mass., 1826-31; professor of rhetoric and natural philosophy at Union college, 1831-45; vice-president of the college, 1838-45; honorary vice-president, 1841-65, and a trustee, 1847-63. He declined the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1835, and was chosen bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, May 23, 1845. He was consecrated, Sept. 23, 1845, in Christ church, Philadelphia, by Bishops Philander Chase, Brownell, and Hopkins, assisted by Bishops Doane, McCoskry, Whittingham, Alfred Lee and Freeman. During his episcopate, the Episcopal hospital was founded, and endowed with nearly half a million dollars; the Episcopal academy was re-established; the Philadelphia Divinity school was founded; thirty-five new churches were built in the city of Philadel-



phia, and the diocese increased to such an extent that it was found advisable to divide it in 1865. He was married in 1824, to Maria, daughter of President Eliphalet Nott, of Union college. His six sons, Clarkson Nott (q.v.), Howard, Robert



Brown (q.v.), Edward Tucker-
man, Henry Codman (q.v.), and
Eliphalet Nott (q.v.), filled im-
portant stations in life, and
his only daughter was mar-
ried to Launt Thompson, the
sculptor. In 1846 Bishop Potter

received the degree of D.D. from
Harvard, and that of LL.D. from Union. He
delivered lectures on the natural theology and
Christian evidences, before the Lowell Institute,
Boston, 1845-49; edited several important works,
and is the author of: *Political Economy, its
Objects, Uses, and Principles* (1840); *The Prin-
ciples of Science, applied to the Domestic and
Mechanic Arts* (1841); *The School and School-
master* (1842); *Hand-book for Readers and Stu-
dents* (1843); *Discourses, Charges, Addresses,
Pastoral Letters, etc.* (1858), and *Religious Philoso-
phy*. He made a voyage around Cape Horn for
his health, in 1865, and died in the harbor of San
Francisco on the day of his arrival, July 4, 1865.

POTTER, Charles Nelson, jurist, was born in
Cooperstown, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1852; son of George
Washington and Mary Jane (Marcellus) Potter,
and grandson of Royal and Chloe (Priest) Potter,
and of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Marcellus.
He attended the public schools of Grand Rapids,
Mich., and was graduated from the law depart-
ment of the University of Michigan in 1873. He
was admitted to the bar in 1873; removed to
Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1876, and was married
Aug. 22, 1877, to Bessie, daughter of Joseph and
Elizabeth (Slater) Ireland of Muskegon, Mich.
He was city attorney, 1878-81 and 1888-91; pro-
secuting attorney of the county, 1881-83; a
member of the state constitutional convention
in 1889; attorney-general of Wyoming, 1891-95;
a member of the board of education of Cheyenne,
1888-97 and associate justice of the supreme
court of Wyoming, 1895-97, and on Dec. 8, 1897,
became chief justice.

POTTER, Clarkson Nott, representative, was
born in Schenectady, N.Y., April 25, 1825; son
of the Rev. Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter.
He was graduated from Union college in 1842;
studied civil engineering at the Rensselaer Poly-
technic institute; was a tutor at Union college,
1845-47; and obtained employment as a civil
engineer in Milwaukee, Wis. He was admitted
to the bar and established himself in practice in
New York city in 1848. He was married in Oc-
tober, 1853, to Virginia, daughter of Matthew, and
Louisa Ann (Mitchell) Pope. He was a Democratic

representative from New York in the 41st, 42d and
43rd congresses, 1869-75, declining nomination
to the 44th congress; was president of the Demo-
cratic state conventions of 1875 and 1877; and a
delegate to the Democratic national conventions
of 1872 and 1876. He was a representative in
the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877-81, in the 45th
congress, securing the passage in the house of a
bill establishing the U.S. court of claims. He
was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant
governor of New York in 1879. The honorary
degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by
Columbia in 1874. He was a trustee of Union
college, 1863-82, and president of the American
Bar association at the time of his death, which
occurred in New York city, Jan. 23, 1882.

POTTER, Edward Eells, naval officer, was
born in Medina, N.Y., May 9, 1833. His parents
removed to Rockford, Ill., from where he was
appointed midshipman U.S.N., Feb. 5, 1850. He
was promoted passed midshipman, June 20, 1856,
and lieutenant July 9, 1858, serving on the *St.
Lawrence* on the coast of Brazil, 1857-59. He
was assigned to the Western Gulf squadron, May
9, 1860; serving as executive officer on the *Wis-
sahickon* during the bombardment and passage
of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture
of New Orleans. He also passed the Vicksburg
batteries twice; participated in the engagement
with the ram *Arkansas*, and was promoted
lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He was
attached to the *De Soto* of the Eastern Gulf
squadron, then to the *Wabash* of the North
Atlantic squadron, and commanded the ironclad
Mahopac, 1864. He commanded the *Chippewa*
of the North Atlantic squadron in 1865; partici-
pated in the second engagement at Fort Fisher
and the bombardment of Fort Anderson, and
was executive officer of the *Rhode Island*, 1865-
67, and of the *Franklin*, Admiral Farragut's flag-
ship, 1867-68. He was promoted commander,
June 3, 1869; commanded the *Shawmut* of the
North Atlantic squadron, 1871-72, and with her
ascended the Orinoco river to Angostura, Vene-
zuela, recovering from the revolutionists two
steamers belonging to an American company.
He commanded the *Constellation*, carrying sup-
plies to the sufferers in Ireland in 1880, and was
promoted captain, July 11, 1880. He was at the
Brooklyn navy yard, 1881-83; commanded the
Lancaster from December, 1885, to September,
1886; the League Island navy yard, 1886; was
governor of the U.S. Naval Home in Philadel-
phia, 1891, and 1893-95; commanded the receiv-
ing-ship *Mimosa*, 1891-93, and the Norfolk
navy yard in 1893; was promoted to the rank
of commodore, June 27, 1893, and was retired
through age limit, May 9, 1895. He died at his
home at Belvidere, Ill., Jan. 8, 1902.

POTTER, Edward Elmer, soldier, was born in New York city, June 21, 1823; son of Ellis and Elizabeth (Elmer) Potter; grandson of Ellis and Agnes (Crowell) Potter and of Dr. Philemon Elmer, and a descendant of Marmaduke Potter, who immigrated to America from Stony Stratford, England, settled in Woodbridge, N.J., in the latter part of the 17th century, and from Edward Elmer, who emigrated from England long before the American Revolution. Edward Elmer Potter was graduated from Columbia college in 1842; and after studying law, he went to California, making his home in New Jersey after his return. He was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence in the Federal army in February, 1862, served in North Carolina, and in October, 1862, recruited and was commissioned colonel of a regiment of North Carolina volunteers. He took part in the operations in North and South Carolina and East Tennessee; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for distinguished services and bravery. He resigned July 24, 1865, and resided in Madison, N.J. He never married. He died in New York city, June 1, 1889.

POTTER, Eliphalet Nott, educator, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1836; son of the Rev. Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. He was educated at the Protestant Episcopal academy of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. James's college, Md., and graduated from Union college in 1861. He attended the Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Conn.; was admitted to the diaconate, June 22, 1862, at Troy, N.Y., appointed to missionary duty in the Lehigh valley, Pa., and in charge of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., 1862-69. He served during the civil war as chaplain under his brother, General Robert B. Potter (q.v.); was ordained priest in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city, March 19, 1865; and was secretary of the board of trustees and professor of ethics at Lehigh university, 1866-71, serving also as associate rector of St. Paul's church, Troy, N.Y., 1869-71. He married, April 28, 1870, Helen, daughter



of Joseph Wiltzie and Mary (Wolf) Fuller, of Troy. He succeeded Charles A. Aiken as president of Union college in 1871, being inaugurated June 26, 1872, and under his presidency the college assumed organic relations with the Albany Law school, the Dudley observatory, and the Albany medical college, becoming Union university in 1873. He resigned the presidency of the university in 1884, being

made its chancellor, and on June 25, 1884, was elected bishop of Nebraska, which office he declined, accepting a pending election as president of Hobart college, which position he filled, 1884-97. He was also president of the Cosmopolitan university (a correspondence university), 1892-1901. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1869, and by Columbia in 1871; LL.D. by Williams college in 1880; D.C.L. by Trinity college, Toronto, and by the University of the South in 1889, and L.H.D. by St. Stephen's college, Annandale, N.Y., in 1895, having been a trustee of the latter college, 1872-86. He is the author of: *Three Witnesses to the Truth of Religion*; memoirs of Dr. Taylor Lewis and Dr. Isaac Jackson; and *Washington, a Model in his Library and Life*. He died in the city of Mexico, Feb. 6, 1901.

POTTER, Elisha Reynolds, representative, was born at Little Rest (South Kingston), R.I., Nov. 5, 1764; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Potter; grandson of Ichabod and Margaret (Potter) Potter, and of Elisha and Susanna (Potter) Reynolds, and a descendant of Nathaniel Potter, who settled in Portsmouth, R.I., where he died in 1644. Elisha Reynolds Potter learned the blacksmith's trade, and enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary army. He was educated in Plainfield academy, was admitted to the bar in 1789 and practised in South Kingston, R.I. He was a representative in the Rhode Island legislature, 1793-96, 1798-1808, and 1816-35, and speaker of the house five terms. He was a Federalist representative from Rhode Island in the 4th congress, completing the term of Benjamin Bourn, resigned, and in the 5th, 11th, 12th and 13th congresses, serving 1796-99 and 1809-15. He was defeated for governor of Rhode Island in 1818 by Nehemiah R. Knight, by 616 votes. He was married first to Mrs. Mary Perkins, widow of Joseph Perkins, and secondly, to Mary, daughter of Pardon Mawney of East Greenwich, R.I. He died at South Kingston, R.I., Sept. 26, 1835.

POTTER, Elisha Reynolds, jurist, was born in South Kingston, R.I., June 20, 1811; son of Elisha Reynolds (q.v.) and Mary (Mawney) Potter, and grandson of Pardon Mawney. He was graduated at Harvard in 1830; was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practised in South Kingston. He was a representative and state senator in the Rhode Island legislature for several years; was adjutant-general of the state, 1835-37, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1841-42. He was a Law and Order representative from the western district of Rhode Island in the 28th congress, 1843-45, and was defeated for re-election in 1844; was state commissioner of public schools, 1849-54, and was associate justice of the supreme court, 1868-

82. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical society, and contributed to its Collections, *A Brief Account of the Emissions of Paper Money made by the Colony of Rhode Island* (1837), together with several addresses. He is also the author of: *Report on the Condition and Improvement of the Public Schools of Rhode Island* (1852); *The Bible and Prayer in Public Schools* (1854), and *Early History of Narragansett* (1835). He died in South Kingston, R.I., April 10, 1882.

POTTER, Henry, jurist, was born in Granville county, N.C., in 1765. He was educated for the law, and settled in Fayetteville, N.C., from which place he was appointed in 1801, by President Jefferson, judge of the U.S. circuit court for the 5th circuit, and in 1802, judge of the U.S. district court of North Carolina, succeeding John Sitgreaves, deceased, which office he held until his death. He charged the jury in the case of Lord Granville's heirs versus the governor of North Carolina in 1806, Chief Justice Marshall from personal considerations refusing to sit upon the trial. He was a commissioner to erect a governor's "palace" at Raleigh in 1813, and to sell lots belonging to the state for the purpose of enlarging the state house in 1819. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1799-1856; compiled, with John Louis Taylor of Craven county, and Bartlett Yancey of Caswell county, a revision of the "Law of the State of North Carolina" (2 vols., 1821), and is the author of: *Duties of a Justice of the Peace* (1816). He died in Fayetteville, N.C., Dec. 20, 1857.

POTTER, Henry Codman, sixth bishop of New York and 131st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., May 25, 1834; fifth son of the Rev. Alonzo and Maria

(Nott) Potter. He attended the Episcopal academy at Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated from the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1857. He was ordered deacon in 1857, and ordained priest in 1858. He was twice married: first, Oct. 8, 1857, to Eliza Rogers, daughter of Samuel O. and Clara (Boyd) Jacobs of Spring Grove, Pa., who died

June 29, 1901; and secondly, Oct. 4, 1902, to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of Cooperstown, N.Y. In November, 1902, Mrs. Potter announced her gift of the East Side Community House, a philanthropic institution similar to

Hull House, Chicago, for the city of New York, to cost about half a million dollars. Mr. Potter was rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Pa., 1857-58; of St. John's, Troy, N.Y., 1859-66; assistant, on the Greene Foundation, at Trinity church, Boston, Mass., 1866-68, and rector of Grace church, New York city, 1868-84. He refused the presidency of Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1863, and the office of bishop of Iowa in 1875. He was elected assistant bishop of New York in 1883, and was consecrated, Oct. 20, 1883, by Bishops Smith, Williams and Clark, assisted by Bishops Whipple, Stevens, Littlejohn, Doane, Huntington and McLaren. On the death of his uncle, Bishop Horatio Potter, Jan. 2, 1887, he succeeded to the bishopric. He became prominent in public reforms; was a friend of the laboring classes, and his services as an arbitrator to adjust differences between employer and employed were frequently sought. He was secretary of the house of bishops, 1866-83. Union college conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1863; D.D. in 1865, and LL.D. in 1877; the degree of D.D. was also given him by Trinity in 1884, by Harvard in 1890 and by Oxford, England, in 1892; that of D.C.L. by Bishop's university in 1894, and that of LL.D. by Cambridge, England, in 1888, and by the University of Pennsylvania and Yale in 1901. His published writings include: *Sisterhood and Deaconesses* (1871); *The Gates of the East* (1873); *Waymarks* (1892); *The Scholar and the State* (1897); *The East of To-day and Tomorrow* (1902); *The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation* (1902), and numerous sermons and addresses.

POTTER, Horatio, fifth bishop of New York and 62d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1802; son of Joseph and Ann (Knight) Potter. He attended the academy at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; was graduated from Union college in 1826; and ordained deacon, July 15, 1827, and priest, Dec. 14, 1828. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Washington (Trinity) college, Hartford, Conn., 1826-33, and declined the presidency of the college. He was rector of St. Peter's, Albany, N.Y., 1833-54, and upon the death of the Rt. Rev. Jonathan Wainwright, provisional bishop of New York, Sept. 21, 1854, Dr. Potter was chosen his successor, and consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, Nov. 22, 1854, by Bishops Brownell, Hopkins and Doane, assisted by Bishops McCoskry, Whittingham, Eastburn, Alonzo Potter, Williams, Whitehouse, Lee and Fulford (Montreal). The canon for the election of a provisional bishop was passed in 1850, as Bishop B. T. Onderdonk had been suspended in 1844, thus leaving the diocese without a bishop. Upon the death of Bishop Onderdonk



in 1861, Dr. Potter was chosen fifth bishop of New York, the dioceses of Long Island and Albany being set apart during his episcopate. He was a member of the Lambeth conferences in England in 1867 and 1877, and of the general convention held at Philadelphia in 1865. On the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, Nov. 29, 1879, at the Academy of Music, New York city, a testimonial was presented him, in the form of a casket of gold, silver and steel, modeled after the ancient Ark of the Covenant. In 1883 his health broke down, and his nephew, the Rev. Henry Codman Potter, was elected assistant bishop of New York. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Trinity in 1888, that of LL.D. by Hobart in 1886, and D.C.L. by Oxford, England, in 1860. He died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1887, and his remains were interred in the cemetery at Poughkeepsie.

POTTER, James, soldier, was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729; son of John Potter, who immigrated to America with his wife and children in the ship *Dunnegall*, landing at New Castle, Del., in 1741, and settled in 1746 in what became Cumberland county, Pa., in 1750, and was high sheriff of the county in 1750, 1754 and 1755. James Potter was commissioned ensign in Lieut.-Col. John Armstrong's battalion, Feb. 17, 1756, and was wounded in the expedition against Kittanning, Sept. 7, 1756. He was promoted lieutenant, 2d battalion, Oct. 23, 1757; captain, Feb. 17, 1759, and in 1764 commanded three companies on the northern frontier. He removed to Sunbury, Pa., in 1769; was appointed a justice of Northumberland county in 1772, removed to Union county, and settled in Penn's Valley in 1774. He was elected colonel of the upper battalion of Pennsylvania patriot militia, Jan. 24, 1776, and commanded a battalion in the battles of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1766, and Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777, being wounded at Princeton. He was promoted brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia, April 5, 1777, and commanded a brigade at Brandywine and Germantown. He also served on the outposts of Washington's army at Valley Forge; during the summer of 1778 he assisted in repelling Indian invasion in Penn's Valley, and in July, 1779, he removed to Middle Creek, Pa. He was a member of the supreme executive council in 1780, vice-president of Pennsylvania in 1781, and was defeated as president by John Dickinson. He was appointed major-general of Pennsylvania militia, May 23, 1782, and was a member of the council of censors in 1784. He was married, first, to Elizabeth Cathcart; secondly, to Mrs. Mary (Patterson) Chambers. He died in Franklin county, Pa., in November, 1789.

POTTER, John Fox, representative, was born in Augusta, Maine, May 11, 1817; son of John and

Caroline (Fox) Potter; grandson of the Rev. Isaiah and Elizabeth Edwards (Barrett) Potter of Lebanon, N.H., and of John Fox of Portland, Maine, and a descendant of William Potter, who emigrated from Lincoln, Eng., to New Haven, Conn., in 1637. He was educated at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., studied law in Augusta, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and removed to East Tracy, Wis., in 1838. He was married, Oct. 15, 1839, to Frances E. Lewis, daughter of George and Rebecca (Lewis) Fox of Portland, Maine, and secondly, to Sarah Fox. He was judge of Walworth county, Wis., 1842-46; a member of the assembly of Wisconsin in 1856, and a Republican representative from the first district of Wisconsin in the 35th-37th congresses, 1857-63. In 1860 a debate brought about by a speech of Representative Owen Lovejoy, announcing the death of his brother, Elisha P., caused Mr. Potter to be challenged by Representative Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, and in accepting the challenge, he named bowie-knives as the weapons; but on the objection of Mr. Pryor's seconds to the weapons as "barbarous," the challenge was withdrawn. He was a delegate to the Crittenden peace congress of 1861; chairman of the investigating committee appointed by the 37th congress for unearthing treason and disloyalty in government offices and departments; was defeated for election by James S. Brown in 1862; commanded a battery in the Wisconsin volunteer artillery in the civil war, and declined the governorship of Dakota Territory, offered him by President Lincoln in 1863, but accepted the appointment as U.S. consul-general at Montreal, serving, 1863-66. He was a delegate to the Whig national conventions of 1852, 1856, 1860 and 1864. He died in East Troy, Wis., May 18, 1899.

POTTER, Joseph Hayden, soldier, was born in Concord, N.H., Oct. 12, 1822; son of Thomas Drake and Eunice (Marden) Potter; grandson of Joseph and Nancy (Drake) Potter, and of John Marden of Chichester, N.H., and a descendant of Robert Potter, who came from Coventry, England, to Lynn, Mass., in 1630. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1843, served in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry, Oct. 21, 1845. He served during the Mexican war, being engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, and for gallantry at Monterey, where he was severely wounded while storming the enemy's works, he was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1846. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 30, 1847; captain, Jan. 9, 1856; served on the Utah expedition, 1858-60; at Fort Webster, New Mexico, in 1860; on court-martial duty at Fort Bliss, Tex., and on frontier duty, Fort McLane, New Mexico, 1860-61. He was captured by

Texas insurgents at San Augustine Springs, Tex., July 27, 1861, and was not exchanged until Aug. 27, 1862. He was appointed colonel of the 12th New Hampshire volunteers, Sept. 27, 1862; was engaged in the Maryland campaign, Army of the Potomac, October–November, 1862; in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862, to May 1863, commanding a brigade in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va. At Chancellorsville he was severely wounded, captured and was held as a prisoner of war from May to October, 1863. He was promoted major and transferred to the 19th infantry, July 4, 1863; brevetted colonel, May 3, 1863, for Chancellorsville, and lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 13, for Fredericksburg; served on special duty five months, 1863–64, was assistant provost marshal-general of Ohio, 1864, and commanded a brigade in the 18th corps, Army of the James, September–December, 1864, taking part in the attack on Fort Harrison, Sept. 29, 1864. He commanded a brigade in the 24th army corps, Dec. 2, 1864, to Jan. 16, 1865, and was chief of staff of the 24th army corps, Jan. 16, to July 10, 1865, being engaged in the attack on Hatcher's Run, Va., and the pursuit of the Confederate army. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S. army, March 13, 1865; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 1, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He was married in 1865, to Alice Kilburn of Columbus, Ohio. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 30th infantry, July 28, 1866; commanded a regiment in the department of the Platte in 1867; Fort Sedgwick, Colo., 1867–68, and Fort Sanders, Wy., 1868–69. He was transferred to the 4th infantry, March 15, 1869; promoted colonel and transferred to the 24th infantry, Dec. 11, 1873; commanded Fort Brown, Tex., 1874–76, and the District of the Rio Grande, 1875–76. He was governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D.C., 1877–81; in command of a regiment at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, 1881–86, and of the department of the Missouri, April to Oct. 12, 1886, when he was retired from active service, having been promoted brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 1, 1886. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1892.

POTTER, Margaret Horton, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1881; daughter of Orrin Woodard and Ellen (Owen) Potter; granddaughter of Abel and Cynthia (Woodard) Potter and of William and Abba (Potter) Owen, and a descendant of Martin Potter of Potter Hall, South Shields (1714), Yorkshire, Eng., and Owen Tudor of Wales (1485). She attended a preparatory school in Chicago, and pursued advanced studies under a private tutor. She was married to John Donald Black of Chicago, Jan. 1, 1902, but continued to write under her maiden name. Her

published works include: *A Social Lion* (1899); *Uncanonized* (1900); *The House of De Mally* (1901).

POTTER, Orlando Brunson, representative, was born at Charlemont, Mass., May 10, 1823; son of — and Sophia (Rice) Potter, and a descendant of John Potter, who signed the covenant of New Haven in 1639. Orlando was a student at Williams college, 1841–42; taught school in Dennis, Mass.; attended the Harvard Law school; was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1848, and practised in Boston and at South Reading, Mass. In 1852, upon discovering the value of a patent for a sewing machine obtained by Mr. Brown, he organized the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine company, financed the concern, protected the patent in the courts, and as one-third owner of the stock acquired a large fortune. He withdrew from the company in 1873, and devoted himself to the management of real estate. On Aug. 14, 1861, he laid before Secretary Salmon P. Chase a plan to remedy the unequal and changeable values of the currency of the different states, which plan, with the modification of issuing United States notes as legal tender, which he did not approve, became the basis of the banking system of the United States in 1863. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in the 46th congress in 1878 in the tenth district; was elected from the eleventh congressional district of New York, as Union Democratic representative in the 48th congress, 1883–85; declined renomination in 1884, and the Democratic candidacy for mayor of New York city in 1886. He was a member of the first Rapid Transit commission of New York city, a trustee of Cornell university, 1891–93, and president of the State Agricultural society. He maintained on his own farm a home for poor children, its occupants being cared for under his personal supervision. He was married first in October, 1850, to Martha G., daughter of B. B. Wiley of South Reading, Mass., and secondly, to a daughter of Dr. Jared Linsly of New York. He left an estate valued at \$7,000,000. He died in New York city, Jan. 2, 1894.

POTTER, Platt, jurist, was born in Galway, N.Y., April 6, 1800; son of Restcome and Lucinda (Strong) Potter. He was graduated at Schenectady academy in 1820; studied law under Alonzo C. Paige; was admitted to the bar in 1824, and practised law in Minorville, N.Y., 1824–33. He was a member of the assembly from Montgomery and Hamilton counties in 1830, and engaged in practice in Schenectady with Alonzo C. Paige in 1834. He was married in 1836 to Antoinette, daughter of the Rev. Winslow Paige, D.D. He was master and examiner in chancery, 1828–47; district attorney of Schenectady county, 1839–47, and

justice of the supreme court of New York and of the court of appeals, 1857-65. He was re-elected in 1865, and in 1870 caused the arrest of Henry Ray, a member of the New York assembly, for ignoring his court summons, and in consequence was himself tried for "high breach of privilege," but was vindicated on his own argument. He was a trustee of Union college, 1865-85, receiving the degree of LL.D. from there in 1867; was president of the state judicial convention in Rochester, N.Y., in 1870, and served as president of the Mohawk national bank at Schenectady for several years. In 1886 he presented the New York Historical society with six volumes of the "State Trials of England," published in 1742, and of great value, being originally the property of Sir William Johnson, Bart. He is the author of: *Potter's Dwaris* (1871); *Equity Jurisprudence*, compiled and enlarged from the work of John Willard (1875); *Potter on Corporations* (1879), and several pamphlets. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., Aug. 11, 1891.

POTTER, Robert Brown, soldier, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., July 16, 1829; son of Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. He entered Union college in the class of 1849, but did not graduate; studied law, and practised in New York city. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 51st New York volunteer regiment in 1861, and was attached to Reno's brigade, Burnside's army. He led the assault at Roanoke Island, receiving a severe wound at New Berne; took part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas, Chantilly, Antietam (where he was wounded), and Fredericksburg. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1863, commanding a division at Vicksburg and in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; was brevetted major-general of volunteers in August, 1864; was severely wounded during the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and on his recovery was given command of the Connecticut and Rhode Island district of the department of the east. He was married, Sept. 20, 1865, to Abby, daughter of John Austin Stevens, and on the same date was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and was receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, 1866-69. He died in Newport, R.I., Feb. 19, 1887.

POTTER, Samuel John, senator, was born in South Kingstown, R.I., about 1751; son of John and Elizabeth (Hazard) Potter; grandson of John and Mercy (Robinson) Potter and of Stephen and Mary (Robinson) Hazard, and a descendant of Nathaniel Potter of Portsmouth, R.I. He married in 1765, Nancy Seager, and had ten children. He was deputy governor of Rhode Island from May, 1790, to February, 1799; lieutenant governor,

February to May, 1799, and again, 1800-03, and U.S. senator from Rhode Island from March 4, 1803, until his death, being succeeded by Benjamin Howland (q.v.). He was a presidential elector, voting for Washington in 1792, and for John Adams in 1796. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1804.

POTTER, William, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 17, 1852; son of Thomas and Adaline Coleman (Bower) Potter. His great-grandfather, Gen. Jacob Bower, was an officer in the Continental army, and an original member of the Philadelphia Society of the Cincinnati, and his great-great-grandfather, Col. Joseph Wood, served in the colonial army during the French and Indian war. He attended the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and engaged in business with his father, becoming vice-president of the corporation of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co. He was twice married: first, on April 25, 1878, to Jane Kennedy Vanuxem of Philadelphia, and secondly, May 16, 1899, to Hetty Vanuxem, who died, Aug. 12, 1901. He was appointed by President Harrison, special commissioner to negotiate a system of sea post offices with London, Paris and Berlin; was a delegate to the fourth congress of the Universal Postal union at Vienna in 1891, and was U.S. minister to Italy, 1892-94. He was a relief commissioner to Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war, and in 1902 became president of Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia.

POTTER, William Bleeker, mining engineer, was born in Schenectady, N.Y., March 23, 1846; son of the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B. in 1866, M.E., 1869; was assistant in geology there, 1869-71; assistant on the geological survey of Ohio, under Prof. John D. Newberry, and was appointed professor of mining and metallurgy at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., in 1871. He was elected president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1888, and was a member of the leading scientific societies of the United States and Europe.

POTTER, William James, author, was born in North Dartmouth, Mass., Feb. 1, 1830; son of William and Anna (Aiken) Potter; grandson of William H. and Patience (Thurston) Potter, and of Ebenezer and Chloe (Hathaway) Aiken, and a descendant of Nathaniel Potter, Aquidneck, R.I., 1638. He attended the Friends school, Providence, R.I.; was graduated at the State Normal school, Bridgewater, Mass., and at Harvard in 1854, and studied in Germany, 1857-58. He was an usher in Bristol academy, Taunton, Mass., 1849-50; instructor in the high school, Cambridge, Mass., 1854-56, and a student at the Harvard Divinity school, 1856-57. He was ordained

pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) society, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 28, 1859, and was its pastor continuously, 1859-93. He was married, Nov. 26, 1863, to Elizabeth Claghorn, daughter of Spooner and Lydia (Delano) Babcock of New Bedford, Mass. He was drafted into the army in 1863; was hospital chaplain at Alexandria, Va., and was detailed for special service under the secretary of war, to inspect hospitals in and near Washington and Alexandria. After serving for a year in this capacity and in the sanitary commission, he returned to his parish in New Bedford. In 1867 he aided in establishing the American Free Religious association, and was its secretary, 1867-82, and its president, 1882-93. He also organized the Union for Good Works in New Bedford, in 1870. In addition to his work in his pastorate, he delivered many lectures and addresses, mostly under the auspices of the Free Religious association, in Boston and elsewhere, and the first six months of 1893 he spent in California, preaching and lecturing. He edited *The Index*, 1880-87; contributed to the *Radical* and other periodicals, and is the author of: *Four Discourses Suggested by the Life and Tragic Death of Abraham Lincoln* (1865); *Twenty-five Sermons of Twenty-five Years* (1885); *The First Congregational Society in New Bedford. Its History as Illustrative of Ecclesiastical Evolution* (1889); *Lectures and Sermons: With a Biographical Sketch by Francis Ellingwood Abbot* (1893), and a number of other printed sermons. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1893.

POTTS, David, representative, was born at Warwick Furnace, Chester county, Pa., Nov. 27, 1794; son of David and Martha (Potts) Potts; grandson of Samuel and Joanna (Holland) Potts, and of David and Anna (Potts) Potts, and a descendant of Thomas and Martha (Keurlis) Potts. Thomas Potts emigrated from Wales to America with his uncle Thomas, of Coventry, England, in 1690, and settled near Philadelphia, Pa. He was well educated; served in the war of 1812 with his brother Thomas, and at an early age was placed in charge of Warwick Furnace, and his ancestral home, carrying on the furnace most successfully for half a century, and making many improvements in the estate. He was married, March 4, 1819, to Anna Nutt, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Potts) May of Coventry, Pa. He represented Chester county in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1823-25, and was a Whig and anti-Mason representative in the 22d-25th congresses, 1831-39. He gave liberally towards the raising of regiments and for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Federal army during the civil war. He was at one time a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, on the Free Soil ticket. He died at Warwick, Pa., June 1, 1863.

POTTS, Jonathan, surgeon, was born in Popodickon, Berks county, Pa., April 11, 1745; son of John and Ruth (Savage) Potts, and grandson of Thomas, the immigrant, and Martha (Keurlis) Potts, and of Samuel and Ann (Rutter) Savage. His father founded Pottstown, Pa. Jonathan attended school at Ephrata and Philadelphia; was a medical student in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1766-68, and was graduated at the College of Philadelphia, B.M., in 1768, his class being the first to be graduated from the medical school. He was married, May 5, 1767, to Grace Richardson. He practised medicine in Reading, Pa.; was a delegate to the provincial meeting of deputies at Philadelphia in July, 1774, and a member of the Provincial congress at Philadelphia in January, 1775. He was active in raising men and in organizing the forces of Berks county in 1776, and was appointed physician and surgeon in the Continental army, operating in Northern New York, June 6, 1776. He was placed in charge of the hospital at Fort George, and when Gates joined Washington in Philadelphia, Surgeon Potts made his headquarters in Market Street, where General Putnam ordered all officers in charge of the sick to report. He was present at the battle of Princeton, and was appointed medical director-general of the Northern department, April 11, 1777. He was on leave of absence from November, 1777, until Jan. 22, 1778, when he was transferred from the army at Albany, N.Y., to the hospitals of the middle department, and served at Valley Forge, until prostrated by illness. He was elected surgeon of the Philadelphia city troop, May 17, 1779, and in that year assisted in defending from a mob the home of James Wilson, the signer. He resigned from the Continental army, Oct. 6, 1780, and died in Reading, Pa., in October, 1781.

POTTS, Richard, delegate and senator, was born in Upper Marlborough, Prince George county, Md., in July, 1753. He practised law in Frederick county, where he was a member and clerk of the committee of observation in 1776; clerk of the court, 1777-79, and a member of the Maryland house of delegates, 1779-80 and 1787-88. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1781-82; became state attorney for the counties of Frederick, Montgomery and Washington, in 1784, and was a member of the state convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1788. He was appointed U.S. attorney for Maryland by President Washington in 1789; became chief judge of the fifth district of Maryland in 1791; was elected to the U.S. senate from Maryland to complete the term of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in 1793, serving 1793-96, and was associate justice of the Maryland court of appeals, 1801-04. He was married, first, to Elizabeth, sister of Capt. John

Hughes, who bandaged the eyes of Major André at the time of his execution; secondly, Dec. 19, 1799, to Eleanor Murdock. He received the degree LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1805. He died in Frederick county, Md., Nov. 26, 1808.

POTTS, William, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1838; son of Joseph Kirkbride and Sidney (Bonsall) Potts; grandson of Joseph Potts, and a descendant of Thomas Potts of Coventry, Eng. He studied law for a brief period, removed to New York in 1863, and engaged in the insurance business and in banking. He was secretary of the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform association, 1880-94, save while in the public service; of the New York and the National Civil Service Reform associations, 1881-94, with the same exception; was chief examiner of the Civil Service commission for New York state in 1887, and vice-president of the National Civil Service Reform league, 1894-96. He was also a member of numerous social and scientific organizations, and active in movements for improvement in political methods, and in social settlement work. His published works include: *Noblesse Oblige* (1880); *Evolution of Vegetable Life* (1889); *Evolution and Social Reform—the Socialistic Method* (1890); *Form and Color in Nature* (1891); *The Monetary Problem* (1892); *From a New England Hillside* (1895), and *Statistics of Societies* (compiled, 1899).

POTTS, William Stevens, educator, was born at Fishing Creek, Northumberland county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1802; son of William and Mary (Gardner) Potts. His father was a Quaker, and his mother of Scotch descent. He removed with his parents to Trenton, N.J., in 1810; was educated in the public schools; in 1818 went to Philadelphia to learn the printer's trade, and while there, in 1822, studied theology under the Rev. Ezra S. Ely. He attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1825-27; was licensed by the presbytery of Philadelphia, November, 1827; became a missionary in New Jersey and the south, 1827-28, and was ordained by the presbytery of Missouri, Oct. 26, 1828. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Mo., 1828-35; president of Marion college, Mo., 1835-39, and founder and pastor (1839-52) of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis. He received the degree D.D. from Marion college in 1841. He was married to Ann, daughter of Samuel Benton. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1852.

POU, Edward William, representative, was born in Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., Sept. 9, 1863; son of Edward William and Anna Maria (Smith) Pou; grandson of Joseph and Eliza M. (Felder) Pou, and of James H. and Nancy (Bryan) Smith; and a descendant of Gavin Pou of South Carolina. He was educated at the school of John

L. Davis at Smithfield, N.C., and at the University of North Carolina, 1881-84; taught school, 1884-85; studied law under his father; was admitted to the bar in October, 1885, and began practice in Smithfield in partnership with his brother, James H. Pou, and subsequently with Furnifold M. Simmons (q.v.). He was chairman of the executive committee of Johnston county in 1886, and under his administration the county became permanently Democratic. He was married Oct. 18, 1887, to Carrie, daughter of Ross and Mary Ann (Houghton) Ihrle of Pittsboro, N.C. He was a Democratic presidential elector, 1888; and was solicitor of the fourth North Carolina judicial district in 1890, 1894 and 1898. In 1896 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative from the fourth North Carolina district to the 55th congress, and was elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901-05, serving on the committees on reform in the civil service and expenditures in the treasury department.

POULSSON, Anne Emilie, author, was born at Cedar Grove, Essex county, N.J., Sept. 8, 1853; daughter of Halvor and Ruth Ann (Mitchell) Poulsson; grand-daughter of Paul and Ingeborg Mathea (Moe) Poulsson of Norway, and of Samuel and Hannah (Thornton) Mitchell of England. She attended the public schools of Newark, N.J., and was graduated from the Kindergarten Normal school of Misses Garland and Weston, Boston, Mass., in 1881. Her eyesight had been impaired from infancy, and fearing possible blindness she became a student in the Perkins Institution for the Blind in South Boston, where she afterward taught, 1879-82. Subsequently she entered into private teaching and study and gained a reputation as a lecturer and writer. She became joint editor of the *Kindergarten Review* in 1897. Her published works include: *Nursery Finger Plays* (1889); *In the Child's World* (1893); *Through the Farmyard Gate* (1896); *Child Stories and Rhymes* (1898); *Kindervelt*, selections from *In the Child's World* (1898); *Love and Law in Child Training* (1899); *El Mundo de Niño*, selections from *In the Child's World* (1900); *Holiday Songs* (1901), and numerous articles contributed to periodicals.

POURTALES, Louis Francois de, naturalist, was born in Neuchatel, Switzerland, March 4, 1824. He was descended from a noble family, and was himself a count. He adopted the profession of engineer, but early became a student of natural history, and accompanied Louis Agassiz, who was his instructor in the science, on his glacial explorations among the Alps in 1840, coming with him to the United States in 1847. He was connected with the U.S. coast survey, 1848-73, and while engaged in work on the Florida reef in 1851, was led to study the ocean

bed through the medium of numerous gephyreans and holothurians which he collected, and by specimens accumulated by different hydrographic expeditions, publishing the result of his study in Peterman's *Mittheilungen*. He was assigned to the field and office work of the tidal department of the coast survey in 1854, and thus was the pioneer and chief director of deep-sea dredging on both coasts of the United States, 1854-73. In 1873 he became assistant at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard university, and succeeded Louis Agassiz in December, 1873, as its keeper, until relieved in 1875 by Alexander Agassiz. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of other scientific societies, and received the honorary degree A.M. from Harvard in 1880. His valuable collections of marine zoölogical specimens were placed in the Agassiz museum at Cambridge, and thence distributed to specialists in the United States and Europe, which resulted in special reports upon the different forms of deep-sea life by the most eminent investigators. The Pourtalesia, a genus of sea-urchins, were named in his honor. He contributed to the *Proceedings* of scientific societies, and published reports under the direction of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. He died at Beverly Farms, Mass., July 17, 1880.

POWDERLY, Terence Vincent, knight of labor, was born in Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 22, 1849; son of Terence and Margery (Welsh) Powderly, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States in 1826, and settled in the Lackawanna Valley, Pa. He was educated in the public schools until 1862; was switch tender for the Delaware and Hudson railroad, 1862-64; car inspector in 1864, and a brakeman in 1865. He served an apprenticeship in the machine shops of the Delaware and Hudson company, 1866-69; removed to Scranton, Pa., in 1869, where he was employed in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad shops, 1869-73, and in the Dickson Locomotive works, 1873-77. He was married, Sept. 19, 1872, to Hannah, daughter of John and Anne (Dever) of Scranton, Pa. He joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' union in 1870, removed to Oil City during the panic of 1873, and joined Assembly No. 88, Knights of Labor, in 1874. He was a delegate to the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' union convention at Louisville, Ky., in 1874, where he succeeded in inducing the union to join the Knights of Labor as Assembly No. 222, and was general master. In 1877 he formed a district assembly in Lackawanna county, of which he was secretary, 1877-86. In the strike of 1877 he persuaded 5,000 discharged Knights of Labor to emigrate to various points in the west, where they formed new assemblies. He directed the first general assembly of the order held in

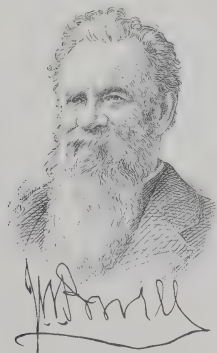
Reading, Pa., in 1878, and in St. Louis in 1879, when he was elected Grand Worthy Foreman. At their third general assembly at Chicago in 1879, he became General Master-Workman, and served, by re-election, 1879-93. He was mayor of Scranton, 1878-84; studied law in the office of Judge P. P. Smith at Scranton, 1893-94; was admitted to the bar in September, 1894; settled in practice in Scranton, and in the same year canvassed the state for Governor Hastings. He was prominent in the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900, speaking for McKinley and Hobart, and for McKinley and Roosevelt. He was U.S. commissioner-general of immigration by appointment of President McKinley, 1897-1902. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1901. He is the author of: *Thirty Years of Labor, a History of the Organization of Labor since 1860* (1891); *History of Labor Day*; contributions on economics to the *Journal of United Labor*, and to the leading general magazines.

POWELL, Aaron Macy, reformer, was born in Clinton, N.Y., March 26, 1832; son of Townsend and Catharine (Macy) Powell; grandson of James and Martha (Townsend) Powell and of Abraham and Elizabeth (Coleman) Macy, and a descendant of Thomas Powell of Westbury, Long Island, whose will is dated 1mo 3rd, 1719. On his mother's side the first ancestor in this country is John Howland of the *Mayflower*, 1620. His parents were members of the Society of Friends and active abolitionists. He attended the New York State Normal school, but did not graduate, as he was urged to accept the position of lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery society, and served as such, 1852-65, and as secretary of the society, 1866-70. He edited the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 1865-73; the *National Temperance Advocate*, 1872-99, and the *Philanthropist*, 1886-99. He was assistant secretary of the National Temperance society, 1873-94; and was president of the National Purity alliance. He was a delegate to the International Prison congress in London in 1872, and to the congress for the abolition of the state regulation of vice, in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1877, the Hague in 1883, and in London in 1886. He is the author of: *State Regulation of Vice* (1878); *The Beer Question* (1881); *The National Government and the Liquor Traffic* (1882), and *Personal Reminiscences of Anti-Slavery and Other Reforms* (1900). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 13, 1899.

POWELL, Edward Payson, clergyman and author, was born in Clinton, N.Y., in 1833; son of John and Mary (Johnson) Powell, and descended from the Powells of Washington, Conn., and from the Johnsons of Windsor, Vt. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1853, and from Union Theological seminary, 1858, having

been tutor at Hamilton college, 1856-57. He was stated supply at Deansboro, N.Y., 1858-61; was ordained, Oct. 29, 1861; was pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Adrian, Mich., 1861-71; of Mayflower church, St. Louis, Mo., 1871-73; editor of the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, 1873-74, and pastor of the Third Unitarian church, Chicago, Ill., 1874-77. After 1877 he resided in Clinton, N.Y., where he engaged in literary as well as horticultural pursuits, besides preaching in Utica, N.Y., 1880-86. He was elected a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; the American Arbitration congress, Washington, 1896; the American Historical society; vice-president of the Congress of Religion, and member of the committee of one hundred to establish a National University at Washington. His published writings include: *Our Heredity from God* (1886; Berlin, 1889); *Liberty and Life* (1890); *Nullification and Secession in the United States* (1896); *Windbreaks, Hedges and Shelters* (1900); *Old Home Days* (1901). In 1903 he was editor of the *Independent*, and a frequent contributor to periodicals.

POWELL, John Wesley, geologist, was born in Mount Morris, N.Y., March 24, 1834. His father, a Methodist clergyman, emigrated from England to New York city; removed to Jackson, Ohio, in 1841; to Walworth county, Wis., in 1846,



where he continued to preach, leaving the entire care of the farm to his son; to Boone county, Ill., in 1851, and finally to Wheaton, where he was a trustee of the college. John Wesley Powell had few educational advantages beyond attending Wheaton and Illinois colleges irregularly to hear lectures, and in the meantime earned money

by teaching and lecturing in geography to prosecute his studies further. He took a special two years' course at Oberlin, and having at an early age developed an inclination toward natural science, made an extensive collection of shells, plants and minerals from various western states, and in 1859 was elected secretary of the Illinois Natural History society. He was married in 1861 to Emma Dean of Detroit, Mich. He enlisted as a private in the 20th Illinois volunteers in 1861; was promoted lieutenant in the 2d Illinois artillery, and at the battle of Shiloh lost his right arm. He declined the colonelcy of a

colored regiment; was promoted major and became chief of artillery of the 17th army corps, and later of the Department of Tennessee, serving until the end of the war. He was professor of geology and curator of the museum at the Illinois Wesleyan university, 1865-68; in the summer of 1867 organized a party of students for the purpose of making a geographical study of Colorado, ascending Pike's Peak and Mount Lincoln, and in 1868, under the auspices of General Grant and of several educational institutions, especially the Smithsonian Institution, explored the Colorado cañons, reaching the Grand cañon, Aug. 13, 1869. As



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

a result of his success in this expedition, and through his efforts, congress created in 1870 the topographical and geological survey of the Colorado river, of which Major Powell was placed in charge. In 1879 he was made a member of the public lands commission, and after the consolidation of the different surveys, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, into one national survey in 1879, he was chosen director of the bureau of ethnology, and succeeded Clarence King (q.v.) as director of the U.S. geological survey in 1881, resigning in May, 1894, on account of ill health. In 1900, accompanied by Prof. W. H. Holmes, anthropologist of the National museum, he conducted an exploring expedition in Cuba to study the remains of the pre-historic inhabitants, and brought back a valuable and interesting collection of human bones and specimens pertaining to the life of the Arawaks and Caribs. He received the degrees A.M. and Ph.D., upon examination, from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1877; the honorary degree of A.M. from Oberlin college, 1882; LL.D. from Columbian, 1882; Harvard, 1886; Illinois college, 1889; Ph.D. from Heidelberg, 1886, and was awarded the famous Cuvier prize by the French Academy in 1891. He was a lecturer on primitive medicine at Columbian university in 1881, and a trustee, 1881-1902. He became a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1875, vice-president in 1879, and president in 1887; was president of the Anthropological society of Washington, 1879-88; became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1880, and of the American Philosophical society; a fellow of the American Academy, and organized a social club of scientific men in Washington, D.C. He is the author of: *Exploration of the Colorado River of the West and its Tributaries, Explored in 1869-72* (1875); *Sketch of the Ancient Province*

of *Tusayan* (1875); *Geology of the Eastern Portion of the Uinta Mountains and a Region of Country Adjacent Thereto* (1876); *The Lands of the Arid Region of the United States* (1879); *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages* (1880); *Studies in Sociology*; *The Cañons of the Colorado* (1895) and several pamphlets. He died at Haven, Maine, Sept. 23, 1902.

POWELL, Lazarus Whitehead, senator, was born in Henderson county, Ky., Oct. 6, 1812. He was graduated from St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., in 1833; studied law at Transylvania university, 1833-35, and began to practise in Henderson county in 1835. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature in 1836; a candidate for presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844, and was defeated for governor of Kentucky by



John J. Crittenden in 1848. He was governor of Kentucky, 1851-55; a peace commissioner to Utah in 1857, and U.S. senator from Kentucky, 1859-65. His colleague, Garret Davis, introduced a resolution in the senate for his expulsion in 1862 on the ground of disloyalty, which was defeated, and thereupon Senator Davis retracted the charge. He was a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He died in Henderson county, Ky., July 3, 1867.

POWELL, Levin Minn, naval officer, was born at Winchester, Va., April 21, 1803; son of Alfred Harrison and Sidney (Thruston) Powell; grandson of Col. Levin and Sarah (Harrison) Powell; great-grandson of William and Eleanor (Peyton) Powell, and a descendant of Capt. William Powell, who came from England to Virginia, 1611, and was a member of the first house of burgesses, 1619. His grandfather, Levin (1737-1810), raised and equipped the 16th Virginia regiment; served through the Valley Forge campaign, and was a Federalist representative in the 6th U.S. congress, 1749-1801. Levin Minn Powell was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1817; assigned to the *Franklin*, and was engaged in suppressing piracy in the Mediterranean and China seas, the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. He was promoted lieutenant, April 28, 1826; commanded several expeditions against the Indians in the Seminole war; was wounded in a fight with them on the Jupiter river in January, 1837; received the thanks of the navy department for his services in Florida, and commanded two surveying expeditions on the eastern coasts and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted commander, June 24, 1843; was made assistant inspector of ordnance in October, 1843, and continued on ordnance

duty until 1849. He commanded the sloop *John Adams* on the coast of South America and Africa, 1849-50; served as executive officer of the U.S. navy yard at Washington, D.C., 1851-54, and commanded the flag-ship *Potomac* on a cruise in the North Atlantic and West Indies, 1854-56. He was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855; served as inspector of contract steamers in 1858, and as captain of the frigate *Potomac*, in the Gulf squadron, 1861-62, having been retired Dec. 21, 1861, six months before he left his ship. He was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862; served as inspector of the third light-house district, 1862-66; on special service, 1867-72, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, May 13, 1869. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, 1885.

POWELL, William Henry, artist, was born in New York city, Feb. 14, 1823. He began to study art under Henry Inman in New York city, 1843, and continued his studies in Paris and Florence. He first exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1838; was elected an associate in 1839, and a second time in 1854. His "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" was painted for the capitol at Washington, D.C. 1848-53, and "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie" for the state of Ohio in 1863, and on a larger canvas for the state capitol in 1873. He also painted: *Siege of Vera Cruz*; *Battle of Buena Vista*; *Landing of the Pilgrims*; *Scott's Entry into the City of Mexico*; *Washington at Valley Forge*; and *Christopher Columbus before the Court of Salamanca*. His portraits include the prominent public men of the day, notably: *Albert Gallatin* (1843); *Peter Cooper* (1855), and *Washington Irving*. He died in New York city, Oct. 6, 1879.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, May 10, 1825. In 1830 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Nashville, Tenn., in 1833, removing to Wheeling, Va., in 1843. He was married first, Dec. 24, 1847, to Sarah Gilchrist of Wheeling, Va.; and secondly, April 29, 1879, to E. P. (West) Weaver of Belleville, Ill. He conducted the erection of the Virginia Iron and Nail works at Benwood, Va., 1852-53; the Star Nail works at Ironton, Ohio, 1853-54, and was general manager of the Lawrence Iron works at Ironton, Ohio, 1857-61. He entered the Federal army in August, 1861; recruited a company for the 2d regiment of West Virginia cavalry in Southern Ohio; was commissioned captain in October, 1861; major and lieutenant-colonel in 1862; colonel, May 18, 1863; was wounded while leading his regiment in a charge at Wytheville, Va., July 18, 1863, taken prisoner by the Confederates, and confined in Libby prison until Jan. 29, 1864. He was exchanged for General

W. H. F. Lee, February, 1864, and commanded the 2d division, Sheridan's cavalry corps, in the Shenandoah Valley, 1864-65, being promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He declined a nomination for representative from the eleventh district of Ohio to the 40th congress in 1866. He superintended the building and was the general manager of the Clifton Nail works in Mason county, W. Va., 1867-70; declined the Republican nomination as representative from the third district of West Virginia to the 41st congress in 1868, and was made a Grant and Colfax elector the same year. He was general manager of the Belleville Nail company, Belleville, Ill., 1876-80, and in 1882 organized the Western Nail company of Belleville, of which he was made president and general manager. He was department commander of the G. A. R. of Illinois in 1895-96, and in 1898 was appointed internal revenue collector for the 13th revenue district of Illinois.

POWER, Thomas Charles, senator, was born on a farm near Dubuque, Iowa, May 22, 1839. He attended the public school, studied civil engineering at Sinsinawa college, Wis., 1854-57, and engaged in his profession and in that of teaching school, 1857-60. He was employed on a survey in Dakota in 1860, engaged in trade on the Missouri river in 1861, and in 1867 settled at Fort Benton, Mont., where he served as president of a line of steamers and of the Power Mercantile company. He was also interested in the development of mines and in cattle raising, and removed to Helena, Mont., in 1876. He was a member of the first constitutional convention held in Montana in 1883, a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1889, and in the first state election was defeated for governor, Oct. 1, 1889, by Joseph K. Toole, Democrat, by 576 votes. He was elected to the U. S. senate, Jan. 2, 1890, by the Republican members of the legislature, the Democrats not joining in the election, but holding a separate session, and electing Martin Maginnis, Jan. 7, 1890. He took his seat April 16, 1890, and although it was contested by Mr. Maginnis he completed the term, March 8, 1895.

POWERS, Hiram, sculptor, was born in Woodstock, Vt., July 29, 1805; son of Stephen and Sarah (Perry) Powers; grandson of Dr. Stephen and Lydia (Drew) Powers, and a descendant of Walter Powers of Littleton, Mass. He was brought up on his father's farm, and in 1819 removed with his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his brother Benjamin edited a newspaper, and where he engaged first as a clerk, and subsequently as foreman in Watson's clock factory, 1823-29. His first professional work was in Dorfeuille's museum

modeling wax figures, 1829-35. In 1832 he saw Canova's marble bust of Washington, the first work of the kind he had ever seen. He was married, May 1, 1832, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Gibson of Cincinnati. He received some instruction in modeling from a German sculptor in Cincinnati, 1832-35; removed to Washington, D.C., in 1835, where he modeled busts of President Jackson, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster and others, and constructed a *jet d'eau* for the capitol grounds. Through the financial assistance of William C.

Preston and Nicholas Longworth, he went to Florence, Italy, in 1837, where he continued to reside permanently. Among his most noted works are his statues, *Eve Tempted*, in 1838, and *The Greek Slave*, in 1843, for the original of which he received \$7,000. He invented several useful devices, among them a process of modeling in plaster, without the use of a clay model. In addition to the statues mentioned he executed: *The Fisher-Boy* (1846); *America* (1854), designed for the top of the capitol at Washington and destroyed by fire in 1866; *Il Penseroso* (1856); *California* (1858); *Eve Disconsolate* (1869) *The Last of the Tribe* (1872); *General Washington*, for Louisiana; *Webster*,



Hiram Powers



BIRTHPLACE OF HIRAM POWERS

for Massachusetts; *Calhoun*, for South Carolina (1850); *Franklin* (1862), and *Jefferson* for the Capitol at Washington (1863). His portrait busts include those of several distinguished men, and among his ideal busts are: *Ginevra* (1840, 1865); *Proserpine* (1845); *Psyche* (1849); *Diana* (1852); *Christ* (1866); *Faith* (1867); *Clytie* (1868); *Hope*

(1869); *Charity* (1871). In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great America, New York university, October, 1900, his name in Class K, Musicians, Painters and Sculptors, received thirty-five votes, the next highest to Gilbert Stuart, who received fifty-two votes, and secured a place. He died in Florence, Italy, June 27, 1873.

POWERS, Horace Henry, representative, was born in Morristown, Vt., May 29, 1835; son of Dr. Horace and Love E. (Gilman) Powers; grandson of Urias and Lucy (Wakefield) Powers, and of Samuel and Mary Gilman, and a descendant of Walter and Trial (Shepard) Powers. Walter Powers emigrated, probably from Essex, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1654, and settled in Littleton, Mass., where he died in 1708. Horace Henry Powers was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858; and taught school in Huntingdon, Canada East and Hyde Park, Vt. He was married, Oct. 11, 1858, to Caroline E., daughter of Vernon W. and Adeline (Cady) Waterman of Morristown, Vt. He studied law, 1858-58; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised law in Hyde Park, 1858-62, and at Morrisville, Vt., 1862-74. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature in 1858; was prosecuting attorney of Lamoille county, 1861-62; a member of the council of censors in 1869; of the state constitutional convention of 1870; of the state senate, 1872-73; speaker of the state house of representatives in 1874, and judge of the state supreme court, 1875-90. He was Republican representative from the first Vermont district in the 52d-56th congresses, 1891-1901; was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads in the 55th congress. He was elected a trustee of the University of Vermont in 1883. In 1900 he declined nomination for representative in the 57th congress, and was succeeded by David J. Foster.

POWERS, James Knox, educator, was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., Aug. 15, 1851; son of William and Rosanna (Reeder) Powers; grandson of Wesley and Mary Powers, and of Jacob and Elizabeth (Wesson) Reeder, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He attended the preparatory and collegiate departments of Wesleyan university, Florence, Ala.; was tutor there, 1870-71, and was graduated from the University of Alabama with highest honors, A.M., 1873.

He was professor of mathematics in the State Normal college at Florence (formerly Wesleyan university), 1873-97; president of the college, 1888-97, and the eleventh president of the University of

Alabama, 1897-1901. He was married, Jan. 31, 1879, to Louisa, daughter of Calvin A. and Elizabeth (Abernethy) Reynolds of Pulaski, Tenn., and of their children, Reynolds James, born Dec. 6, 1879, graduated from the University of Alabama, B.S., 1899 and from the U.S. Military academy, 1903, and Lula Knox, born April 4, 1881, also graduated from the University of Alabama, B.A., 1901. James K. Powers was grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of Alabama, 1884-86; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Alabama in 1897, and was made a member of the National Geographic society in 1899. He is the author of numerous addresses and educational reports. In 1901 he resigned the presidency of the University of Alabama to become connected with a publishing house.

POWERS, Llewellyn, governor of Maine, was born in Pittsfield, Maine, in December, 1836; son of Arbra and Naomi (Mathews) Powers; grandson of Phillip and Lucy (Hood) Powers, and a descendant of Walter and Trial (Shepard) Powers. He was a student at Colby university, but did not graduate; was graduated LL.B. at Albany Law school in 1860, and practised in Houlton, Maine. He was married in 1863 to Jennie Hewes. He was prosecuting attorney of Aroostook county, 1865-71; U.S. collector of customs, 1868-72; a representative in the Maine legislature, 1874-76; Republican representative from the fourth Maine district in the 45th congress, 1877-79; again a representative in the state legislature, and speaker, 1895, and governor of Maine, 1897-1901. In 1901 he was elected a representative from the fourth Maine district in the 57th congress as successor to Charles A. Boutelle, resigned, and was re-elected to the 58th congress, serving 1901-05. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Colby university in 1870.

POWERS, Orlando Woodworth, jurist, was born at Pultneyville, N.Y., June 16, 1851; son of Josiah Woodworth and Julia (Stoddard) Powers; grandson of Capt. Peter Powers of Croyden, N.H., great-grandson of David Powers of Croyden, a soldier in the Revolution, and a descendant of Walter Power, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1654, and settled in Middlesex county, Mass. He was a student at the Collegiate institute, Marion, N.Y., and at the Sodus academy, N.Y., and was graduated from the University of Michigan, LL.B., 1871. He was admitted to the bar, 1873, and settled in practice at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he was city attorney, 1876 and 1885. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for representative from the fourth district of Michigan in the 47th congress in 1880; was a delegate-at-large to the



Democratic national convention of 1884, from Michigan; was appointed by President Cleveland, associate justice of the supreme court of Utah Territory in May, 1885, and in August, 1886, resigned and settled in practice in Salt Lake city. He was married, Oct. 26, 1887, to Anna W., daughter of George and Isabelle (Drew) Whipple of Burlington, Iowa. He became prominent as chairman of the Gentile party of Salt Lake city in the great campaign against the Mormons in 1889-90, when Salt Lake city was first carried by the Gentiles; was elected as Gentile Democratic representative to the Democratic national convention of 1892; was a member of the Utah territorial legislature, 1893-94; chairman of the Democratic state committee of Utah, 1895-96, and a delegate from Utah to the Democratic national convention of 1896, where he placed in nomination Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia for Vice-President. He took a prominent part in the campaign of 1896, speaking in all the western and northwestern states. His name was presented as a candidate for U.S. senator in 1897 and 1899, and the legislature failing to elect in 1899, he was appointed U.S. senator in 1900 by Acting-Governor Nebeker to fill the vacancy, but declined, preferring to continue as a practising attorney at Salt Lake city. He is the author of: *Chancery Pleadings and Practice*, (1882), and *Practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan* (1884).

POWERS, Preston, sculptor, was born in Florence, Italy, April 3, 1843; son of Hiram (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Gibson) Powers. He learned the art of modeling from his father, devoting himself principally to busts and statues, 1867-73. He was married, April 16, 1872, to Henrietta Winslow, daughter of Alford and Ann (Rebecca) Dyer of Portland, Maine. He executed the statue of Jacob Collamer in 1875, placed in Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C., and that of Reuben Springer in 1881, placed in Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. He also made portrait busts of Louis Agassiz (1874), in the museum, Cambridge, Mass.; John G. Whittier (1874), in the library at Haverhill, Mass., and a replica in the Boston public library; Charles Sumner (1874), in Bowdoin college; Ulysses S. Grant (1874), in the war department at Washington, D.C.; Emanuel Swedenborg (1876), and Langdon Cheves (1876). His ideal works include: *Maud Müller* (1876); busts of *Evangeline* (1876) and *Peasant Girl* (1878); *Bison and Indian* (bronze, 1892), and *Romola* (1893). His *Bison and Indian*, which was placed in the Capitol grounds at Denver, Col., was the subject of Whittier's poem "A Closing Era." Mr. Powers was the originator of the intaglio portrait medallions (1896) for which he received from King Humbert of Italy the cross of the Knights of Italy, *motu proprio*.

POWERS, Ridgley Ceylon, governor of Mississippi, was born in Mecca, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1836; son of Milo and Lucy (Dickenson) Powers; grandson of Jacob and Nancy (Pumfry) Powers and of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ensign) Dickenson; and a descendant of the New Jersey branch of the Powers family dating back to Solomon Powers of the *Mayflower*, and of the Dickensons, early settlers in Connecticut. He was educated at Western Reserve seminary, taught school in Illinois, attended the University of Michigan, 1859-62, and was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1862, with highest honors, receiving the 1st Blatchford prize; A.M., 1865. He studied law, and at the opening of the civil war entered the Federal army; was promoted captain in the 125th Ohio infantry, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and later assistant adjutant-general, 2d division, 4th army corps. At the close of the war he settled in Mississippi; entered politics, became lieutenant-governor of Mississippi in 1870 and was governor of the state, 1872-74. He lived in Macon, Miss., in 1875, and in 1879 became a resident of Prescott, Ariz. He was married first, May 5, 1875, to Louisa, daughter of Charles P. and Alice Bohn of Cleveland, Ohio; and secondly, Oct. 27, 1892, to Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Anna (Reid) Wilson of Cleveland, Ohio.

POWERS, Samuel Leland, representative, was born in Cornish, N.H., Oct. 26, 1848; son of Larned and Ruby M. Powers. He attended Kimball Union academy and Phillips Exeter academy, N.H., and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1874, receiving the Lockwood prizes for oratory and composition. He taught school in Cape Cod; studied law in the University of the City of New York, and in the law office of Verry and Gaskell, Worcester, Mass.; was admitted to the Worcester county bar in November, 1875, and began practice in Boston, January, 1876, subsequently acting as the legal representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company, 1876. He was a delegate to the International Treaty convention at Paris in 1878. He was married in June, 1878, to Eva C. Crowell of Dennis, Mass., and in 1882 made his home in Newton, Mass., where he was president of the common council, and member of the school board. In 1886 he served as chairman of the Republican committee in the ninth congressional district; was Republican representative from the eleventh district to the 57th congress, 1901-03, and was re-elected from the twelfth district in 1902 to the 58th congress, for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He founded a scholarship at Dartmouth, and the Dartmouth Educational



association; was president of the Kimball Union Alumni Association of Massachusetts and of the Dartmouth club of Boston; a member of the Pierce Light Guards and First Corps Cadets, and a life-member of the Veteran Cadet Corps, Massachusetts militia. He is the author of several Memorial Day orations.

POYDRAS DE LALANDE, Julien, delegate, was born in Nantes, France, April 3, 1746. The young Protestant Frenchman went to Santo Domingo, and thence to Louisiana about 1761, and was disappointed when in 1762 the territory was transferred to Spain. He had sufficient capital to stock a pedlar's pack with salable goods, and he traveled through the outlying parishes of New Orleans, disposing of his wares. It was not long before his possessions became numerous and his home a hospitable mansion where he entertained lavishly, numbering among his distinguished guests, the Duke of Orleans in 1798. He was delegate from the territory of Orleans to the 11th and 12th congresses, having succeeded Daniel Clark, and served from May 31, 1809, to the admission of the state of Louisiana, April 30, 1812. His benefactions were princely for his time. He founded an asylum for orphan boys; bequeathed \$40,000 to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans; gave \$30,000 to establish a college for orphan boys in his parish of Pointe Coupee; \$30,000 to the parish of Baton Rouge, and \$50,000 to the parish of Pointe Coupee, the annual interest to be given to young girls of the respective parishes without fortune, who should marry within the year. Before he died he made a fruitless effort to give freedom to his slaves. He is the author of: *A Defence of the Right of the Public to the Batture of New Orleans* (1809); *Further Observations in Support of the Right of the Public to the Batture of New Orleans* (1809), and an *Address to the Legislature* on the same subject. He died at his home in the parish of Pointe Coupee, La., June 25, 1824.

POYNTER, William Amos, governor of Nebraska, was born in Eureka, Ill., May 29, 1848; son of the Rev. William Chapman and Huldah Jane (Watkins) Poynter; grandson of John and Martha Poynter and of Warren and Nancy Watkins, and a descendant of English ancestors. He was graduated from Eureka college in 1867, and engaged in farming and stock growing in Albion, Neb. He was married, Oct.

12, 1869, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Cynthia McCorkle of Eureka, Ill. He was a representative in the Nebraska legislature, 1885; a state senator and president *pro tempore* of that body, 1891; the Independent candidate from the third congres-

sional district of Nebraska for representative in the 53d congress in 1893, and was defeated by George D. Meiklejohn, Republican; a member of the Nebraska state commission for the Trans-Mississippi exposition, 1898; governor of Nebraska, 1899-1901, and on Jan. 1, 1901, was elected supreme commander of the American Order of Protection.

PRANG, Louis, art publisher, was born in Breslau, Germany, March 12, 1824; son of Louis Nicholas and Rosina (Scherman) Prang. He was educated in the public schools of Breslau, 1829-38, and in the latter year entered a factory, where he fitted to superintend the manufacture of print cloth. He was married Nov. 1, 1841, to Rosa Gerber of Berne, Switzerland. During 1844-48 he traveled through the manufacturing districts of Europe to study the varying methods of dyeing and calico printing, with a view to establishing a factory in Bohemia. He took part in the Revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848, and in consequence was forced to leave the country. In April, 1850, he settled in Boston, Mass., where, failing to obtain employment in his previous calling, he established himself first as publisher of monumental drawings, and in 1851 as a wood engraver. In 1856 he opened a lithographic establishment under the firm name of Prang and Mayer, and in 1860 became the sole owner of the business, making a specialty of color printing and becoming prominent as the publisher of Christmas cards and other art publications. He inaugurated the offering of prizes for original designs, and wielded a considerable influence in directing the public taste of America toward things artistic. He began the publication of drawing books for the public schools in 1874, and organized the Prang Educational company of Boston in 1881, to which this branch of his business was transferred. Mr. Prang made a lifelong study of color in relation to printing and to the arts in general. Probably his most important work in color printing was the making of the color plates illustrating Mr. W. T. Walters' Collection of Oriental Porcelains, published under the title: "Walters' Collection" (of Oriental pottery) (1899). In 1899 he retired from business, consolidating his lithographic establishment with another publishing house under the name of the Taber Prang Art company. He was married, secondly, April 15, 1900, to Mrs. Mary (Dana) Hicks of Boston, Mass. He is the author of: *The Prang Standard of Color* (1898), and the joint author of *Suggestions for Color Instruction* (1893).

PRANG, Mary (Dana) Hicks, art educator, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1836; daughter of Major and Agnes Amelia (Johnson) Dana; granddaughter of Major and Mary (Nood) Dana



and of Benjamin and Lydia (Stearns) Johnson, and a descendant of Richard Dana, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. She was graduated from Allen seminary, Rochester, N.Y., in 1852, and later pursued special studies at Harvard and at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. She was married in Syracuse, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1856, to Charles Spencer Hicks, who died in 1858. She was president of the Social Art club, Syracuse, 1875-80; director of the Prang Normal Art classes, 1877-1900, and was married secondly, April 15, 1900, to Louis Prang (q.v.) of Boston, Mass. She was president of the Massachusetts Floral Emblem society, 1898-1901, and a member of numerous philanthropic, progressive, educational and social clubs. Her published works include: *The Use of Models* (with John S. Clark, 1886); *Form Study without Clay* (1887); *The Prang Two Courses in Form Study and Drawing and an Elementary Course in Art Instruction* (with John S. Clark and Walter S. Perry (1886-1900); *Suggestions for Color Instruction* (with John S. Clark and Louis Prang, 1893); *Art Instruction for Children in Primary Schools* (2 vols., 1900), and many contributions to educational and art periodicals.

PRATT, Calvin Edward, soldier and jurist, was born in Princeton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1828; son of Eben (or Edward) A. and Miriaime (Stratton) Pratt; grandson of Capt. Joshua Pratt of Shrewsbury, Mass., and of Samuel Stratton of Princeton, who settled in Plymouth, Mass., about 1622. He attended Wilbraham and Worcester academies; taught school in Uxbridge, Sutton and Worcester, Mass., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was married to Miss Ruggles of Rochester, Mass.; practised in Worcester, 1852-59, and in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1859-61, and studied forensic medicine. He was a member of the Massachusetts Democratic Central committee and a delegate from Massachusetts to the Democratic National convention at Cincinnati, June 2, 1856. He belonged to the Massachusetts infantry, and at the opening of the civil war organized the 31st N.Y. volunteers, led them in the battle of Bull Run and was promoted colonel. He was wounded in the face by a bullet at the battle of Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 10, 1862; commanded a brigade at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and resigned from service, April 1, 1863. He was a lawyer in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1859-61, 1863-69 and 1891-95; collector of internal revenue, 1865-66; judge of the supreme court of New York, 1869-91; associate judge of the appellate division of the supreme court, 1895-96. He died in Rochester, Mass., Aug. 3, 1896.

PRATT, Charles, philanthropist, was born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 2, 1830; son of Asa and Eliza (Stone) Pratt; grandson of Jacob Pratt of

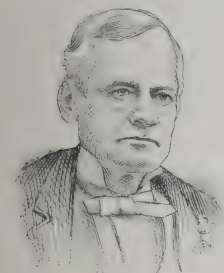
Malden, Mass., and a descendant of Richard Pratt, who, emigrated from Essex, England, to America and settled at Malden, Mass. He attended the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., one year; in 1849 engaged as a clerk in a paint and oil store in Boston, and afterward became a member of the firm of Reynolds, Devoe and Pratt in New York city. He was twice married; first, in 1854, to Lydia Ann, daughter of Thomas Richardson of Belmont, Mass., and had one son, Charles Millard (q.v.), and one daughter, Lydia Richardson. His first wife died in 1861, and he married in 1863, her sister, Mary Helen Richardson, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. He purchased the oil part of the business, subsequently built a petroleum refinery at Greenpoint, N.Y., where he manufactured Pratt's Astral Oil under the firm name of Charles Pratt & Co., which later became the Pratt Manufacturing company and was finally absorbed by the Standard Oil company, in which he was a director and officer. He was a trustee of Adelphi academy, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867-91; president of the board, 1879-91, and in 1886 contributed \$160,000 for a new building. He founded the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn in 1887, established as an industrial, manual and training school; built the tenement known as the "Astral," its income to be used for the benefit of the Institute, and left an endowment of \$2,000,000, at his death. The administration of the institute was continued by his sons, Charles Millard Pratt, George D. Pratt, Herbert L. Pratt, John T. Pratt and Frederic B. Pratt, who constituted a board of trustees. In an address made on Founder's day 1891, he said: "The giving that counts is the giving of one's self." His many charities included the establishment of the Asa Pratt fund for a free reading room in Watertown, Mass., in memory of his father, and his large contribution to the erection of the Emmanuel Baptist church of Brooklyn, of which he was a member. He died, in New York city, May 4, 1891.

PRATT, Charles Millard, educationist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1855; son of Charles (q.v.) and Lydia Ann (Richardson) Pratt. He was graduated at Adelphi academy in 1875 and at Amherst in 1879. He entered his father's business, and on May 8, 1884, married Mary Seymour, daughter of Governor Luzon B. Morris (q.v.). He became a director and secretary of the Standard Oil company, of the Long Island railroad and of the Boston and Maine railroad, and director of Mechanics' National bank and of the Brooklyn Trust Co. In 1891, on the death of his father, he was elected president of the board of trustees of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y., his brother, Frederic B. Pratt, serving as secretary and treasurer. He served as a trustee of Amherst college and of Vassar college.

PRATT, Daniel Darwin, senator, was born in Palermo, Maine, Oct. 26, 1813. His parents removed to New York state during his childhood, and he was graduated from Hamilton college in 1831. He taught school in Indiana, 1832; was employed in the office of the secretary of state at Indianapolis; studied law, 1834-36, and practised in Logansport, Ind. He was a member of the state legislature in 1851 and 1853; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, where he acted as chief secretary, and was elected a Republican representative from the eighth Indiana district to the 41st congress, but before the congress met he was elected U.S. senator to succeed Thomas A. Hendricks. He served in the senate, 1869-75, and was commissioner of internal revenue, 1875-76, resigning, July, 1876. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1872. He died at Logansport, Ind., June 17, 1877.

PRATT, Enoch, philanthropist, was born in North Middleborough, Mass., Sept. 10, 1808; son of Isaac and Naomi (Keith) Pratt, and a descendant of Phinehas Pratt, who was born in England, 1590; came to this country in the ship *Sparrow*,

landing at Plymouth, Mass., 1621, and died in Charlestown, Mass., April 19, 1680. Enoch Pratt was graduated at Bridge-water academy in 1823; entered business in Boston, and in 1831 removed to Baltimore, Md., where he engaged first as a commission merchant and subsequently in the iron business. He was married, Aug. 1, 1837,



Enoch Pratt

to Maria Louisa Hyde of Baltimore. He was president of the Farmers' and Planters' bank, Baltimore, Md., for many years, and through his wholesale iron business and other enterprises he acquired an estate of about \$5,000,000. He gave a farm of 750 acres at Cheltenham, Md., as a site for a house of reformation and instruction for colored children and endowed an academy at Middleborough, Mass., with \$30,000. He served as finance commissioner of Baltimore, and as president of the board of directors of the Maryland School for the Deaf, at Frederick city. Besides many other generous gifts, he gave Baltimore a central public library building, and an endowment of \$833,333.33 for the maintenance of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of the City of Baltimore. The building and endowment, costing the

donor in all \$1,148,000 were conveyed to the city, July 2, 1883, the library being formally opened to the public, Jan. 4, 1886. Mr. Pratt bequeathed \$100,000 to Meadville (Pa.) Theological school; \$10,000 to the Boys' Home in Baltimore, and on condition of its adopting the name "Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital," he left his residuary estate to the Sheppard asylum, Baltimore. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian church. He died at Tivoli, Md., Sept. 17, 1896.

PRATT, John, educator, was born in Thompson, Conn., Oct. 12, 1800. He was brought up on a farm, worked in a mill and fitted himself for a school teacher. He was prepared for college at Amherst (Mass.) academy, 1820-21; spent over three years at Columbia college, Washington, D.C., 1821-24, and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830. He was a student at Newton Theological institution for twenty months, 1827-31; was an instructor in languages at Transylvania college, Kentucky, 1828-29; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, May 12, 1830, and was pastor of First church, New Haven, Conn., 1829-30; principal of the academy at South Reading, Mass., for six months, 1830-31, and in 1831 was elected president of the Granville (Ohio) Literary and Theological institute, incorporated in 1833 as Denison university. He rescued the school from bankruptcy and was its president, 1831-37, meantime serving as professor of theology, 1835-37. On resigning the presidency in 1837, he accepted the chair of Greek and Latin and resigned that chair in 1859. He received the degree D.D. from Denison university, Ohio, in 1878. He was married first, in 1830, to Mary Glover Cory of Rhode Island, and secondly, in 1855, to Susan C. Wheeler of Licking county, Ohio. He died on his farm near Granville, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1882.

PRATT, Orson, Mormon leader, was born in Hartford, N.Y., Sept. 19, 1811; son of Jared and Charity (Dickinson) Pratt; grandson of Obadiah and Jemima (Tolls) Pratt, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt, the immigrant. He was liberally educated; joined the Mormon church, Sept. 19, 1830; was ordained elder by Joseph Smith in the same month, and high priest in 1832. He traveled in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and was chosen one of the twelve apostles of the church in 1835, being tenth in order of the quorum. He was married, July 4, 1836, to Sarah Marinda, daughter of Cyrus Bates of Henderson, N.Y. He preceded the main body of pioneers into Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and was president of all the churches of the Latter-day Saints in Great Britain and the adjacent countries, 1848-50, the number of church members being increased from 18,000 to 36,000 during his administration. He edited *The Millennial Star*

at Manchester, Eng.; returned to Utah in 1851, and was a representative in the territorial legislature for several years, serving repeatedly as speaker. While on a mission to Washington, D.C., in 1852-53 he edited and published eighteen issues of a monthly entitled *The Seer*. He was president of the churches in the United States and in the British Province east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1854 he published his discovery of the law of planetary rotation, namely, that the cubic roots of the densities of planets vary as the square roots of their periods of rotation. He went on an unsuccessful mission to Austria in 1865; was appointed professor of mathematics in Deseret university, Utah, in 1869, and church historian and general church recorder in 1874. He held a notable discussion on polygamy with Dr. John P. Newman in 1870. He is the author of: *The Prophetic Almanac* (1845); *Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormons* (6 parts); *Series of Pamphlets on Mormonism, with Two Discussions* (1851); *Patriarchal Order, or Plurality of Wives* (1853); *Cubic and Biquadratic Equations* (1866); *Key to the Universe* (1879); *The Great First Cause; The Absurdities of Immaterialism*, and many religious pamphlets. He left in MS. *Lectures on Astronomy and Differential Calculus*, and at the time of his death was engaged in a work entitled *A New System of the Universe*. He died in Salt Lake city, Utah, Oct. 3, 1881.

PRATT, Parley Parker, Mormon leader, was born in Burlington, N.Y., April 12, 1807; son of Jared and Charity (Dickinson) Pratt. He received a common school education, and was married, Sept. 9, 1827, to Thankful (Halsey) Halsey of Canaan, N.Y. He became a Baptist preacher, but was converted to Mormonism in 1830. He was chosen one of the first quorum of the twelve apostles in 1835, and traveled widely in the United States in his efforts to make converts, numbering among them John Taylor (q.v.) in 1836. He was imprisoned by the local authorities in Far West, Mo., for seven months in 1839; finally escaped and joined the sect at Quincy, Ill., and visited England on a mission in 1840 and 1846, during the former year establishing and editing *The Millennial Star* at Manchester. He was one of the first to explore the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847 and 1849, Parley's Cañon and Parley's Peak being named in his honor. He served in the territorial legislature of Utah and assisted in forming a constitution for the provisional government of Deseret. He made a proselyting tour to the Pacific coast in 1851 and 1854, and while on a like mission eastward in 1856, was assassinated. He translated the Book of Mormon into Spanish, preparatory to a second visit to South America; published several pamphlets, and is the author of: *The Voice of Warning and*

Instruction to all People, or an Introduction to the Faith and Doctrine of the Latter Day Saints (1837); *History of the Persecutions in Missouri* (1839); *Key to the Science of Theology* (1854). He was killed near Van Buren, Ark., May 13, 1857.

PRATT, Robert M., portrait painter, was born at Binghamton, N.Y., March 21, 1811; son of Zenas and Sally (Sabin) Pratt; grandson of Elias and Patience (Clark) Pratt, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt. He studied art under Samuel F. B. Morse and Charles C. Ing-ham, and established himself in New York city as a portrait and flower painter. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1849 and an academician in 1851. His portraits include; *Aaron D. Shattuck* (1859), and *George H. Smillie* (1865), both owned by the National Academy. He died in New York city, Aug. 31, 1880.

PRATT, Samuel Wheeler, author, was born in Livonia, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1838; son of George Franklin and Sarah Ann (Wilcox) Pratt; grandson of George and Charlotte (Risdon) Pratt and of Abner and Sally (Horton) Wilcox, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt, who came to Cambridge, Mass., in 1633 and removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He was graduated from Genesee academy, 1856, from Williams college in 1860, and from Auburn Theological seminary in 1863; and was ordained by the presbytery of St. Lawrence in July, 1863. He was married, Aug. 12, 1863, to Lucillia Bates, daughter of Alfred and Ann (Beals) Field of Canandaigua, N.Y. He was pastor at Brasher Falls, N.Y., 1863-1867; at Hammononton, N.J., 1867-71; at Prattsburg, N.Y., 1872-77, and at Campbell, N.Y., 1877-83; at Monroe, Mich., 1883-89; moderator of the Synod of Geneva, 1878, and vice-moderator of the Synod of Michigan, 1889. He was married secondly, Feb. 25, 1880, to Sarah Margaret, daughter of James Stuart and Hester McKay of Campbell, N.Y. He served as a commissioner of Auburn Theological seminary, 1875-83 and 1893-99, as a synodical examiner of Elmira college, 1877-83 and after 1892; as correspondent and editor of the Christian Endeavor department of the New York *Evangelist*, 1890-98, and correspondent under the pen names "Steuben" and "Wheeler" after 1873. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams college in 1902. He is the author of: *A Summer at Peice Cottage* (1880); *The Gospel of the Holy Spirit* (1888); *Life and Epistles of St. Paul Harmonized and Arranged in Chronological Order* (1895), and *The Household of Timothy* (MS., 1903).

PRATT, Thomas George, governor of Maryland, was born in Georgetown, D.C., Feb. 18, 1804; a descendant of Thomas and Eleanor (Magruder) Pratt of Prince George county, Md. He was educated at Georgetown college, and

opened an office for the practice of law in Upper Marlborough, Md., in 1823. He was married to Adelaide, daughter of Governor Joseph Kent of Maryland. He was a representative from Prince George county in the Maryland legislature, 1832-



35; a Harrison elector for the eighth district of Maryland in the electoral college of 1837; president of the last executive council of Maryland in 1837, and a state senator, 1838-44. He was governor of Maryland, 1844-47, and during

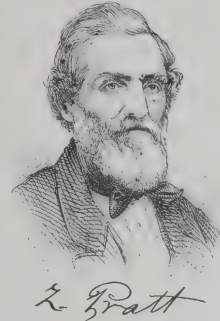
his term of office established the financial standing of the state. He resumed the practice of law in Annapolis, Md., in 1848, and was elected U.S. senator to succeed D. Stewart, appointed administrator to complete the term of Reverdy Johnson (q.v.), resigned. Senator Pratt was re-elected for a full term, 1851-57. He supported the Confederacy during the civil war and was confined for a few weeks in Fort Monroe. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, 1864, and the Union convention, Philadelphia, 1866. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1869.

PRATT, Waldo Selden, musician and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1857; son of the Rev. Dr. Lewellyn and Sarah Putnam (Gulliver) Pratt; grandson of Selden Mather and Rebecca Clark (Nott) Pratt and of John and Sarah (Putnam) Gulliver, and a descendant of Lieut. William Pratt of Saybrook, Conn.; Serg. John Nott of Wethersfield, Conn.; Alice Southworth (second wife of Governor Bradford), and Lemuel Gulliver, Milton, Mass. He graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881; was a student at Johns Hopkins university, 1878-80, and fellow in æsthetics and the history of art there, 1879-80; was assistant director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, 1880-82, and in the latter year removed to Hartford, Conn., to become professor of ecclesiastical music and hymnology at the Hartford Theological seminary. He was also organist of the Asylum Hill Congregational church, and conductor of the Hosmer Hall Choral union, Hartford, 1882-91; was conductor of the St. Cecilia club, 1884-88; registrar of Hartford Theological seminary, 1888-95; in 1891 became instructor in elocution, Trinity college, Hartford; in 1895 lecturer on musical history and science at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., and was lecturer at Mt. Holyoke college, 1896-99. He was married, July 5, 1887, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mary (Richmond) Smyly of New York city. He was elected a member of the Music Teachers' National association and of the International Society of Musicians, and honorary vice-president of the American Guild of Organists. In 1898 he

received the degree of Mus.D., *honoris causa*, from Syracuse university. He edited: *St. Nicholas Songs* (1885); *Songs of Worship* (1887); was musical editor of *Aids to Common Worship* (1887), and of the *Century Dictionary* (1892); is the author of: *Musical Ministries in the Church* (1901), and contributions to cyclopedias and periodicals.

PRATT, Zadock, representative, was born in Stephenstown, Rensselaer county, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1790; son of Zadock and Hannah (Pickett) Pratt; grandson of Zephaniah and Abigail Pratt, and of Benjamin Pickett of New Milford, Conn., and a descendant of

Lieut. William Pratt, the immigrant 1633. He assisted his father who, besides being a tanner and shoemaker, carried on a small farm, and in 1810 he invented a pump, which came into general use in the tanning business. He became an independent saddler and harness-maker in 1813; was called to join the forces raised by Governor Tompkins for the defence of New York



in 1814, and in 1815, in partnership with his brothers, conducted a tannery in Lexington, which was removed in 1824 to Scohariekill, Greene county, and became the nucleus of the town of Prattsville. He was actively influential in establishing other tanneries throughout the state, and received the first silver medal awarded by the New York Institute for hemlock sole-leather in 1837. He retired from business in 1845 and engaged in farming the following year. He was colonel of the 116th New York infantry, 1823-26; a state senator in 1830; a presidential elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket in 1836, and a Democratic representative from the eighth New York district in the 25th and 28th congresses, 1837-39 and 1843-45. He was an advocate of cheap postage and of the gratuitous distribution of foreign seeds to the farmers of the United States; submitted the plans and estimates for the new general post-office in Washington, which were adopted, and organized the national bureau of statistics. He established and was president of the bank at Prattsville in 1843, was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1852, and a presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852. He was an extensive traveler, a lecturer, president of several industrial institutions and a liberal contributor to religious and

charitable organizations. He was married first, Oct. 6, 1817, to Beda Dickerman; secondly, Oct. 2, 1821, to Esther Dickerman; thirdly, Jan. 12, 1828, to Abigail P., daughter of Wheeler Watson of South Kingston, R.I., and fourthly, March 16, 1835, to Mary E. Watson. His son, George Watson (born April 18, 1830, a graduate of the University of Erlangen, Bavaria, Ph.D., colonel 20th regiment New York state militia, promoted brigadier-general) was killed at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Zadock Pratt died at Bergen, N.J., April 6, 1871.

PRAY, Isaac Clark, actor and playwright, was born in Boston, Mass., May 15, 1813. He matriculated at Harvard and was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836, meanwhile writing extensively for the press. He was editor in Boston of the *Pearl*, 1834-35, and of the *Herald*, 1835-36, being also for a time associated with the *New York Journal of Commerce*, while manager of the National theatre, New York city, 1836. His tragedy "Guiletta Gordoni" was produced there with Sarah Hildreth, whom he subsequently aided in her professional training, in the leading rôle. He also directed the stage training of Charlotte Cushman and other theatrical celebrities. He dramatized the farce, "The Old Clock, or Here She Goes, There She Goes," based upon his original story published in the *Sunday Morning News*, which journal, together with the *Dramatic Guardian* and the *Ladies' Companion*, he edited. In 1846, while on a tour in England, he replaced William Betty in "Alexander the Great" at the Queen's theatre, London, and soon after was engaged to open the Theatre Royal in Liverpool, where he appeared successively as Othello, Hamlet, Romeo, Sir Giles Overreach, Macbeth and Claude Melnotte. He was manager for several months of the Theatre Royal, and returned to the United States in May, 1847. He wrote the first and fifth acts of "The Corsican Brothers" as played at the Astor Place opera house, and was manager of the Beach Street museum, Boston, 1849-50. He accepted an editorial position on the *New York Herald*, 1850, acting also as musical and dramatic critic; became stage manager for Laura Keane in 1854; conducted the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 1859-60, and just previous to his death managed the Bateman companies of French artists. He is the author of: *Prose and Verse* (1835); *Poems* (1837); *Book of the Drama* (1851); *Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett* (1855); and the plays: *Pactus Caccina* (1847); *The Hermit of Malta* (1856), and *The Female Forty Thieves*. He died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1869.

PREBLE, Edward, naval officer, was born in Portland, Maine, Aug. 15, 1761; son of Gen. Jedediah and Mehitable (Bangs) Preble; grand-

son of Benjamin and Mary (Baston) Preble and of Capt. Joshua Bangs, and great-grandson of Abraham Preble, who emigrated to old Plymouth colony from Kent, England, in 1636, and after marriage to Judith Tilden removed to York (then

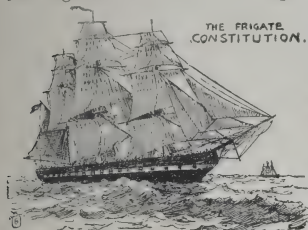
called Gorgiana or Agamenticus), Maine, where he was the first mayor of the city, one of the magistrates and a judge of the court; for several years commissioner for York county, then embracing the whole territory of Maine; county treasurer, and took an active part in favor of the assumption of jurisdiction over Maine on the part of Massachusetts,

being appointed to the office of judge under the authority of Massachusetts. Edward Preble was sent to school, but to prevent his running away, his father, a zealous patriot, obtained for him a midshipman's warrant in the Massachusetts State Marine, sent out to prevent the depredations of British privateers on the coast of New England. He was promoted midshipman in 1779, and was on board the *Protector*, Captain Williams, when that vessel caused the *Admiral Duff* to strike her colors. In his second cruise with the *Protector*, the ship was captured by a British frigate and the officers were carried to England and impressed at Plymouth, but young Preble was taken to New York, released and returned to his home. He reported the disaster to the Massachusetts provincial congress and was promoted first lieutenant, and when Lieut. George Little of the *Protector* escaped in 1781, and was given command of the *Winthrop*, Preble was made his second officer. He was entrusted with the daring exploit of boarding a British ship in the harbor at Castine, Maine, and with fourteen men captured the ship and carried her out of Penobscot harbor in spite of the rigorous cannonade of the land batteries, returning with his prize to Boston harbor. Peace was declared in 1783, and Lieutenant Preble returned to the merchant service. On the formation of the American navy in 1798, he was made lieutenant, April 9, 1798, was given command of the U.S. brig *Pickering*, January, 1799, and took part in protecting American merchantmen from French picaroons. He was commissioned captain, May 15, 1799, and commanded the U.S. frigate *Essex*, 36 guns, on a cruise to the East Indies and China to protect American trade.



Edward Preble

He was married in 1801 to Mary Deering. He was promoted commodore of the Mediterranean squadron in June, 1803, as successor to Commodore Rodgers, and hoisted his broad pennant on the frigate *Constitution*, the squadron includ-



besides the flagship, the *Philadelphia*, *Argus*, *Syren*, *Vixen*, *Nautilus* and *Enterprise*. He entered the Mediterranean,

Sept. 12, 1803, and on Oct. 5, 1803, was joined in the bay of Tangiers by the frigates *New York* and *John Adams*, under Commodore Rodgers. The *Constitution* was accompanied only by the brig *Nautilus*. On October 10, after giving directions in case of accident or destruction, he went on shore with U.S. Consul Simpson, his secretary, Charles Morris, and two midshipmen, and in an audience with the Emperor of Morocco, he secured the release of all the captured American vessels and renewed the treaty of 1786. This was the first time the Emperor had been compelled to respect the American republic, and it resulted in the removal of all obstructions to American commerce with the Moors. While Preble was thus engaged, the frigate *Philadelphia*, Captain Bainbridge, was boarded, and the officers and crew carried on shore and imprisoned in the castle, and when Preble arrived off the place, Dec. 17, 1803, he received letters from her imprisoned commander, Bainbridge, who suggested that the *Philadelphia* be destroyed. Preble dispatched Decatur and other volunteers on the dangerous expedition, and they boarded and fired the *Philadelphia* at night, accomplishing her destruction. Preble then formed his squadron in two divisions, with Lieutenant Somers in command of the first and Captain Decatur of the second, and bombarded the port of Tripoli with the hope of securing the release of the prisoners. The first attack was made, Aug. 3, 1804, after which the bashaw offered terms of peace which Preble rejected. On Aug. 7, a second attack was made, after which the terms for ransom for the prisoners were lowered from \$1,000 to \$500, which Preble also declined. He offered, however, the sum of \$80,000, and \$10,000 in presents, on the condition that the bashaw would enter into a perpetual treaty with the American government never again to demand tribute as the price of peace. This the bashaw refused. A third attack was made, Aug. 27, with such effect as to induce the

bashaw to renew negotiations for peace, but nothing definite was effected. A fourth attack, Sept. 3, resulted in the great injury of the bashaw's batteries, castle and city. In the evening of September 4, the ketch *Intrepid*, converted into a fire ship and commanded by Captain Somers, was sent into the midst of the enemy's galleys and gunboats to complete their destruction, but the adventure ended in death to all the Americans engaged in the expedition. It is supposed that the *Intrepid* was blown up by her commander to prevent her capture by the enemy. On Sept. 9, 1804, Commodore Preble was relieved by Commodore Barron, who followed out the plans of his predecessor and received the prisoners, while Commodore Preble returned to the United States. His health was greatly broken, and rapidly declined after reaching his home. Congress voted him the thanks of the nation and an appropriate gold medal presented at the hands



of President Jefferson. He arranged the naval system for the marine force of the United States and refused the portfolio of the navy in President Jefferson's cabinet in 1806. He died at Portland, Maine, Aug. 25, 1807.

PREBLE, George Henry, naval officer, was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 25, 1816; son of Capt. Enoch and Sally (Cross) Preble, and great-grandson of Abraham Preble, who came from Kent, England, in 1636, and whose grandson Jedediah commanded the Massachusetts troops at Louisbourg; was with Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, and left five sons by his second marriage: Ebenezer, Joshua, Enoch, Henry and Edward. George Henry Preble attended the public schools of Portland, and was employed in a book store and in his father's West India and grocery house, 1829-35. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 10, 1835; was warranted a passed midshipman, June 23, 1841, and served in the Florida expedition under Lieut.-Com. J. S. McLaughlin as acting lieutenant and navigating officer on board the schooner *Madison* and the brigantine *Jefferson*, also participating in several canoe expeditions into the Everglades. The exposure of the service so crippled him that he was compelled to return to Norfolk in 1842. He was promoted acting master of the sloop of war *St. Louis*, sailed for the East Indies, May 23, 1843,

and served as acting lieutenant, 1843-45. The squadron, of which the *St. Louis* formed a part, was intended to support the negotiations of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, and in the midst of negotiations Lieutenant Preble was sent to Canton in charge of a party of marines and sailors, to protect the U.S. consulate and the American residents. This was the first armed American force landed in China. Upon his return to Norfolk in 1845, he was married, Nov. 18, 1845, to Susan Zabiah, daughter of John and Thankful Harris Gore (Cox) of Portland, Maine. On May 30, 1846, he joined the gunboat *Petrel* as acting master and executive officer, and engaged in the war with Mexico, but his health again breaking down he returned home, May 31, 1847. He was promoted master in the line of promotion, July 15, 1847; was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1848; served in the Gulf, 1848-49, but was obliged to remove entirely from the southern climate. He was attached to the steamer *Legree* of the U.S. coast survey as executive officer, April 30, 1849, and continued on coast survey duty until by his own request he was ordered to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, Commander Joshua Sands, which conveyed the American contributions to the World's Fair of 1851, and which also made an unsuccessful search for the remains of John Paul Jones. He served on the *Macedonian* in the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry, 1853, participating in the treaty negotiated at Yokohama, assisting in the surveys of Yeddo and Hakodate bays, and making a chart of the harbor of Kilung. Upon the return of the *Macedonian* to China, Lieutenant Preble was given command of the *Queen*, and engaged in the extermination of the pirates in Chinese waters. He returned to Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, 1856; succeeded Lieut. William B. Franklin, U.S.A., as inspector of the first light-house district, 1856-57; was on duty at Charlestown navy yard, 1857-59; was attached to the U.S. steam sloop *Narragansett*, 1859-61; commanded the steam gunboat *Katahdin*, and participated in the surrender of New Orleans and in all the river operations as far up as Vicksburg. Being ordered to command the steam sloop *Oneida*, Aug. 4, 1862, he returned to Baton Rouge and was promoted commander, July 16, 1862, joining the blockading fleet off Mobile bay. On Sept. 4, 1862, while he was in charge of the blockade, a sail was sighted, steam was made and chase was given, after some delay caused by repairs to the boilers. The stranger, the Confederate sloop *Oreto* (which had been renamed the *Florida*), Commander J. N. Maffitt, sailed into shallow water, where the *Oneida* could not follow. When Preble's first dispatch, announcing that the *Florida* had successfully run the blockade and safely entered Mobile harbor, reached

Washington, he was dismissed from the naval service, Sept. 20, 1862, but upon further investigation the naval committee unanimously restored him to his old rank. He left New York, April 9, 1863, for Lisbon, Portugal, where he assumed command of the sailing sloop-of-war, *St. Louis*. He was in command of the fleet brigade, designed to co-operate with General Sherman in his march to the sea, 1864-65; was transferred to the steamer *State of Georgia*, and was at the Boston navy yard as inspector of supplies, 1865-67; was promoted captain by seniority, March 16, 1867 and chief-of-staff to Rear-Admiral Craven in 1868; commanded the U.S. flag-ship *Pensacola*, 1868-70; was commissioned as commodore, Nov. 2, 1871; was commandant at the U.S. navy yard at Philadelphia, Pa., 1874-75; was promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 30, 1876; commanded the South Pacific squadron, 1876-79, and was retired Feb. 25, 1878. After retirement he was ordered as president of the board which recommended rebuilding on modern lines and armament the double-turretted monitor of the *Amphitrite* class. He was a member and vice-president of the Naval Library and Institute at Charlestown; a member of the Portland Natural History society, 1852-57, and its vice-president 1856-57; a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1866-85, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He was a member of the American Antiquarian society; the historical societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Wisconsin, and president of the Massachusetts order of the Loyal Legion. He made a collection of naval registers, tracts and other U.S. naval publications of great rarity and value, which were placed in the navy department at Washington. He is the author of: *Chase of the Rebel Steamer of War 'Oreto' (1862); The Preble Family in America (1868); First Cruise of the U.S. Frigate 'Essex' (1870); History of the American Flag (1873); and Steam Navigation (1883).* He died in Brookline, Mass., March 1, 1885.



U. S. S. "PENSACOLA" - 1850.

PREBLE, William Pitt, jurist, was born at York, Maine, Nov. 27, 1783; son of Esaias and Lydia (Ingraham) Preble; grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Muchmore) Preble, and of Edward and Lydia (Holt) Ingraham, and a descendant of Abraham and Judith Preble. Abraham Preble emigrated from Kent, England, to Scituate, Mass., about 1637, and settled in York, Maine, in 1642.

William P. Preble was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1806, A.M., 1809, and remained as tutor in mathematics, 1809-11. He was admitted to the Maine bar; practised law in York and Alfred, 1812, in Saco, 1813-18, and in Portland, 1818-57. He was U.S. district attorney for Maine, 1814-18; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1819; judge of the supreme court of Maine, 1820-28; U.S. minister to the Netherlands, 1829-31, and represented the United States in the northeastern boundary dispute. He was a trustee of Bowdoin college, 1821-42, and received the degree LL.D. from Bowdoin in 1829. He was married first, Sept. 7, 1810, to Nancy Gale, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Stone) Tucker of York, and secondly, to Sarah A., daughter of Thomas Forsaith of Portland. He died at Portland, Me., Oct. 11, 1857.

PRENDERGAST, Edmund Francis, R.C. bishop, was born at Clonmel, county Tipperary, Ireland, May 3, 1843. He came to the United States in 1859; was educated at the College of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, Pa.; was ordained priest, Nov. 17, 1865, by Bishop Wood; served as assistant pastor of St. Paul's, Philadelphia, and of St. John's, Susquehanna; was rector of St. Mark's, Bristol, Pa., of the Immaculate Conception at Allentown, Pa., and of St. Malachy's, Philadelphia, in 1874. He was a member of the



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

board of diocesan consultors of Philadelphia; was made vicar-general of the arch-diocese in 1895; was appointed auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia, and consecrated titular bishop of "Scillio," Feb. 24, 1897, by Archbishop Ryan, assisted by Bishops Horstman of Cleveland and Hoban of Scranton, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishops O'Hara, McGovern, Northrop and Allen being present.

PRENTICE, George Denison, journalist, was born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802; son of Rufus and Sarah (Stanton) Prentice; grandson of Eleazer and Sarah (Stanton) Prentice, and a descendant of Valentine Prentice, who emigrated from England to Roxbury, Mass., with his wife Alice and son John in 1631. He taught school as early as 1817; was graduated at Brown university,

A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1829, but did not enter the legal profession. He edited the *Connecticut Mirror*, 1825-28; the *Haverhill Gazette*, and the *New England Weekly Review*, Hartford, Conn., 1828-30, and in 1830 was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, and removed to Kentucky to collect historical data for a life of Henry Clay. He was married in 1835 to Henrietta, daughter of Joseph Benham of Louisville, Ky. He was editor of the *Louisville Journal*, a Whig publication, 1830-60; remained a contributor to its columns until 1868, when it became known as the *Courier Journal*, and was also a regular contributor to the *New York Ledger*. These contributions established his reputation as a humorous writer. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Trinity college in 1828. He is the author of: *Life of Henry Clay* (1831); *Prenticeana; or Wit and Humor in Paragaphs* (1859, 2d ed., with biography by Gilderoy W. Griffin, 1870), and a volume of poems, collected after his death, and published with a biography by John James Piatt (1875). He died in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1870.

PRENTISS, Albert Nelson, educator, was born in Cazenovia, N.Y., May 23, 1836. He studied in Cazenovia seminary, and was graduated from Michigan Agricultural college, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864. He served as a private under Gen. John C. Frémont in Missouri, 1861-62; was associate principal of the high school at Kalamazoo, Mich., 1863-65; instructor and professor of botany and horticulture in Michigan Agricultural college, 1865-68, and professor of botany, horticulture and arboriculture at Cornell university, N.Y., 1868-96. He conducted the Cornell expedition to Brazil in 1870, and studied in Kew Gardens, England, and in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, in 1872. He earned a world-wide reputation as a botanist, and in 1872 received the Walker prize of the Boston Society of Natural History for his essay on the "Natural Distribution" of plants. He published several botanical papers, a monograph on the hemlock, and contributions to scientific periodicals. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1896.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Maybury, soldier, was born in Belleville, Va., Nov. 23, 1819; son of Henry L. Prentiss, a farmer. He removed to Missouri in 1835, and to Quincy, Ill., in 1841, where he conducted a rope-walk. He was 1st lieutenant of the Quincy Rifles, raised to drive the Mormons from Hancock, Ill., 1844; was under Colonel Hardin in the Mexican war as captain and adjutant of the 1st Illinois volunteers, receiving honorable mention at Buena Vista, and on returning to Quincy engaged as a commission merchant. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate from the fifth Illinois district for representative to the 37th congress in 1860, and

in 1861 reorganized and was elected colonel of his old company, which joined the 7th Illinois volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, May 17, 1861; commanded Cairo for three months; conducted the expedition that raided southern Missouri from Pilot Knob, and on Dec. 28, 1861, routed a force of Confederates at Mount Zion, Mo. He was relieved by Gen. U. S. Grant at Cape Girardeau, and ordered to northern Missouri. He joined General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, April 3, 1862, where he commanded the 6th division, and in the first day's fight, April 6, 1862, he was taken prisoner with most of his command, while stubbornly holding his position. He was released in October, 1862; promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; served on the court-martial of Fitz John Porter (q.v.) in November, 1862, and commanded Helena, Ark., in 1863, where he repulsed the attack of Generals Price and Holmes on July 3. He resigned his commission Oct. 28, 1863, and engaged in the practice of law in Bethany, Mo., where he died, Feb. 8, 1901.

PRENTISS, Charles, author, was born in Reading, Mass., Oct. 8, 1774; son of the Rev. Caleb and Pamela (Mellen) Prentiss; grandson of Caleb and Lydia (Whittemore) Prentiss, and of the Rev. John and Rebecca (Prentiss) Mellen, and a descendant of Valentine Prentiss. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1795, A.M., 1798, and was married, Nov. 19, 1795, to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Francis Gardner of Leominster, Mass. He edited the *Rural Repository*, published at Leominster, Mass., in 1795; the *Political Focus*, afterward known as the *Washington Federalist*, Richmond, Va., 1800-04; the *Virginia Gazette*, Richmond, in 1805; the *Anti-Democrat* and *The Child of Pallas* in Baltimore, Md., 1806-08, and *The Thistle*, a theatrical paper, in Boston, Mass., in 1809; he was a congressional reporter and also editor of the *Independent American*, Washington, D.C., in 1810, and settled in Brimfield, Mass., in 1811. He is the author of: *A Collection of Fugitive Essays in Prose and Verse* (1797); *Life of Robert Treat Paine* (1812); *Life of Gen. William Eaton* (1813); *Poems* (1813); *History of the United States* (1819); and *The Trial of Calvin and Hopkins* (1819). He died in Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1820.

PRENTISS, Elizabeth Payson, author, was born in Portland, Maine, Oct. 26, 1818; daughter of the Rev. Edward and Ann Louisa (Shipman) Payson. She attended schools in Portland, Maine, and Ipswich, Mass., and was a teacher in Portland and Richmond, Maine, 1840-43. She was married, Apr. 22, 1845, to George Lewis Prentiss (q.v.). Her many published volumes include: *Little Susy Series* (1853-56); *The Flower of the Family* and *Only a Dandelion* (1854); *Henry and*

Bessie; Little Threads; Fred, Maria and Me (1868), *Urban and his Friends; Hymns and Songs of the Christian Life; Stepping Heavenward* (1869) *The Percys* (1870); *Religious Poems* (1873); *The Home at Greylock* (1876); *Pemaquid* (1877) *Avis Benson* (1879) and *Life and Letters* (1882). She died at Dorset, Vt., Aug. 13, 1878.

PRENTISS, George Lewis, educator, was born in Gorham, Maine, May 12, 1816, son of Capt. William and Abigail (Lewis) Prentiss and grandson of Maj. George Lewis and of Samuel and Rebecca (Cook) Prentiss. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838; was assistant at Gorham academy, 1835-36; attended the universities of Halle and Berlin, 1839-41, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1845. He was married in 1845 to Elizabeth Payson (q.v.). He was pastor of the South Trinitarian church, New Bedford, Mass., 1845-50; of the Mercer Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1851-58; of the Church of the Covenant, New York city, 1862-73; professor of pastoral theology, church polity, and mission work at Union Theological seminary, 1873-97 and was made professor emeritus in 1897. The honorary degree, of D.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin college in 1854. He is the author of: *Our National Bane* (1877); *The Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss* (1882); *Sixty Years of Union Seminary* (1889); *The Agreement Between Union Seminary and the General Assembly* (1891); *The Problem of the Veto Power* (1892); *Another Decade of Union Seminary* (1899); and memoirs of Sergeant S. Prentiss (1855), and Thomas Harvey Skinner (1871).

PRENTISS, Samuel, jurist, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 31, 1782; son of Dr. Samuel and Lucretia (Holmes) Prentiss; grandson of Col. Samuel and Phoebe (Billings) Prentice and of Capt. John Holmes, and a descendant of Valentine Prentiss. He was educated in the public schools of Northfield, Mass., and under a private tutor; was admitted to the bar in 1802; settled in practice in Montpelier, Vt., in 1803, and was married, Oct. 3, 1804, to Lucretia, daughter of Edward Houghton of Northfield. He declined a judgeship of the supreme court of Vermont in 1822; was a representative in the state legislature, 1824-25; an assistant justice of the supreme court, 1825-29, and chief justice, 1829-30. He was a whig U.S.



senator from Vermont, 1831-42, resigning April 11, 1842, to become judge of the U.S. district court of Vermont, Samuel C. Crofts completing his term. During his term of office he introduced the resolution which led to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also introduced a series of resolutions against the annexation of Texas; and originated and successfully carried through the law to suppress duelling in the District of Columbia. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1820-27, and received from Dartmouth the honorary degree of A.M. in 1820, and LL.D. in 1832. He died in Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 15, 1857.

PRENTISS, Sergeant Smith, orator, was born in Portland, Maine, Sept. 30, 1808; son of Capt. William and Abigail (Lewis) Prentiss. He was dependent upon the use of crutches until nine years of age and remained a cripple throughout his life. He was prepared for college at Gorham, Maine, academy; was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; studied law under Josiah Pierce in Gorham, 1826-27, and under Judge Jacob Burnet (q.v.) in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1827; removed to Natchez, Miss., where he was tutor in a private family and subsequently practised law in partnership with Gen. Felix Houston in 1829. He was a Whig representative in the Mississippi territorial legislature in 1835, and claimed election as a representative to the 25th congress Oct. 3, 1837, but the certificate of election was given to J. F. H. Claiborne. Prentiss contested the election, supporting his claim in a three days' speech, and the election was set aside and the seat declared vacant, Jan. 31, 1838, the speaker, James K. Polk, casting the deciding vote. A new election was ordered and Prentiss was chosen and took his seat, May 30, 1838, his term expiring March 3, 1839. He ably defended Judge Wilkinson of Kentucky, charged with murder in 1839, and canvassed the state of Mississippi as a Whig candidate for presidential elector in 1840. He labored to defend the honor of the state and prevent the repudiation of its bonded debt, 1840-44. He was married March 3, 1842, to Mary Jane, daughter of James C. Williams of Natchez, Miss. He removed to New Orleans, La., in 1845, where he practised until a short time before his death. He made a speech at the dinner given Daniel Webster in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., in July, 1838, which was declared by Gov. Edward Everett to be a "most wonderful specimen of sententious fluency." A contemporary says: "His power of originating forcible and beautiful natural images of abstract truths was marvelous, and he was quite as distinguished at the bar for vigorous logic and sense as for splendid rhetoric." See "Memoir of S. S. Prentiss," by G. L. Prentiss (q.v.). He died at Longwood, near Natchez, Miss., July 1, 1850.

PRESCOTT, Albert Benjamin, chemist, was born in Hastings, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1832; son of Benjamin and Experience (Huntley) Prescott; grandson of James and Lydia (Calkins) Huntley and of Oliver and Keziah (Howard) Prescott, and a descendant of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. John Prescott, a native of Lancashire, England, immigrated to Barbadoes in 1638 and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1640. Albert B. Prescott was graduated from the University of Michigan, M.D., 1864; was appointed assistant surgeon, U.S.V., July 3, 1864, and was surgeon-in-charge of a hospital in Louisville, Ky., and later one in Jeffersonville, Ind. He was brevetted captain and mustered out Aug. 22, 1865, and was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Abigail, daughter of Robert William and Nancy (Spear) Freeburn of Oakland county, Mich. He was assistant in chemistry, 1863-64; assistant professor of chemistry and lecturer on organic chemistry and metallurgy in the University of Michigan, 1865-70; professor of organic and applied chemistry and of pharmacy there from 1870, dean of the school of pharmacy from 1876, and a director of the chemical laboratory from 1884. He was elected a fellow of the London Chemical society in 1876; president of the American Chemical society in 1886; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1887, president of that association in 1891, president of the American Pharmaceutical association in 1900, and a member of other scientific societies. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1896. He helped to revise the *U.S. Pharmacopoeia* in 1880, contributed articles on his researches in analytical, organic and pharmaceutical chemistry to scientific publications, and is the author of: *Qualitative Chemical Analysis* (with Silas H. Douglas, 1874; 5th edition, with Otis C. Johnson, 1901); *Outlines of Proximate Organic Analysis* (1875); *Chemical Examination of Alcoholic Liquors* (1875); *First Book in Qualitative Chemistry* (1879; 11th ed. with Eugene G. Sullivan, 1902); and *Organic Analysis: a Manual of the Descriptive and Analytical Chemistry of Certain Carbon Compounds in Common Use* (1887).

PRESCOTT, Benjamin Franklin, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Epping, N.H., Feb. 26, 1833; son of Nathan G. and Betsey H. (Richards) Prescott; grandson of Asa and Polly (Clark) Prescott, and of Benjamin and Mehitable (Hills) Richards, of Nottingham, N.H.; and a descendant of James Prescott, who emigrated from Dryby, Lincolnshire, England, to Hampton, Norfolk county, Mass., in 1665, and Mary Boulter, his wife. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, graduated at Dartmouth in 1856, and taught school in Epping, 1856-57. He

was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in Concord, 1859-61. He was associate editor of the *Independent Democrat* at Concord, 1861-66, and special agent for New England, of the U.S. treasury department, 1865-67 and 1869. He was married, June 10, 1869, to Mary Little, daughter of Jefferson and Nancy (Peart) Noyes of Concord.



He was secretary of the state of New Hampshire, 1872-73 and 1875-76; secretary of the Republican state central committee, 1859-74; governor, 1877-79; secretary of the state college of electors, 1861, 1865, 1869, 1873, 1877

and 1881, and a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention of 1880. He retired to his farm at Epping in 1880. He was president of the Bennington, Vt., Battle Monument association, and of the Provident Mutual Relief association; vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical society; fellow of the Royal Historical society of Great Britain, and an honorary member of the Marshfield club of Boston. He was also a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, 1874-95, and of Dartmouth college, 1878-95. He died in Epping, N.H., Feb. 22, 1895.

PRESCOTT, George Bartlett, electrician, was born in Kingston, N.H., Sept. 16, 1830; son of Mark Hollis and Priscilla (Bartlett) Prescott; grandson of Mark and Polly (Bean) Prescott, and of David Bartlett, and a descendant of James, the immigrant, and Mary (Boulter) Prescott. He received a private school education in Portland, Me., made a special study of electricity and telegraphy, and was connected with several telegraph offices in Connecticut and Massachusetts, 1847-58. He was married, Dec. 9, 1857, to Eliza Curtis, daughter of Israel M. Parsons of Springfield, Mass. He was superintendent of the American telegraph company, 1858-66; of the Western Union telegraph company, 1866-69, and electrician of the latter in 1869. He was associated with Thomas A. Edison in the duplex and quadruplex telegraphic inventions; introduced them in 1870 and 1874; invented an improvement in telegraph insulators in 1872, and in the quadruplex telegraph in 1876. He was electrician of the International Ocean telegraph company, 1873-83; and in 1883 was sent to Europe by the Western Union telegraph company to study foreign methods of telegraphy. On his return he introduced many improvements, among them the pneumatic tube system, which was adopted in New York city in 1876. He was vice-president, director and member of the executive and finance committees of the Gold and Stock telegraph company, 1873-81; one of the incorporators and

directors of the Metropolitan telephone and telegraph company, 1879-82; president of the Manhattan telegraph company and of the American Speaking telephone company, 1879-82, and a director and member of the executive committee of the Bell telephone company of Philadelphia. He published an account of his discovery of the electrical origin of the Aurora Borealis, and his experiments thereon in the *Boston Journal*, February, 1852, and in the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1859, and is the author of: *History, Theory and Practice of the Electric Telegraph* (1860); *The Proposed Union of the Telegraph and Postal Systems* (1869); *The Government and the Telegraph* (1872); *Electricity and the Electric Telegraph* (1877); *The Speaking Telephone, Talking Phonograph and Other Novelties* (1878); *The Speaking Telephone, Electric Light, and other Recent Electrical Inventions* (1879); *Dynamo-Electricity; its Generation, Application, Transmission, Storage and Measurement* (1884); *Bell's Electric Speaking Telephone; its Invention, Construction, Application, Modification and History* (1884), and *The Electric Telephone* (1890). He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1894.

PRESCOTT, William, soldier, was born in Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1726; son of Judge Benjamin Prescott; and great-grandson of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott of Lincolnshire, England, who immigrated at an early date to Lancaster, Mass. William Prescott removed to an unsettled tract of country not far from his native town, and there established a settlement, which he subsequently caused to be made into a township, and which he named in honor of Sir William Pepperrell, continuing to hold his estate under the original Indian title. He served as a lieutenant in the colonial army, under Gen. John Winslow, in the expedition against Cape Breton, 1754, and against Acadia, 1755, and was promoted captain. In recognition of his gallantry he was offered a commission in the regular army, but declined, returned to Pepperrell, and was married to Abigail Hale. Their son, William Prescott (1762-1844), Harvard, 1783, was a member of the governors' council for many years, judge of the court of common pleas, Suffolk county, 1818-20, a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1820, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the father of William Hickling Prescott, the historian. In August, 1774, Captain Prescott was active in stimulating the resistance of his townsmen to royal authority, and soon after was appointed colonel of a regiment of minute men, his commission being signed by Gen. Joseph Warren. He proceeded to Lexington, April 19, 1775, but General Pitcairn having retreated before his arrival, he continued his march to Cambridge, where he joined the pro-

vincial army, the larger part of his regiment volunteering to serve with him. On June 16, 1775, in command of three regiments he was ordered to construct entrenchments on Bunker Hill, but instead selected Breed's Hill, in the immediate vicinity. In the attack by Gen. William Howe, June 17, according to Bancroft, Colonel Prescott appeared to have the entire command, displaying great skill and bravery, and was among the last to submit to the enforced retreat. In 1777 he resigned his commission in the army, returning to Pepperrell, but later in the same year enlisted as a volunteer in the northern army under General Gates, in the campaign against Burgoyne: He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature for several years. He is the author of: *A Letter from a Veteran to the Officers of the Army Encamped at Boston* (1774). A statue was erected to his memory on Bunker Hill in 1881. He died in Pepperrell, Mass., Oct. 13, 1795.

PRESCOTT, William Hickling, historian, was born in Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796; son of William and Catharine G. (Hickling) Prescott; grandson of Col. William and Abigail (Hale) Prescott, and of Thomas Hickling of Boston,



Mass., and a descendant of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. He was graduated at Harvard A.B. 1814, A.M. 1817, and entered his father's office to study law, but owing to the accidental loss of one eye, which seriously impaired the sight of the other, was obliged to seek medical advice in Europe. He visited England, France and Italy,

and on his return to Boston, Mass., determined to devote himself to historical writing, and to accomplish this employed an assistant who served as a secretary, amanuensis and reader, and in writing used an ingenious instrument for the blind, called the pœctograph. He was married, May 4, 1820, to Susan, daughter of Thomas C. and Hannah (Linzee) Amory. He made a study of Italian and Spanish literature to prepare himself for his first special work, *History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*, which cost him ten years of difficult labor. The leading learned societies of the United States and Europe honored him by making him a member or fellow. He received the degree LL.D. from Columbia, 1840; William and Mary, 1841; South Carolina college, 1841; and Harvard, 1843; and that of

D.C.L. from Oxford university, England, in 1850, while on a visit to that country. He is the author of: *Life of Charles Brockden Brown* (1834); *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* (4 vols. 1838), translated into French, German, Spanish, Italian



PRESCOTT'S HOME BOSTON

and Russian; *The Conquest of Mexico* (3 vols. 1843); *The Conquest of Peru* (2 vols. 1847),

translated into several languages; *Biographical and Critical Miscellanies* (1845); *The Reign of Philip II., King of Spain* (2 vols. 1855; vol. 3, 1853; vol. 4, left incomplete, 1859); a supplement entitled *The Life of Charles V., After his Abdication*, to a new edition of Robertson's

"History of the Reign of Charles V." (1858); contributions to the *North American Review*; memoirs of John Pickering and Abbott Lawrence, and several essays. See "Life of Prescott, the Historian," by George Ticknor (1864). His name in the "Class A, Authors and Editors" received thirty-two votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, only nine names in the class receiving more votes. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 28, 1859.

PRESTON, Ann, educator, was born in West Grove, Pa., Dec. 1, 1813; daughter of Amos and Margaret (Smith) Preston; grand-daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Bills) Preston, and of Joseph Smith, and a descendant of William Preston, a Quaker, came from Huthersfield, England, to America, in 1718, and settled in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa. She was educated in the public schools and at a boarding school in West Chester, Pa.; and joined the Clarkson Anti-slavery society previous to 1833. She entered the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia when it opened in 1850; received her degree of M.D. in 1852; was professor of physiology and hygiene there, 1853-72, and studied in the Maternité hospital of Paris in 1854. She was one of the founders of the Woman's hospital in Philadelphia and a member of the board of managers, serving also as corresponding secretary and consulting physician. She was dean of the faculty of the Woman's Medical college of Philadelphia, 1866-72, and a member of the board of incorporators, 1867-72. She also controlled an extensive practice and was successful in overcoming the

opposition made against women physicians by the Philadelphia County Medical society in 1867. She is the author of several essays on the education of women as physicians, and of a volume of juvenile poems entitled: *Cousin Ann's Stories for Children* (1848). She died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1872.

PRESTON, Francis, representative, was born in Greenfield, Botetourt county, Va., Aug. 2, 1765; son of Col. William and Susanna (Smith) Preston and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Patton) Preston, and of Francis and Elizabeth (Waddy) Smith. John Preston came from Londonderry, Ireland, to America in 1740, and settled at Spring Hill, Augusta county, Va. His son, William Preston, born in 1729, was a surveyor under Washington, a member of the house of burgesses, commissioner to treat with the Indians, and was appointed colonel in 1775. He commanded a regiment at the battle of Guilford Court House, S.C., in 1783, and there received injuries that resulted in his death the same year. Francis Preston was graduated at the College of William and Mary, 1783; studied law under George Wythe, the signer; actively engaged in his profession in Montgomery and Washington counties, Va., and was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and a state senator. He was married in 1792 to Sarah, daughter of Gen. William Campbell. He was a representative from Virginia in the 3d and 4th congresses, 1793-97, and declined re-election in 1796. He resided in Abingdon, Va., after 1798. He was appointed colonel of volunteers in the war of 1812, and subsequently served in the state militia, reaching the rank of major-general. He died in Columbia, S.C., while on a visit to his son, William C. Preston (q.v.), May 25, 1835.

PRESTON, Harriet Waters, author, was born in Danvers, Mass., 1843. She was educated under private tutors, traveled in France and England until 1865, and later became a translator from the French, and an authority on Provençal literature. She wrote a series of papers on Mistral's "Calendau," "Theodore Aubauet," "Jacques Jasmin," "Songs of the Troubadours," and "Arthurriad." Her translations include: *The Life of Madame Swetchine* (1865); and *The Writings of Madame Swetchine*, edited by Count de Falloux (1869); *Memoirs of Madame Desbordes Valmore* by C. A. Sainte-Beuve (1872); Mistral's *Mirèio*, Provençal poem (1872); *Biography of Alfred de Musset* by Paul de Musset (1877); and *The Georgics of Virgil* (1881). She is the author of *Aspendale* (1871); *Love in the Nineteenth Century* (1873); *Troubadours and Trouvères* (1876); *Is That All?* in "No Name" series (1876); *A Year in Eden* (1887), and *The Guardians* (written in collaboration with Miss L. Dodge, 1888).

PRESTON, James Patton, governor of Virginia, was born in Smithfield, Va., June 21, 1774; son of Col. William (1729-1783) and Susanna (Smith) Preston. He was graduated from William and Mary college in 1795, was a farmer in Montgomery county; state senator; lieutenant-colonel of the 12th U.S. infantry, commissioned March 19, 1812; was promoted colonel for gallantry Aug. 15, 1813; commanded the 23d infantry, and was wounded in the battle of Chrystler's Field, Nov. 11, 1813, becoming permanently crippled. He was governor of Virginia, 1816-19, state senator for a second term, and was for many years post-master of Richmond. Preston county, Va., was named in his honor. He married Ann, daughter of Robert Taylor of Norfolk, Va., and had sons: William Ballard (q.v.), Robert T., and James Patton, Jr., Confederate officers in the civil war. He died at Smithfield, Va., May 4, 1843.



PRESTON, John Smith, soldier, was born at the Salt Works, near Abingdon, Va., April 20, 1809; son of Francis and Sarah (Campbell) Preston. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., A.B., 1824; did postgraduate work at the University of Virginia, 1825-26, and attended the Harvard law school. He was married in 1830 to Caroline, a sister of Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina. He afterward moved to Columbia, S.C., and thence to Louisiana, where he worked his sugar-plantations. He became prominent as an orator in the South and delivered many famous addresses, among them the one at the laying of the corner stone of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1857. He was chairman of the South Carolina committee to the Democratic convention at Charleston in May, 1860; was a commissioner to Virginia, and in February, 1861, advocated the secession of Virginia. He was on the staff of General Beauregard in the first battle of Bull Run, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general and served in the conscript department, 1865. He was then in Europe for a number of years and subsequently returned to South Carolina. He delivered his last public address at the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Columbia, S.C. He made a collection of painting and sculpture, and was a helpful friend to Hiram Powers and other rising artists. He died in Columbia, S.C., May 1, 1881.

PRESTON, John Thomas Lewis, educator, was born in Lexington, Va., April 25, 1811; son of Thomas Lewis and Edmonia (Randolph) Preston; grandson of Col. William (1729-1783) and Susanna (Smith) Preston of Smithfield, and great-grandson of John Preston, the immigrant. His

father was a major in the war of 1812, lawyer, and member of the Virginia legislature. In 1836 Mr. Preston conceived the idea of substituting for the company of soldiers who guarded the arsenal, a company of cadets, who, in addition to the duties of an armed guard, should pursue a course of scientific and military studies. This idea materialized, March, 1839, in the Military Institute of Virginia, of which Preston and Gen. Francis H. Smith (q.v.) constituted the entire faculty from 1839 to 1842. He was married first Aug. 2, 1832, to Sara Lyle, daughter of William and Phebe (Alexander) Caruthers of Lexington, Va., and had five sons and three daughters; and secondly, Aug. 4, 1857, to Margaret Junkin, the poet (q.v.), by whom he had two sons. In April, 1861, at the call of the state, the corps of cadets marched for Richmond under the command of Maj. T. J. Jackson, of whose staff Preston became a member, with the rank of colonel. In 1862 the institute was re-opened as a training school to supply skilled and educated officers for the army, the cadets being called repeatedly into active service during the war. On May 15, 1864, at New Market, the corps lost 8 killed and 44 wounded out of 250, and on June 11, 1864, all the institution buildings, save the quarters of the superintendent, were burned by order of Gen. David Hunter (q.v.). When the institute was re-opened in October, 1865, Colonel Preston resumed his professorial duties, subsequently traveled abroad, accompanied by his wife, and after his return continued a member of the university faculty until within a few months of his death. He is the author of a biographical sketch of John Howe Peyton in "Augusta County, Va." He died in Lexington, Va., July 15, 1890.

PRESTON, Margaret Junkin, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1820; daughter of George Junkin (q.v.). She was educated by her father and under private tutors, and contributed her first story to *Sartain's Magazine* in 1849. She was married Aug. 4, 1857, to John L. Preston (q.v.), and had two sons: George Junkin, born in 1858, a graduate of Washington and Lee, 1879, and of the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1883, and Herbert Rush, a lawyer, both established in practice in Baltimore. Mrs. Preston spent her married life in Lexington, Va., traveled abroad with her husband, collecting material for her *Book of Monograms* (1886), contributed to the *Southern Literary Messenger*; translated *Dies Ire* (1855), and is the author of: *Silverwood* (1856); *Beechenbrook, a Rhyme of the War* (1866); *Old Songs and New* (1870); *Cartoons* (1876); *For Love's Sake* (1886); *Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Verses* (1887); *Aunt Dorothy* (1890). She died in Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1897, and was buried at Lexington, Va.

PRESTON, Thomas Scott, R. C. prelate, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 23, 1824; son of Zephaniah Preston, a Puritan. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1846, and was admitted to the diaconate the same year. He assisted at Trinity church, at the Church of the Annunciation, and at the Church of Holy Innocents, West Point, 1846-47; was ordained priest in 1847, and was assistant rector of St. Luke's church, New York city, 1847-49. In 1849 he accepted the Roman Catholic faith, and was deposed from the Protestant Episcopal church. After studying at St. Joseph's seminary, Fordham, N.Y., he was ordained priest, Nov. 16, 1850; was an assistant at the cathedral in 1850; pastor of St. Mary's, Yonkers, N.Y., 1851-53; chancellor of the archdiocese of New York, and secretary to Archbishop Hughes, 1853-91; and rector of St. Ann's, New York city, 1861-91, building a new church edifice which was consecrated in 1871. He was vicar-general of the archdiocese of New York, 1873-91; received the degree S.T.D. from Seton Hall college, New Jersey, in 1880; and was named private chamberlain to the Pope (Leo XIII.), May, 1881. He was appointed domestic prelate and prothonotary apostolic, Dec. 13, 1881, with no ceremony of investiture. He built a large parochial school on 11th Street, and founded the "House of the Holy Family," for the benefit of children and homeless girls. He was actively influential in procuring the excommunication of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn when he accepted and taught the theories of Henry George. He is the author of: *Ark of the Covenant* (1860); *Life of St. Mary Magdalene* (1860); *Sermons for the Principal Seasons of the Sacred Year* (1864); *Life of St. Vincent de Paul* (1866); *Lectures on Christian Unity, Advent of 1866* (1867); *The Purgatorial Manual* (1867); *Lectures on Reason and Revelation* (1868); *The Vicar of Christ* (1871); *The Divine Sanctuary* (1878); *Divine Paraclete* (1880); *Protestantism and the Bible* (1880); *Protestantism and the Church* (1882); *God and Reason* (1884), and *Watch on Calvary* (1885). He died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1891.

PRESTON, Willard, clergyman, was born at Uxbridge, Mass., May 29, 1785. He was graduated at Brown university, 1806, began the study of law, but abandoned it for theology, and was licensed to preach in 1808. He resided in the South, 1808-11, on account of ill health; and was Congregational minister at St. Albans, Vt., 1812-15; Providence, R.I., 1816-20; Burlington, Vt., 1821-25; president of the University of Vermont, 1825-26; pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church at Savannah, Ga., 1826-56, and rendered unceasing aid during the epidemic of yellow

fever in 1845. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Georgia in 1839, and is the author of two volumes of sermons, issued by his son, with a biographical sketch (1857). He died in Savannah, Ga., April 27, 1856.

PRESTON, William, soldier, was born near Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16, 1816; son of Maj. William and Caroline (Hancock) Preston; grandson of Col. William (1729-83) and Susannah (Smith) Preston, and of Col. George Hancock of Fotheringay, Va., a representative in the 4th congress, and a descendant of John Preston, the immigrant. He was educated at St. Joseph's college, Bardstow, Ky., and at Yale college, and was graduated at Harvard, LL.B., in 1838. He was married in 1840 to Margaret Howard, daughter of Robert Wickliffe of Lexington, Ky.; settled in practice in Louisville; and was lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Kentucky volunteers in the Mexican war, 1846-48. He was a member of the convention called to frame a new constitution for the state of Kentucky in 1849; a Whig representative in the state legislature, 1851-53, and a presidential elector for the state at large, on the Scott and Graham ticket, in 1852. He was a representative from Kentucky in the 32d congress, being elected Dec. 6, 1852, to complete the unexpired term of Humphrey Marshall, resigned; was re-elected to the 33d congress, serving 1853-55, and was defeated as a candidate for the 34th congress by Humphrey Marshall. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1856, and was appointed by President Buchanan U.S. minister to Spain in 1858, being succeeded by Carl Schurz. He joined the Confederate army at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1861, as colonel on the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who died in his arms at the battle of Shiloh. He was promoted brigadier-general April 18, 1862; participated in the battle of Murfreesboro; was promoted major-general Jan. 1, 1863; assigned to the command of the division of Maj.-Gen. Polignac, and after the latter's return to France, in October, 1863, was transferred to the command of a division in Longstreet's corps, Army of the Tennessee. He resumed practice in Lexington, Ky., in 1865, was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868 and 1880, and a representative in the state legislature in 1869. He died in Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1887.

PRESTON, William Ballard, cabinet officer, was born in Smithfield, Va., Nov. 25, 1805; son of Gov. James Patton (q.v.) and Ann (Taylor) Preston. He was a student at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practised successfully in his native state, meantime serving as a representative in the Virginia legislature, and as a state senator. He married a Miss Redd of Virginia. He was a Whig representative from

Virginia in the 30th congress, 1847-49; and secretary of the navy in President Taylor's cabinet, from March 8, 1849 to July 22, 1850. He visited France in 1858-59, as an agent from Virginia, to effect the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Norfolk and Havre, but the plan was defeated by the civil war. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Provisional Confederate congress that met at Richmond, July, 20, 1861, where he still sought to prevent war. He was elected a senator from Virginia in the first Confederate congress, which met Feb. 22, 1862, being succeeded on his death by Allen T. Caperton. He died at Smithfield, Va., Nov. 16, 1862.

PRESTON, William Campbell, senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1794; son of Francis (q.v.) and Sarah (Campbell) Preston. His maternal grandmother was the sister of Patrick Henry. He matriculated at Washington college, Va., but was obliged to leave on account of ill health; was graduated at South Carolina college, A.B., 1812, and studied law in the office of William Wirt of Richmond, Va. In 1816 he went abroad for the benefit of his health. He formed the acquaintance of Washington Irving, with whom he traveled through Switzerland, Scotland,



Wm C. Preston.

northern England and Wales, and attended the lectures at Edinburgh university. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, practised in Virginia, 1820-22, and in 1822 settled in practice in Columbia, S.C., in partnership with D. J. McCord. He was married first, in 1820, to Maria Coalter, and secondly, in 1831, to Penelope, daughter of Dr. James Davis of Columbia, S.C. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature, 1829-32, where he was a leader of the Nullification party; was elected to the U.S. senate from South Carolina as a Calhoun Democrat, serving, 1833-39, and was re-elected for a second term to expire March 3, 1845, but resigned in January, 1843, George McDuffin completing his term, and again took up his profession in Columbia. He was trustee of South Carolina college, 1823-46 and 1851-57; president of the college and professor of belles lettres, 1845-51, and during his administration greatly improved the financial condition of the college and raised its standard. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1846 and established the Columbia

Athenæum, presenting to it 3000 volumes from his own library. He was a public speaker of national reputation, and published a "Eulogy on Hugh S. Legaré" and several political, literary and historical orations and addresses. He died at Columbia, S.C., May 22, 1860.

PREVOST, Charles Mallet, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19, 1818; son of Gen. Andrew M. Prevost, a native of Geneva, Switzerland, who came to America in 1794, and was commander of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery in the war of 1812, and grandson of Paul Henry Mallet Prevost who purchased a tract of land at Alexandria (Frenchtown), Hunterdon county, N.J., in 1794. He was liberally educated; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1839; was U.S. marshal for the territory of Wisconsin, 1841-45, and deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia for several years. He joined the volunteer army in 1861 as captain; subsequently became assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Frank Patterson; took part in the Peninsular campaign; was promoted colonel, and transferred to the command of the 118th Pennsylvania volunteers in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th army corps, under Gen. Fitz-John Porter. In the battle of Antietam, Sept. 16-17, 1862, while rallying his men, he received two serious wounds from which he never fully recovered. He rejoined his regiment and fought at Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863, although deprived of the use of an arm, and was subsequently obliged to decline the appointment to organize the Veteran reserve corps at Harrisburg, Pa., on account of his wounds, but accepted the colonelcy of the 16th regiment, Veteran volunteers, in that corps. He was appointed major-general, 1st division, Pennsylvania national guard, 1863. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5, 1887.

PRICE, Andrew, representative, was born at Chatsworth Plantation, near Franklin, St. Mary's parish, La., April 2, 1854; son of James B. and Mary (Murphy) Price, and grandson of M. A. and Maria (Barry) Price and of John B. and Lucy (Brashear) Murphy. He was graduated from the law department of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1875, and at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., LL.B., in 1877; practised law in St. Louis, Mo., 1877-80, and in 1880 engaged in sugar planting at Thibodaux, La. He was married, June 26, 1879, to Anna M., daughter of Edward James (q.v.) and Lavinia (Hynes) Gay of St. Louis Plantation, near Plaquemine, La. He was a member of the Democratic state central committee, 1884-88; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1888, and a Democratic representative from the third Louisiana district in the 51st congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father-in-law, and was re-elected to the 52d, 53d

and 54th congresses, serving, 1889-97. He served as a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana held in New Orleans in 1898.

PRICE, George Washington Fergus, educator, was born in Butler county, Ala., Sept. 24, 1830. He was graduated at the University of Alabama, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; was principal of Eufaula academy, 1850-52; pastor of the Methodist church, Marianna, Fla., 1852-53; professor at Auburn Female college, 1853-56; professor in the Tuskegee Female college, 1856-58; president of that institution, 1858-72; superintendent of the Nitre and Mining bureau, Confederate States government, 1863-64; president of Huntsville Female college, 1872-80; and in 1880 established and in 1881 became president of the Nashville College for Young Ladies, which closed its doors in June, 1899, after having enjoyed a remarkable growth, its pupils at the death of President Price numbering over 500. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Alabama, 1876. He died in Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1899.

PRICE, Hiram, representative, was born in Washington county, Pa., Jan. 10, 1814. He attended the common schools; was a merchant's clerk; engaged in farming for a time; was married in 1834 to Susan Betts, and in 1844 removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he established himself as a merchant. He served as school-fund commissioner of Scott county for eight years; collector, treasurer and recorder of the county for seven years, and was president of the state bank of Iowa, 1859-66, during which time the thirteen branches of that bank were changed to national banks without the loss of a dollar. He was paymaster-general of Iowa in 1861, and as the state had no public funds, he quartered and subsisted about 5,000 infantry and cavalry for several months from his individual means and also advanced \$5,000 to pay off the 1st, 2d and 3d Iowa regiments. He was a Republican representative from Iowa in the 38th, 39th, 40th congresses, 1863-69, serving in the 39th congress as chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad and as a member of the committee on Revolutionary pensions. He subsequently spent some time in Europe; was re-elected to the 45th and 46th congresses, serving, 1877-81, and in 1880 declined re-nomination. He was U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs, 1881-85. He died in Washington, D.C., May 30, 1901.

PRICE, Rodman McCamley, governor of New Jersey, was born in Sussex county, N.J., May 5, 1816. He attended the College of New Jersey but did not graduate, owing to ill health, and later became a lawyer. He was appointed purser in the U.S. navy, Nov. 5, 1840, serving on the *Fulton*, and on the frigate *Missouri* when destroyed

by fire in 1841 at Gibraltar; was transferred to the *Cyane*, and joined the squadron of Commodore Sloat at Monterey, Cal., where he advised and aided in taking formal possession of that country, July 7, 1846. He was appointed prefect and alcalde, and was the first citizen of the United States to exercise judicial functions in California. He carried secret dispatches to General Scott in Mexico, and a report of the military and naval operations to President Polk in

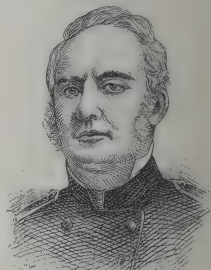


Washington. On his return to California he was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution; and was appointed naval agent of the Pacific coast. He resigned from the U.S. navy, Dec. 16, 1850, and in returning to New Jersey on the steamer *Orleans*, which was burned at St. John, he lost large sums of money, valuable papers, vouchers and accounts. He was a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the 32d congress, 1851-53; was defeated for re-election; and was governor of New Jersey, 1854-57. During his term the normal school of the state was established; the militia system improved; the first life-saving apparatus and stations on the New Jersey coast organized, and the exclusive rights and privileges, granted to the Camden and Amboy railroad in 1830, were settled by fixing a date to terminate the monopoly. He was involved in a litigation with the U.S. government, which extended from 1850 to 1890, in which he sought to recover \$75,000 advanced to his successor, the naval agent at California, pending the arrival of the government funds. In 1856 the government began an unsuccessful counter-suit against him for money alleged to have been withheld by him as naval agent. He renewed his suit against the government for \$75,000, and in 1890 congress ordered the payment of the claim, from which the sum of \$60,000 was deducted by the Treasury officials. In 1892, however, the U.S. court of claims awarded him \$45,704. He was arrested and imprisoned on a charge brought by the heirs of Samuel Forrest, U.S.N., of misappropriating the funds of that officer, and he died at Oakland, N.J., June 7, 1894, before the court reached a decision on his case.

PRICE, Samuel, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Aug. 18, 1805. His parents removed to Preston county in 1817, and he was fitted for the law. He practised first in Nicholas county, then in Braxton county, and subsequently in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county. He was clerk of the Nicholas county court, 1831; state's attorney, 1833; represented Nicholas and Fayette counties in the Virginia legislature, 1834-36; was commonwealth's attorney for Braxton county,

1836-50, and represented Greenbrier county in the legislature four terms, 1847-52. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850-51, and of the secession convention of 1861, where he opposed the measure but supported the Confederate States government. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Virginia and president of the state senate, 1863-65, and was appointed a U.S. circuit judge in 1865, but declined to take the prescribed oath. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of West Virginia in 1872, and president of that body; an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. senate in 1876, and was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Allen T. Caperton, serving from Dec. 4, 1876, to March 3, 1877. He died in Leesburg, W. Va., Feb. 25, 1884.

PRICE, Sterling, soldier, was born in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 11, 1809; son of Pugh W. Price. He attended Hampden-Sidney college, Va.; studied law under Chancellor Creed Taylor in the clerk's office at Prince Edward courthouse, and with his father's family settled in Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., in 1831. He was married, May 14, 1833, to Martha, daughter of Capt. John Head of Randolph county, Mo. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, and speaker of the house, 1840-44, and a Democratic representative from Missouri in the 29th congress, 1845-46,



Sterling Price

resigning in 1846 to raise the 2d Missouri cavalry for service in the Mexican war. He was commissioned colonel, Aug. 12, 1846, and with others his regiment made the march from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1000 miles and upward to Santa Fe, where he was left with 2000 men, being assigned to the command of New Mexico by Gen. S. W. Kearny, who commanded the expedition and was en route to the Pacific. An insurrection was planned by the Mexicans in possession of the province, which was partially successful, but Colonel Price succeeded in routing the enemy at Puebla de Taos, convicted the leader of treason and gained possession of the whole province. For his action he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 20, 1847; was made military governor of Chihuahua, and defeated the Mexicans at Santa Cruz de Rosales, March 16, 1848. He returned to Missouri in 1848, and engaged in farming at Bowling Green Prairie. He was gov-

ernor of Missouri, 1853-57; state bank commissioner, 1857-61, and president of the conservative state convention that met March 4, 1861, and strenuously opposed secession. The capture of Camp Jackson by Captain Lyon caused Price to give his support to Governor Jackson, who appointed him major-general of the Missouri state guard, May 18, 1861, the state authorities having decided to resist the Federal troops, and in the engagement between Governor Jackson and General Lyon at Booneville, June 17, 1861, the state militia was defeated and dispersed. General Price had meantime gathered 7000 men, mostly unarmed, at Carthage, Mo., and in three weeks had them armed and disciplined. Here he was joined by Gen. Ben McCulloch and Gen. N. B. Pearce with Confederate troops and Arkansas militia, and with General McCulloch as commander-in-chief, defeated the Federals under Lyon and Sigel at Wilson's Creek, within ten miles of Springfield, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861, where General Lyon was killed. General Price advanced to Springfield, sending Gen. J. S. Rains to clear the western counties of Federal marauding bands; captured Lexington and 3500 men under Colonel Mulligan, with 300 stands of small arms and immense stores, Sept. 21, 1861, and went into winter quarters at Springfield, whence he was driven into Arkansas by Gen. S. R. Curtis, Feb. 12, 1862. He was commissioned major-general, March 6, 1862; joined Gen. Earl Van Dorn's army, and had command of nine divisions made up of Missouri state guard and volunteer troops. After the battle at Pea Ridge (Elkhorn), Ark., March 7, 1862, where he was again wounded, narrowly escaping death, he was assigned the same month to the command of the Army of the West. He was ordered to reinforce Beauregard at Corinth in April, and after Beauregard withdrew from the field of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, Price with his army was ordered to Memphis, but at once proceeded to Corinth to join the army under Beauregard, where Bragg, Van Dorn, Polk, Hardee and Breckinridge had their respective forces. They determined on May 30th to evacuate Corinth and make a stand at Tupelo, and after Bragg had assumed command Price was ordered to march north. He took possession of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 11, 1862, his plan being to draw the Federal troops from Corinth and enable Van Dorn to capture it. His Army of the West was attacked by Rosecrans at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, and defeated, after which he joined Van Dorn in an attack on Corinth, which movement resulted in a disastrous defeat, Oct. 2-4, 1862. He was attached to the Department of East Mississippi and Louisiana under Gen. John C. Pemberton during the winter of 1862-63; on Feb. 7, 1863, was sent to report to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who had re-

lieved Gen. T. H. Holmes, and was assigned to the command of Hindman's division at Little Rock, Ark., April 1, 1863. He was ordered to move upon Helena, and on July 4th succeeded in capturing Graveyard Hill. On July 25th, Holmes having been obliged to fall back to the White River, too ill to continue the campaign, Price succeeded to the command of the District of Arkansas and concentrated his force of 7749 men for the defence of Little Rock, which place he began to fortify. He was driven from Little Rock, Sept. 10, 1863, by Gen. Frederick Steele, but he retreated undisturbed to Arkadelphia, and on Sept. 25, Holmes resuming command, Price was given command of the district of Arkansas south of Camden. On April 26, 1864, he assumed full command of the Arkansas and Missouri divisions; fought the battle of Jenkins's Ferry, April 30, 1864, and was driven back, after which he organized his force for an expedition into Missouri, which he led in person, making St. Louis his objective point. He attacked Pilot Knob, Sept. 27, 1864, and successfully drove the Federal army under Ewing within the fortifications of St. Louis, but he was repulsed by Gen. A. J. Smith and changed his line of march toward Jefferson City, the state capital, followed by the Federal forces from St. Louis. This opposition determined him to abandon his purpose and march into Kansas. En route he conscripted all able-bodied men, largely augmenting his force; fought a successful battle with Blunt at Lexington, Mo., Oct. 21, 1864, but was routed by Pleasanton's cavalry on the 22d, east of Independence, and on the 23d made a stand near Westport, where, after maintaining his ground all day, he was compelled to fall back at night and retreated along the state line southward. At Mine Creek, Linn county, Kansas, he formed another line of battle on the 25th, when the Federal cavalry broke his line, capturing Generals Marmaduke and Cahill and most of his artillery. He made another stand at Newtonia on the 28th, where he gave a stubborn fight, but was finally forced to fall back and crossed the Arkansas river above Fort Smith. General Price reported: "I have marched 1434 miles, fought 43 battles and skirmishes, captured and paroled over 3000 Federal officers and men, captured 18 pieces of artillery, 3000 stands of arms and 16 colors . . . and destroyed property to the cost of \$10,000,000; with a loss of 10 pieces of artillery and 1000 small arms. I do not think I lost 1000 prisoners . . . I brought with me 5000 recruits." In 1865 he settled in Cordoba, Mexico, intending to form a colony of Southern emigrants, but his plan not meeting with favor, he retired to St. Louis, where he engaged in the commission business. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 29, 1867.

PRICE, Thomas Lawson, representative, was born near Danville, Va., Jan. 19, 1809; son of Major Price, a wealthy tobacco planter; grandson of William Price, and a descendant of English ancestry, who settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. On the death of his father in 1831, he removed to Missouri, and in 1832 located in Jefferson City. He was married, first in 1830, to Lydia Botton of Casewell county, N.C.; and secondly, April 20, 1854, to Caroline V., daughter of Isaac Long of Page county, Va. He invested in real estate in both St. Louis and Jefferson City, and in 1838 started the first stage line between those points and carried the U.S. mail. Subsequently he controlled all the important stage lines in the state, and was a lessee of the state penitentiary. He was the first mayor of Jefferson City, 1839-40; was defeated as a candidate for state senator in 1845; was appointed brevet major-general of the 6th division of the Missouri militia in 1847, and was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the Democratic ticket in 1849. He headed the Benton faction at the Democratic national convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, when they were refused admission. He represented Cole county in the state legislature in 1860, and in 1861 adhered to the Union cause and was appointed brigadier-general of state militia by Gen. John C. Frémont, Sept. 21, 1861, for the term expiring July 17, 1862. He was elected a representative to the 37th congress to take the place of John W. Reid, expelled, serving from Jan. 21, 1862, to March 3, 1863; was defeated for the 38th congress in 1862 and for governor of Missouri in 1864, and was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864 and 1868. He was also a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1866. He was influential in inducing the state to lend its aid to the construction of the Iron Mountain and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads; was a contractor in the construction of the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas Pacific railroads, and a fund commissioner and director of the latter road. He died in Jefferson City, Mo., July 16, 1870.

PRICHARD, Sarah Johnson, author, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 11, 1830; daughter of Elizur Edwin and Betsey Jeanette (Cooper) Prichard; granddaughter of David, Jr., and Anna (Hitchcock) Pritchard, and of Asa and Hannah (Botsford) Cooper, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Roger and Elizabeth (Prudden) Pritchard and in the eighth generation from John and Mary Cooper. She was a student at Waterbury academy; at Dwight Place seminary, New Haven, Conn., 1846-47, and was graduated from Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, Troy, N.Y., in 1849, subsequently devoting herself to literature and historical research. She served as

vice-president of the Mattatuck Historical society, and was elected a member of the American Historical society. She is the author of: *Martha's Hooks and Eyes* (1859); *Hugh's Fire on the Mountain* (1861); *Nat's Shoes* (1862); *Kenny Carle's Uniform* (1863); *Joe and Jim* (1865); *The Old Stone Chimney* (1865); *Margie's Matches* (1866); *Faye Mar of Stone Cliff* (1868); *Rose Marbury* (1870); *Shawney and the Lighthouse* (1871); *Aunt Sadie's Cow* (1872); *History of Waterbury, 1674-1784* (1896); *The Only Woman in Town* (1898), and many magazine articles and stories.

PRIEST, Ira Allen, educator, was born in Mechanicsville, Vt., May 20, 1856; son of Darius D. and Emaline (Graves) Priest; grandson of Ethan and Hannah (Dawley) Priest and of Lyman and ——— (Richardson) Graves, and a descendant of Elijah Priest, a veteran of the Revolution, who was a descendant of Degorie Priest of the *Mayflower*. He was graduated at Tufts college, Medford, Mass., Ph.B., 1884, A.M., 1887, and S.T.B., 1887; and was married, June 23, 1887, to Eva N., daughter of Jesse and Belle (Shepherd) Hall of Lacon, Ill. He was ordained to the ministry at Monson, Mass., in October, 1887, and was pastor of Universalist churches at Monson, 1887-89; Adams, 1889-92; Newtonville, 1892-96; Akron, Ohio, 1896-97, and president of Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, 1897-1901. In 1903 he was engaged in reading law in Akron, Ohio. He received the degree of D.D. from Tufts college in 1898, and was commissioned chaplain in the Ohio national guards in 1899.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, scientist, was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England March 13, 1733; son of Jonas and ——— (Swift) Priestley. His father was a woolen cloth-dresser, and his mother died in 1740. He was adopted by his aunt, Mrs. Keighley, in 1742, and was educated under her direction. He attended the theological academy at Daventry, Northamptonshire, 1752-55, intending to become a dissenting minister; preached for a time in an obscure meeting-house in Suffolk, but was not successful, owing to his Arian views. He taught school at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1758-61, and was tutor in languages and belles-lettres at a new dissenting academy at Warrington, Lancashire, 1761-67. He was married in 1762 to a daughter of Isaac Wilkinson, an iron-master near Wexham, Wales. While at Warrington, he was ordained to the dissenting ministry and preached in the chapel there. He met Benjamin Franklin about this time and became greatly interested in the study of electricity; and when, 1767-73, he was settled over a church at Leeds, he divided his time between the study of theology and of science. For five years he held the position of literary companion to the Earl of Shelburne, and was

thus enabled to travel in Europe and study in England. Chemical laboratory work was new to Priestley, and the simplicity and ingenuity of his apparatus is remarkable, many of his devices being used to-day. He discovered nitric acid (HNO_3) in 1772, and two years later discovered oxygen, and demonstrated its superiority to air as a supporter of animal life. In the next five years he discovered many important chemical compounds, and his accuracy in determining their properties is noteworthy. He was settled over a dissenting congregation in Birmingham, 1780, and owing to political and religious antagonism, his chapel, laboratory and library were destroyed, July 14, 1791. He fled to London, and in 1794, after he had received damages to the amount of over £3,500, he sailed for New York. There he was warmly received, but declined many flattering invitations to lecture, preferring to make his home with his sons, who had previously settled in Northumberland, Pa. He delivered two series of theological lectures and declined the presidency of the University of North Carolina. A laboratory was built for him at Northumberland, and he continued his experiments, exhibiting that exactness and accuracy of detail that make his experiments so valuable. He received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh, and in 1766 was elected a member of the Royal society. A monument was erected to him at Leeds, a statue of him was placed in the corridor of the museum at Oxford in 1860, and in 1874 a statue to his memory was erected in Birmingham. Dr. Priestley wrote more than three hundred books, the most significant of which are: *Rudiments of English Grammar* (1761); *Course of Lectures on the Theory of Language and Universal Grammar* (1762); *History and Present State of Electricity, with Original Experiments* (1767); *Discoveries in Vision, Light and Colors* (2 vols., 1772); *Experiments and Observations Relating to Natural Philosophy with a Continuation of the Observations on Air* (3 vols., 1779-86); *Early Opinions Concerning Christ* (4 vols., 1786); *Lectures on History and General Policy* (1778); *Evidence of Revealed Religion* (1784); *Letters to Rt. Hon. E. Burke, occasioned by his Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1791); *Answer to Mr. Paine's Age of Reason* (1795); *Comparison of the Institutions of Moses with those of the Hindoos and other Nations* (1799); *General History of the Christian Church to the Fall of the Western Empire* (4 vols., 1802-03); *Notes on all the Books of Scripture* (1803), and *The Doctrine of Heathen Philosophy compared with those of Revelation* (1804). See John Corry's "Life of J. Priestley" (1805); "Memoirs of Dr. Joseph Priestley to the Year 1795, Written by Himself, with a Continuation to the Time of his

Decease by his Son, Joseph Priestley" (1806-07); and "The Scientific Correspondence of the Rev. Joseph Priestley" by Dr. H. Carrington Bolton. He died in Northumberland, Pa., Feb. 6, 1804.

PRIESTLY, James, educator, was born either in Pennsylvania or Virginia, and early in life removed to Kentucky. He was elected the second president of Cumberland university (University



of Nashville), Tenn., Oct. 24, 1809, and began his administration in January, 1810, with the Rev. William Hume as assistant professor and George Martin as tutor. They constituted the teaching force until the college exercises were suspended in October, 1816. In November, 1820, the institution was again opened, and Dr. Priestly served as its president until his death, Philip Lindsley succeeding to the presidency in 1824. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6, 1821.

PRIME, Benjamin Youngs, physician, was born in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Dec. 20, 1733; son of the Rev. Ebenezer and Experience (Yongs) Prime. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1751, A.M., 1754, studied medicine under Dr. Jacob Ogden at Jamaica, L.I., and practised at Easthampton. He was a tutor in the College of New Jersey, 1756-57; went abroad in 1762; visited medical schools in Europe; was graduated at the University of Leyden, M.D., 1764, and in the same year began practice in New York city. He published "A Song for the Sons of Liberty in New York" on the passage of the stamp act in 1765. He was married, Dec. 18, 1774, to Mary (Wheelwright) Greaton, widow of the Rev. John Greaton of Huntington, L.I. He retired to Huntington, L.I., previous to 1775, and in that year was forced to flee to Connecticut, where he remained until the conclusion of peace in 1783, after endeavoring in vain to secure a commission in the army. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1760. He is the author of: *The Patriot Muse, or Poems on Some of the Principal Events of the Late War: Together with a Poem on Peace* (1764); *Columbia's Glory, or British Pride Humbled: A Poem on the American Revolution* (1791). After his

death various of his poems were collected and published as: *Muscipula: Sive Cambromyomachia; The Mouse-Trap: or the Battle of the Welsh and the Mice: in Latin and English. With other Poems in different languages, By an American* (1840). He died in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Oct. 31, 1791.

PRIME, Ebenezer, clergyman, was born in Milford, Conn., July 21, 1700; grandson of James Prime of Huguenot descent, who emigrated from Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, with his brother Mark, and settled in Milford, Conn., in 1644. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1718, A.M., 1721; studied for the ministry under the Rev. Samuel Andrew, A.M., president *pro tempore* of Yale, 1707-19; was assistant to the Rev. Eliphalet Jones at Huntington, L.I., N.Y., 1719-23; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, June 5, 1723, and was pastor at Huntington, 1723-79, organizing the presbytery of Long Island in 1747. He was a staunch patriot during the Revolution, although he suffered much. He was driven from his home and church in his old age, both buildings being occupied by British troops who destroyed his library, and after his death Count Rumford tore down the church and used the materials in building barracks and block-houses in the grave yard. He was married first, Oct. 2, 1723, to Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel Sylvester of Shelter Island; secondly, Nov. 12, 1730, to Experience, daughter of Benjamin Youngs of Southold, L.I., N.Y., and thirdly, March 10, 1751, to Hannah Carl of Huntington, L.I., N.Y. He published: *Ordination to the Gospel Ministry*, sermon (1754); *The Pastor at Large Vindicated* (1758); *The Divine Institution of Preaching the Gospel Considered* (1758), and *The Importance of the Divine Presence with the Armies of God's People in their Martial Enterprises* (1759). He died in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 25, 1779.

PRIME, Edward Dorr Griffin, clergyman and author, was born in Cambridge, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1814; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Scudder (q.v.) and Julia Ann (Jermain) Prime. Edward D. G. Prime was prepared for college at Washington academy, Cambridge, N.Y.; was graduated at Union, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and taught in his father's academy at Mount Pleasant, Sing Sing, 1832-35. He studied medicine under Dr. Adrian K. Hoffman, but abandoned it for the ministry, and was graduated at Princeton Theological seminary in 1838. He was licensed to preach by the North River presbytery, May 16, 1838; was assistant pastor of the church at Scotchtown, N.Y., 1838-47; was ordained, June 12, 1839, and was sole pastor, 1847-51. He spent the winters of 1850 and 1851 in New Orleans, La., and Augusta, Ga., respectively; was pastor of the Presbyterian church on Eighty-Sixth St., New York city, 1852-

86; was editor of the *New York Observer*, 1853-54, during the absence of his brother Samuel Irenæus in Europe, associate editor of that paper, 1854-85, and editor-in-chief, 1885-86, when he resigned, owing to ill-health. He was chaplain of the American embassy in Rome, 1854-55; traveled extensively in Europe during that summer, and made a journey around the world, 1869-70. He contributed to the *Observer* while on his travels under the signature of "Eusebius," and preached and lectured on the religious conditions of various countries, on his return, in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. He was married first, Sept. 26, 1839, to Maria Darlington, daughter of John S. Wilson of Princeton, N.J., and secondly, June 14, 1860, to Abbie Davis, daughter of the Rev. William Goodell of Constantinople. He received the degree D.D. from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1857. He is the author of: *Around the World: Sketches of Travel Through Many Lands and Over Many Seas* (1872); *Forty Years in the Turkish Empire; or Memoirs of Rev. William Goodell, D.D.* (1876); *Notes, Genealogical, Biographical and Bibliographical of the Prime Family*, printed privately (1888). He died in New York city, April 7, 1891.

PRIME, Nathaniel Scudder, clergyman, was born in Huntington, L.I., N.Y., April 21, 1785; son of Dr. Benjamin Youngs and Mary (Wheelwright) Groaton Prime. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; studied theology in Huntington, Long Island, under the Rev. William Schenck (Princeton, 1767), pastor of the Presbyterian church at Huntington; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Long Island, Oct. 10, 1805, and performed missionary work for several months. He was pastor at Sag Harbor, L.I., 1806-09; was married, July 5, 1808, to Julia Ann, daughter of Maj. John and Margaret (Pierson) Jermain of that place; was ordained, Oct. 24, 1809, and was pastor at Smithtown and Fresh Pond, 1809-11; at Milton, 1811-12, and at Cambridge, 1813-30, being also principal of Washington academy, Cambridge, 1821-30. He was principal of Mount Pleasant academy, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1830-35, and in 1831 established a seminary for young women at Sing Sing under the charge of his daughter, which acquired a high reputation. He was also pastor at Sing Sing, 1831-35, and engaged in missionary work in Newburgh, N.Y., 1835-43. He was active in moral reform in 1811, and preached a temperance sermon which resulted in the presbytery of Long Island voting against the use of ardent spirits and wine. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, Vermont, 1822-26; of Williams college, Massachusetts, 1826-31, and received the degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1848. He is the author of: *A Collection of Hymns*

(1809); *The Pernicious Effects of Intemperance*, a sermon (1812); *An Address to the Cambridge Branch of the Moral Society of Washington County* (1815); *A Plan for the More Successful Management of Domestic Missions* (1816); *Divine Truth, the Established Means of Sanctification*, a sermon (1817); *A Familiar Illustration of Christian Baptism* (1818); *The Year of Jubilee but not to Africans* (1825); *History of Long Island* (1845). He died in Mamaroneck, N.Y., March 27, 1856.

PRIME, Samuel Irenaeus, editor, was born in Ballston, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1812; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Scudder and Julia Ann (Jernmain) Prime. He was graduated at Williams college, 1829; taught in Washington academy and at Mount Pleasant, Sing Sing, N.Y., 1829-32, and attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1832-33. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Bedford in 1833; was principal of the academy at Weston, Conn., 1833-35, and was ordained by the presbytery of Albany, June 4, 1835. He was married first, Oct. 15, 1833, to Elizabeth Thornton, daughter of Edward Kemneys of Sing Sing, N.Y., and secondly, Aug. 17, 1835, to Eloisa Lemet, daughter of Moses Williams of Ballston Spa, N.Y. He was pastor at Ballston Spa, 1835-36; principal of the academy at Newburgh, N.Y., 1836-37, and pastor at Matteawan, N.Y., 1837-40. He was editor of the *New York Observer*, 1840-49 and 1851-85, and proprietor, 1858-85; visited Europe, Palestine and Egypt, 1853-54; made a second visit to Europe in 1866, and a third in 1876, and in all his travels wrote weekly contributions to the *Observer*, under the signature "Irenaeus." He was secretary of the American Bible society in 1849, and editor of the *Presbyterian* at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1850. He resided in Newark, N.J., Brooklyn, N.Y., and New York city. He was a delegate to the fifth general conference of the Evangelical alliance at Amsterdam in 1867; corresponding secretary of the American alliance, 1867-84; a vice-president and director of the American Tract society, and of the American and Foreign Christian union, and a founder and

Williams college, 1869-85, and a member of various religious, benevolent and literary societies. He received the degree D.D. from Hampden-Sidney college in 1854. He contributed to *Harper's Magazine* for more than twelve years, and is the author of: *The Old White Meeting-House* (1845); *Life in New York* (1845); *Annals of the English Bible* (1849); *Thoughts on the Death of Little Children* (1852; 2d ed., 1863); *Travels in Europe and the East* (2 vols., 1855); *The Power of Prayer*, translated into French and Tamil (1858); *The Bible in the Levant; American Wit and Humor* (1859); *Letters from Switzerland* (1860); *Memoirs of Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D.* (1862); *Kirwan* (1862); *Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna Bethune* (1863); *Five Years of Prayer and the Answers* (1864); *Fifteen Years of Prayer* (1872); *Walking with God* (1872); *The Alhambra and the Kremlin* (1873); *Songs of the Soul* (1874); *Life of S. F. B. Morse, LL.D.* (1875); *Irenaeus Letters* (1st ser., 1880; 2d ser., 1885); *Prayer and its Answer* (1882). He died in Manchester, Vt., July 18, 1883.

PRIME, William Cowper, journalist, was born in Cambridge, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1825; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Scudder and Julia Ann (Jernmain) Prime. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practiced law in New York city, 1846-61. He was married, May 1, 1851, to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Gurdon Trumbull of Stonington, Conn. He was part owner and one of the managers of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, 1861-84, and its editor-in-chief, 1861-69. He traveled in Europe and the Holy Land, 1855-56 and 1869-70, and studied the art of book illustration, making a collection of the woodcuts of the 15th and 16th centuries. He was elected first vice-president of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in 1874; received the degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1875, and presented the art department of that institution with a very complete collection of pottery in memory of his wife. He was elected professor of the history of art in the College of New Jersey in 1884, having been influential in establishing that chair. He contributed to magazines and reviews, including a weekly letter to the *Journal of Commerce* from 1846, and is the author of: *The Owl Creek Letters and Other Correspondence* (1848); *The Old House by the River* (1853); *Later Years* (1854); *Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia* (1857); *Tent Life in the Holy Land* (1857); *Coins, Medals and Seals, Ancient and Modern* (1861); *O Mother Dear, Jerusalem; The Old Hymn with its Origin and Genealogy* (1865); *I go a-fishing* (1873); *Holy Cross* (1877), and *Porcelain of All Times and Nations* (1878). He also edited "McClellan's Own Story," (1886) and wrote the biographical sketch attached.

WELLS COLLEGE,
AURORA, N.Y.



president of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. He was also president of Wells college for women at Aurora, N.Y., 1869-73; a trustee, 1870-85; trustee of

PRINCE, George Washington, representative, was born in Tazewell county, Ill., March 4, 1854; son of Almyron and Barbara (Fast) Prince. He was graduated at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., in 1878; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and settled in practice at Galesburg in the same year. He was married, April 20, 1882, to Lillie C., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Ferris of Galesburg, Ill. He was city attorney in 1881, chairman of the Republican central committee of Knox county in 1884; a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1888-91; the Republican candidate for attorney-general of Illinois in 1892, and a Republican representative from the tenth Illinois district in the 54th congress to complete the term of Gen. Philip Sidney Post, deceased, and in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895-1905.

PRINCE, Helen Choate, author, was born in Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 26, 1857; daughter of Edward Ellerton and Miriam Foster (Choate) Pratt; granddaughter of George and Abigail (Lodge) Pratt and of Rufus and Helen (Olcott) Choate; a paternal descendant of Governor Walley of Connecticut, and a maternal descendant of the first Choate, who made his home on Choate Island, Essex, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. She received her education in private schools in Boston, Mass. She was married, June 7, 1881, to Charles Albert Prince of Boston, Mass., and after 1893 made her home in Paris, France. Her published books include: *The Story of Christine Rochefort* (1895); *A Transatlantic Châtelaine* (1897); *At The Sign of the Silver Crescent* (1898); *The Strongest Master* (1902).

PRINCE, Henry, soldier, was born in East-port, Maine, June 19, 1811. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and assigned to the 4th U.S. infantry, Sept. 18, 1835; served in Florida, 1836-38, and was wounded in a skirmish at Camp Izard, Feb. 29, 1836. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, June 11, 1838; 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838; served on frontier duty among the Creek Indians at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1839-41, and in Florida, 1841-42. He was in garrison, 1842-44; on coast survey and recruiting service, 1844-46, and adjutant of the 4th infantry, 1846-47, being present at the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Churubusco and of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco; was promoted captain, Sept. 26, 1847, and brevetted major, Sept. 8, 1847 for Molino del Rey. He was an invalid from his wounds, 1847-50; on coast survey duty, 1850-55; commanded Fort Steillacoom, Washington Territory, and on paymaster duty, 1855-58. He took part in the Utah campaign, 1858-59, and was

commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, April 28, 1862. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, he commanded the 2d brigade in Augur's 2d division, Banks's 2d corps, and when General Augur was wounded he succeeded to the command of the division. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war until December, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., for Cedar Mountain, and on his release took part in the operations in eastern-North Carolina early in 1863. He was ordered to Maryland in June, 1863, being engaged in the action at Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, and in the Rapidan campaign, October to December, 1863, where he commanded a division in the 3d corps, and was prominent in the attack on the Confederates entrenched at Antioch Church, Nov. 29, 1863. He commanded the district of Columbus, Ky., April to August, 1864; took part in the pursuit of Forrest's raiders in Tennessee and Alabama, October to November, 1864, and commanded a provisional division on the coast of South Carolina, January to May, 1865. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war and in the field; served on courts-martial in Washington, D.C., 1865-66, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. He served as paymaster at Boston, Mass., 1866-69; as chief paymaster of the department of the east, 1869-71, and as paymaster in New York city, 1871-75. He was chief paymaster of the division of the Pacific, 1875-77; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and made department paymaster-general, March 3, 1877, and was retired, Dec. 31, 1879. He committed suicide in London, England, Aug. 19, 1892.

PRINCE, John Dyneley, philologist, was born in New York city, April 17, 1868; son of John Dyneley and Anna (Morris) Prince; grandson of John Dyneley and Mary (Travers) Prince and of Thomas H. and Mary (Johnson) Morris, and great-grandson of Reverdy Johnson (q.v.). He was graduated from Columbia, A.B. in 1888; studied Semitic languages at Berlin university, Germany, 1889-91; was a fellow in Semitic languages at Johns Hopkins university, 1891-92, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins, Ph.D., in 1892. He was married, Oct. 5, 1889, to Adeline, daughter of Dr. Alfred L. Loomis of New York city. He represented Columbia university in the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylon, 1888-89; was professor of Semitic languages and comparative philology at the New York university, 1889-1902, and dean of the graduate school, 1895-1902. He resigned his chair in 1902 to accept the professorship of Semitic languages in Columbia university. He was elected a member of the American Oriental society, the American

Geographical society, the Society for Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Philological society and other organizations. He is the author of: *Mene, Mene Tekel Upharsin; An Historical Study of the Fifth Chapter of Daniel; with Translation of the Cyrus Cylinder and Annals of Nabonidus* (1893); *A Critical Commentary on the Book of Daniel* (Leipzig, 1899), and contributions to various scientific periodicals.

PRINCE, LeBaron Bradford, governor of New Mexico, was born at Flushing, N.Y., July 3, 1840; son of William Robert (q.v.) and Charlotte Goodwin (Collins) Prince, and a descendant of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth colony. He was graduated from Columbia, LL.B. 1866,

winning the \$200 prize in political science. He was a delegate to all the Republican New York state conventions, 1866-79; to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876, and a member of the New York assembly five terms, 1871-75, serving as chairman of the judicial committee, 1872-74, and conducting the investigation



L. Bradford Prince

in 1872 which resulted in the impeachment of Judges Barnard, Cardoza and McCunn. He served in the state senate, 1876-77, and declined the appointment as territorial governor of Idaho in 1878, accepting that of chief-justice of New Mexico, serving as such, 1878-82, and as governor of New Mexico, 1889-93. He was twice married: first, Dec. 1, 1879, to Hattie Estelle, daughter of Dr. S. Russell Childs of New York; she died Feb. 26, 1880, and secondly, Nov. 17, 1881, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Col. Samuel R. Beardsley of Oswego, N.Y. He was elected president of the University of New Mexico, 1882; was president of the Trans-Mississippi congress, 1892, 1893; of the International Mining congress, 1897-98 and 1901; of the New Mexico Historical society, Santa Fé, for over twenty years, of the New Mexico Horticultural society, and of the board of regents of the New Mexico Agricultural college. He was a member of all the Protestant Episcopal general conventions, 1877-1901, and in 1880 founded the American Church Building fund. He was also a member of various patriotic organizations. He received the degree LL.D. from Kenyon college and from Colorado college in 1894. He is the author of books and monographs on archæology government, law

and history. He became an enthusiastic archæologist, and made a unique collection of ancient American stone idols.

PRINCE, Oliver Hillhouse, senator, was born in New London, Conn., in 1782; son of William and Mary (Hillhouse) Prince; grandson of William and Mary (Holland) Prince and of Judge William and Sarah (Griswold) Hillhouse, and a descendant of Robert and Sarah (Warren) Prince of Salem Mass. He removed to Georgia with his parents in boyhood; was admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised in Macon, 1806-19, being one of the five commissioners that laid out the town. He was married, Aug. 15, 1817, to Mary Rose Norman, daughter of George Norman and Sarah (Grace) Holt of Lincoln county, Ga.; resided in Washington, Ga., 1819-22; in Bibb county, 1822-31; in Milledgeville, 1831-35, and in Athens, 1835-37. He was a state senator from Bibb county in 1823, when he was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas W. Cobb, completing his term, March 3, 1829. He is the author of several humorous sketches, including an account of a Georgia militia muster, which was translated into several languages. He was also a joint author of *Georgia Scenes*; and compiled *Digest of the Laws of Georgia to December, 1820* (1822). He was lost in the wreck of the packet ship *Home*, near Ocracoke Inlet, N.C., Oct. 9, 1837.

PRINCE, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Sandwich, Mass., May 15, 1687; son of Samuel and Mercy (Hinckley) Prince; grandson of John Prince and of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, both of Massachusetts colony, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Prince, a student at Oxford, and rector at East Shefford, Berkshire, England, who immigrated to America in 1633; settled first in Watertown; secondly in Hingham in 1635, and then in Hull, Mass. Thomas Prince was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1707, A.M., 1710, probably studied theology there, 1707-09, and in 1709 sailed for England by way of the West Indies, landing at London. After two months he sailed for the Island of Madeira, thence proceeded to Barbadoes and thence again to London, reaching that port, Aug. 17, 1710. He attended lectures at Gresham college on law, medicine and theology; lived chiefly at Coombs in Suffolk, where he preached occasionally, as he did in other towns in England, and returned to Boston on the packet *Martha and Hannah*, arriving, July 21, 1717. On July 28 he preached his first sermon in New England in the Old North church; was ordained, Oct. 1, 1718, and became colleague of Dr. Joseph Sewall, pastor of the Old South church in Boston, where he continued until his death. He was married, Oct. 30, 1719, to Deborah Denny, who came in

his company from Coombs, England, with her brother and friends, and their son, Thomas (1722-48), was graduated from Harvard in 1740, and founded and edited *Christian History* (1744-46). He commenced the collection of manuscript documents of the early history of New England in 1703, and later the writings of early New England clergymen, which he left to the Old South church at his death. These were partly destroyed by the British in 1775-76; but those saved, together with his library which he began to accumulate as early as 1697, of both of which a catalogue was published by William H. Whitmore in 1863, and a second one with portrait in 1870, are now a part of the Boston public library. He became eminent as a preacher, linguist and scholar, according to the opinion of Dr. Charles Chauncey being second only to Cotton Mather in New England. He published twenty-nine single sermons between 1717 and 1756, several of which were republished by the Massachusetts Historical society, and six of his manuscript discourses were published by Dr. John Erskine, 1785. He is the author of: *An Account of a Strange Appearance in the Heavens* (1719); *Earthquakes the Works of God* (1727); *A Sermon on the Death of Cotton Mather* (1728); *Memoirs of Roger Clap of Dorchester* (1731); *A Vade Mecum for America: a Companion for Traders and Travelers* (1732); an edition of John Mason's *History of the Pequot War*, with introduction and notes (1736); *A Thanksgiving Sermon occasioned by the Capture of Louisburg* (1745); *The New England Psalm-Book Revised and Improved* (1758). He left a diary, and a work entitled: *A Chronological History of New England in the Form of Annals* (vol. I, 1736; two numbers of Vol. II. 1755), followed by limited editions with memoir (1826), reprinted in London and Edinburgh. His complete bibliography, giving 121 titles, is given in "History of the Old South Church, Boston," Vol. II. (1890). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1758.

PRINCE, William, horticulturist, was born in Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 10, 1766; son of William and Ann (Thorne) Prince; grandson of Robert and Mary (Burgess) Prince, and a descendant of John Prince, who emigrated from England to America about 1670, and settled in Boston, Mass. William Prince attended schools at Jamaica and Flushing, and assisted his father, who was a horticulturist and proprietor of the first nursery established in America, known as the "Old American Nursery," started in 1725. In 1793 he bought eighty acres of adjacent land and established the Linnæan nurseries, which continued till 1870. He was married, Dec. 24, 1794, to Mary, daughter of Eliaphlet and Mary (Valenton) Stratton. He introduced many varieties of fruits into the United

States, sent many trees and plants from America to Europe and systematized the nomenclature of American fruits, including the Bartlett pear and Isabella grape. He was a corresponding member of the Linnean society of Paris, the horticultural societies of London and Paris, and the Imperial Society of Georgofili at Florence. The London horticultural society named the "William Prince" apple in his honor. A meeting of the most prominent foreign and American societies met at his home in Flushing in 1823, when Gov. DeWitt Clinton crowned the bust of Linnæus. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Horticulture* (1828), the first work of its kind published in the United States, and *Treatise on the Vine* (with his son, William R., 1830). He died in Flushing, L.I., N.Y., April 9, 1842.

PRINCE, William Robert, horticulturist, was born at Flushing, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 6, 1795; son of William (q.v.) and Mary (Stratton) Prince. He was educated at Jamaica academy, L.I., and at Boucherville, Canada, and engaged in conducting the Linnæan nurseries with his father, until 1842, and subsequently alone. He was married, Oct. 2, 1826, to Charlotte Goodwin, daughter of Charles and Lydia (Bradford) Collins. He imported the first merino sheep into the United States in 1816, and introduced silk culture and the *morua multicaulis* for feeding silk worms in 1837, wherein he lost a large fortune owing to a change in the tariff, which destroyed the industry. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1848; went to California in 1849; was a founder of Sacramento, and traveled in Mexico in 1851. He introduced the cultivation of osiers about 1835, of sorghum and the Chinese yam in 1854-55. He received the degrees M.D. and LL.D. about 1866. He was a member of the American Institute, the National Pomological society and many other scientific societies, and is the author of: *Treatise on the Vine* (with his father, 1830); *Pomological Manual* (2 vols., 1832); *Manual of Roses* (1846); also numerous pamphlets on the mulberry, strawberry, dioscorea, and on medical botany, and about 200 descriptive catalogues of trees, shrubs, vines, plants and bulbs. He died at Flushing, L.I., March 28, 1869.

PRINGLE, John Julius, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 22, 1753; son of Judge Robert and Judith (Mayrant) Bull Pringle. Robert Pringle (1702-1776), born in Scotland, was a merchant in Charleston, S.C., 1730-76, and assistant justice of the court of common pleas for South Carolina, 1760-69. John Julius Pringle studied law in the office of Chief-Justice John Rutledge in Charleston, and at the Temple in London, England, and while in England published articles in defence of colonial rights which

attracted attention. He went from England to France in 1776, and in 1778, Ralph Izard, U.S. commissioner to Tuscany, made him his secretary. He was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1781, and practised law in Charleston, 1781-1843. He was a member and speaker of the house of assembly of South Carolina, 1787-89; U.S. district attorney for South Carolina, 1789-92, and attorney-general of South Carolina, 1792-1808, declining the position of U.S. attorney-general in the cabinet of President Jefferson in 1835. He was president of the board of trustees of the College of Charleston, and of the Charleston Library society. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 17, 1843.

PRITCHARD, Jeter Connelly, senator, was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1857; son of William Hyder and Elizabeth L. (Brown) Pritchard. His paternal ancestors were from Wales and his maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland. Jeter C. Pritchard attended Martins Creek academy; learned the printer's trade in the *Tribune-Herald* office at Jonesboro, and removed to Bakersville, N.C., in 1873, where he was joint-owner and editor of the *Roan Mountain Republican*, 1873-87; a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880, and a representative from Madison county in the state legislature, 1884, 1886 and 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1887 and settled in practice in Marshall, N.C.; was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state in 1888, and the party nominee for U.S. senator in 1892. He was elected president of the North Carolina Protective Tariff league in 1891; was a delegate at large from North Carolina to the Republican national convention of 1892; a defeated candidate for representative in the 53d congress, and in April, 1894, was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of Z. B. Vance, deceased, and in 1897 was re-elected for the full term of six years expiring March 3, 1903. He was appointed chairman of the committee on patents and a member of six other important committees.

PRITCHETT, Carr Waller, educator, was born in Henry county, Va., Sept. 4, 1823; eldest son of Henry and Martha Myra (Waller) Pritchett; grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth (Cousins) Pritchett and of Carr and Elizabeth (Martin) Waller; great-grandson of John Pritchett of Lunenburg county, Va., and of Gen. Joseph Martin of Henry county, Va. The ancestors of the Pritchett family come from Wales early in the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia and North Carolina, the name being spelled both Pritchett and Pritchard in the old court records. His father removed with his family to Warren county, Mo., in 1835, where Carr attended the common school, and in 1844 he began to teach in private schools.

In 1846 he became a licentiate in the ministry of the Methodist church, and was for many years a member of the Missouri annual conference. He was married in Pike county, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849, to Bettie Susan, daughter of Byrd and Sarah Hatcher (Woodson) Smith of Danville, Va.; she died at Glasgow, Mo., Nov. 27, 1872. He was an instructor in the Howard high school (subsequently Central college), Fayette, Mo., up to the time of its suspension in 1864; was employed in the statistical department of the U.S. sanitary commission in Washington, D.C., 1864-66, and in 1866 founded the Pritchett School Institute at Glasgow, Mo., of which he was president until 1873, and which subsequently became Pritchett college against the written protest of Dr. Pritchett. In 1875 he became the first director of the Morrison Observatory (connected with the college), which he was enabled to establish through the generosity of Miss Berenice Morrison. This position he still held in 1903. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from St. Charles college in 1850, and LL.D. from Central college in 1885. He was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of London, 1879-99, and was made a member of the Virginia Historical society.

PRITCHETT, Henry Smith, educator, was born in Fayette, Mo., April 16, 1857; son of Carr Waller (q.v.) and Betty Susan (Smith) Pritchett. He was graduated from Pritchett School Institute, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1879, and studied under Asaph Hall at the U.S. Naval observatory in 1876. He was assistant astronomer at the Naval observatory, 1878-80; assistant astronomer in the Morrison observatory, 1880-81; assistant professor of astronomy at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1881-82, and full professor, 1882-97. He was the astronomer on the transit of Venus expedition to New Zealand in 1882; had charge of the government party to observe the eclipse of the sun in California in 1889; was president of the St. Louis Academy of Science, 1891-94; engaged in scientific work in Europe, 1894-95, and was appointed superintendent of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey in 1897, which office he resigned in 1900 to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. He was married in June, 1900, to Eva, daughter of Hall and Louise McAllister of San Francisco, Cal. He



was appointed superintendent of awards at the Pan-American exposition of 1901. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Munich in 1894; and that of LL.D. by Hamilton in 1900; Harvard in 1901; Yale in 1901; the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, and Johns Hopkins in 1902. He is the author of many valuable papers on astronomy.

PROCTER, John Robert, geologist and civil service reformer, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, March 16, 1844; son of George Morton and Anna Maria (Young) Procter; grandson of Abram Buford and Mary (Lurty) Procter, and of



Willoughby Tibbs and Judith (Cook) Young, and a descendant on both sides from soldiers of Virginia in the Revolution. He received his primary education in his native county; took the scientific course in the University of Pennsylvania, 1863-64, and left to join the Confederate army in 1864, serving in the artillery as lieutenant, October,

1864-April, 1865. He was married in 1869, to Julia Leslie, daughter of John Porter and Elizabeth (Andrews) Dobyns, and had three sons; one of whom, André Morton, became lieutenant in the U.S. navy; another, John R., Jr., lieutenant in the artillery, U.S.A., both serving in the Spanish-American war, 1898. Mr. Procter made his home on his farm in Mason county, 1865-73; was assistant on the state geological survey, 1873-80, and head of the survey from 1880 until its close in 1893, succeeding Professor Shaler. During his service he refused to make appointments as awards for political services, or to remove competent assistants who happened to be of opposite political party, being sustained in this course by the governors of the state until 1893. In that year the governor advocated the claims of certain of his political friends to appointment, and Mr. Procter advised that the survey be closed rather than used for advancing political interests. He served on the jury of awards on mines and mining during the Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893, and on Dec. 2, 1893, was appointed president of the U.S. civil service commission, which office he still held in 1903. He was elected a member of the Geological Society of America; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Cosmos club of Washington, and

a member of the Century association of New York. His publications include reports on his work on the geological survey of Kentucky, and contributions to magazines on civil service, economic and international subjects.

PROCTOR, Edna Dean, poet, was born in Heniker, N.H., Sept. 18, 1829; daughter of John and Lucinda (Gould) Proctor; granddaughter of John and Hannah (Cogswell) Proctor and of Elias and Sally (Hilton) Gould, and a descendant of John Proctor of England (born 1595), who came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and afterward removed to Salem. She entered Mount Holyoke seminary with the class of 1845; continued her education in Concord, N.H., and subsequently resided in Brooklyn, N.Y. She contributed to the New York *Independent* prose and verse, including *The White Slaves*, which interested the poet John G. Whittier, and resulted in a life-long friendship. She traveled extensively in foreign countries; edited *Extracts from Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons* (1858), and is the author of: *Poems* (1866 and 1890); *A Russian Journey* (1872 and 1890); *The Song of the Ancient People* (1893), and *The Mountain Maid and other Poems of New Hampshire* (1900). It was the chapter on Sevastopol in *A Russian Journey* that moved the English to put their Crimean cemetery into proper condition and place a fitting monument therein. Among her best known poems are: *Who's Ready?*; *The Grave of Lincoln*; *Heroes*; *By the Shenandoah*; *El Mahdi to the Tribes of the Sudan*; *Columbia's Emblem*, celebrating the maize, and widely copied and endorsed; *Columbia's Banner*, read in the public schools throughout the country on Columbus day of the Columbian year; *The Doom of the White Hills*, influential in the movement to save the New Hampshire forests; and *New Hampshire*.

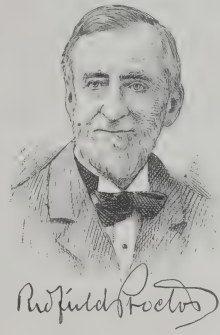
PROCTOR, Lucien Brock, author, was born in Hanover, N.H., March 6, 1826; son of Jonathan and Ruth (Carter) Proctor; grandson of Jonathan and Martha (Graves) Proctor, and a descendant of Robert (who settled in Concord, Mass., about 1643, and in Chelmsford, Mass., in 1654) and Jane (Hildreth) Proctor. He was graduated at Hamilton college, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was admitted to the bar, and practised at Port Byron, N.Y., 1847-49, and at Dansville, N.Y., 1849-63. In 1863 he abandoned the practice of law to devote himself to literature, becoming a regular contributor to the *Albany Law Journal* in 1869. He is the author of: *The Bench and Bar of the State of New York* (1870); *Lives of the New York State Chancellors* (1875); *The Life and Times of Thomas Addis Emmet* (1876); *Lawyer and Client* (1879); *The Bench and Bar of King's County* (1883); *The Legal History of Albany and Schenectady Counties* (1884); and *Early History of the Board of*

Regents and the University of the State of New York (1886). He revised and annotated Jabez D. Hammond's "Political History of the State of New York," continuing it from 1844 to 1887, and published many addresses, two notable ones being: *Aaron Burr's Political Career Defended* (1885), and *John C. Spencer's Legal and Political Career* (1886). He died in Albany, N.Y., April 1, 1900.

PROCTOR, Mary, astronomer, was born in Dublin, Ireland; daughter of Richard A. and Mary (Mills) Proctor, and granddaughter of William Proctor, a solicitor of Chelsea, England. Her father (1837-1888), St. John's college, Cambridge, England, 1860, was a famous astronomer, author and lecturer, and founded and edited *Knowledge*, a scientific periodical, in 1881. Mary Proctor received a liberal education, and as her father's constant companion from childhood, became deeply interested in his books, beginning to write on astronomical subjects under his direction. The family moved to the United States in 1886, settling in New York city, and Miss Proctor continued her writing, making a specialty of books for children, and eventually becoming widely known as the "children's astronomer." She made her first appearance as a lecturer at the Chicago exposition in 1893, where she won immediate popularity. She subsequently gave annual courses of free lectures to the general public in New York city under the auspices of the board of education; was lecturer in various New York private schools, and conducted tours throughout the principal cities of the United States and Canada. She was a member of the scientific expedition to Bodo, Norway, which was organized to observe the total eclipse of the sun, Aug. 8, 1896, and gave daily talks on astronomy on board the steam yacht *Ohio*, chartered for the trip. She edited the scientific department of *Popular Astronomy*; and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Scientific club of Washington, D.C. She is the author of: *Stories of Starland* (1898), and contributions to several leading magazines and scientific publications.

PROCTOR, Redfield, cabinet officer, was born in Proctorsville, Vt., June 1, 1831; son of Jabez and Betsy (Parker) Proctor; grandson of Leonard and Mary (Keep) Proctor, and of Isaac and Bridget (Fletcher) Parker, and a direct descendant from Robert Proctor, one of four brothers who came from London, England, to Salem, Mass., in the ship *Susan & Ellen* in 1635. He was made a freeman at Concord in 1643, and in 1654 settled in Chelmsford, from which town Leonard Proctor, who had served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, moved to Vermont in 1783, and was the first permanent settler of Proc-

torsville. Redfield Proctor was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1854, and from the Albany Law School, LL.B., 1860. He was married, May 26, 1853, to Emily J., daughter of Salmon Fletcher and Sarah (Barlow) Dutton of Cavendish, Vt. He practised law in Boston, Mass., 1860-61, and in 1861 joined the Federal army as quartermaster of the 3d Vermont regiment; was promoted major of the 5th regiment in September, 1861, and colonel of the 15th regiment of volunteers in 1862. He served as a brigade and division quartermaster on the staff of Gen. William F. Smith, and was mustered out in 1863.



He engaged in farming and in the practice of law; was receiver of a marble company, and on its reorganization in 1870 was elected manager, developing the business until it became by far the largest marble-producing company in the world. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1867-68 and 1888; a member and president *pro tempore* of the state senate, 1874-76; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1876-78; governor, 1878-80, and a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896, being chairman of the Vermont delegation in 1888 and in 1896. In March, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison secretary of war in his cabinet, and resigned, Nov. 1, 1891, having been appointed by Governor Page to the U.S. senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George F. Edmunds. On Oct. 18, 1892, he was elected by the Vermont legislature to fill both the unexpired and the full terms, and in 1898 was re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry, and as a member of the committees on fisheries, coast defenses, military affairs, District of Columbia, post offices, the Philippines, and the select committees on the University of the United States and industrial expositions. His son, Fletcher Dutton, succeeded him in the presidency of the Vermont Marble company in 1889; was a representative in the state legislature, 1890-91 and in 1900-01, when he was elected speaker of that body, and was a member of the state senate in 1891. In 1903 Senator Proctor provided for the 2500 employees of the Vermont Marble company a large and beautifully furnished building, known

as the Industrial Young Men's Christian association, with all the conveniences of a club house, amusement hall and educational institution, dedicating it to the moral and educational upbuilding of the men employed in the marble works.

PROSSER, Charles Smith, educator and geologist, was born in Columbus, N.Y., March 24, 1860; son of Smith and Emeline Amelia (Tuttle) Prosser; grandson of William and Mary (Herrick) Prosser, and of James and Rebecca (Crandall) Tuttle, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth Tuttle of St. Albans, England, who came to America in the ship *Planter* and landed at Boston about July 1, 1635. He was graduated from Cornell university, B.S., 1883, M.S., 1886; was a fellow in natural history at Cornell, 1884-85; and instructor in paleontology there, 1885-88, and assistant paleontologist on the U.S. geological survey, 1888-92. He was married, Aug. 28, 1893, to Mary Frances, daughter of Thomas and Mary Frances Wilson of Albany, N.Y. He was professor of natural history at Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., 1892-94; professor of geology and paleontology at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., 1894-99; was elected associate professor of historical geology in Ohio State university in 1899, and professor of geology in 1901. He was assistant geologist on the U.S. Geological survey, 1893-94 and from 1900; on the state geological survey of Kansas, 1896; New York, 1895-99; Ohio from 1900, and chief of the Appalachian division of the Maryland geological survey from 1897. He was made a fellow of the geological Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Congrès Géologique International and other scientific societies. He published numerous papers and reports on the geology of Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and Ohio, and is the author of: *The Devonian System of Eastern Pennsylvania and New York* (1895); *The Classification of the Upper Paleozoic Rocks of Central Kansas* (1895); *The Upper Permian and Lower Cretaceous of Kansas* (1897); *The Classification and Distribution of the Hamilton and Chemung Series of Central and Eastern New York* (pt. I., 1898; pt. II., 1900); besides contributions to scientific periodicals.

PROVOOST, Samuel, first bishop of New York and 8d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Feb. 26, 1742; son of John and Eve (Rutgers) Provoost; grandson of Samuel and Maria (Spratt) Provoost, and of Harmanus and Catharine (Meyer) Rutgers; great-grandson of David and Catharine (Laurens) Provoost, and great-grandson of David Provoost (1608-1557) of Amsterdam, who came to New Netherlands, 1624; returned to Holland, 1626,

where in 1630 he married Margaretta, daughter of Gillis Ten Waert, and came to New Amsterdam in 1634. Samuel Provoost's parents were members of the Dutch Reformed church. He was graduated at Kings (Columbia) college, New York city, with its first class, A.B., 1758, A.M., 1761, and at St. Peter's college, Cambridge university, England, A.B., 1765. He was admitted to the diaconate at the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace, Westminster, by the Bishop of London, Feb. 23, 1766, and advanced to the priesthood at King's Chapel, Whitehall, by the Bishop of Whitehall, March 23, 1766. He was married at Cambridge, England, June 6, 1766, to Maria, daughter of Thomas Bonsfield of Lake Lands, near Cork, Ireland; returned to New York city, and in December, 1766, became an assistant to the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, rector of Trinity parish, which embraced at the time St. George's and St. Paul's chapels. He revisited Ireland, 1769, and resigned from Trinity, May 21, 1771, retiring to a farm at East Camp, Columbia county, N.Y. He declined to serve as delegate to the Provincial congress and as chaplain of the constitutional convention which met in Kingston, N.Y., in 1777, and the rectorship of various parishes. He lived in retirement until 1784 when he accepted the rectorship of Trinity parish, and returned to New York city, where he was appointed chaplain of the Continental congress in 1785. He was elected bishop of the newly erected diocese of New York, June 13, 1786, and with the Rev. William White (q.v.) went to England for consecration. They were consecrated at Lambeth Palace, London, England, Feb. 4, 1787, by Archbishop John Moore of Canterbury, Archbishop Markham of York, Bishop Moss of Bath and Wells and Bishop Hinchcliffe of Peterborough. Bishop Provoost's wife died in 1799. He retained the rectorship of Trinity parish until Dec. 22, 1800, when he resigned, and on Sept. 7, 1801, he resigned the bishopric of New York. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1784-87; trustee of Columbia college, 1784-1801, and chairman of the board of trustees, 1795-1801. He received the degree S.T.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and was the first chaplain of the U.S. senate in 1789. He was learned in the ancient and modern languages; was a student of botany and an accomplished master of belles-lettres, but published nothing beyond his sermons. He took part in the consecration of Bishops Claggett, Smith, Bass, Jarvis, Hobart and Griswold. Bishop Provoost was a personal friend of Washington, Adams, Jay, Hamilton and others, a panel on the bronze doors of Trinity church showing the Bishop receiving Washington at the entrance of St. Paul's chapel immediately after his inauguration.

Trinity also contains a window to his memory, and a portrait by Benjamin West. See "Centennial History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York" (1886), and "History of Trinity Parish," by Morgan Dix and Arthur Lowndes (1900). He died in New York city, Sept. 6, 1815.

PRUDDEN, Theophil Mitchell, pathologist, was born in Middlebury, Conn., July 7, 1849; son of the Rev. George Peter and Eliza Ann (Johnson) Prudden; grandson of Peter and Charity (Davis) Prudden and of Ebenezer and Sally (Mitchell) Johnson, and a descendant of the Rev. Peter and Joanna (Boyse) Prudden, who emigrated from England with John Davenport, and was the first pastor of the church at Milford, Conn., 1640-56. He was graduated from Yale, Ph.B., 1872; was an instructor in chemistry at Yale, 1872-74; and meantime studied medicine at Yale, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, graduating at Yale, M.D., 1875. He served as interne at the New Haven, Conn., hospital, 1875-76; pursued advanced studies in the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Berlin, 1877-78; and was assistant in pathology and normal histology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1878-82. He was a lecturer on normal histology at Yale Medical school, 1880-86; and director of the laboratory of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1882-91. In 1885 he studied the new methods of research in bacteriology and the new cholera microbe with Dr. Koch in Berlin, Germany. He was professor of pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia university, New York, from 1892, and the director of the laboratories of pathology, bacteriology and hygiene, clinical pathology and normal histology. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1897, and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; the Association of American Physicians; the New York Pathological society; the New York Academy of Medicine; New York Academy of Sciences; the Practitioners' society; New York Historical and Geographical societies, and other organizations. He contributed articles on exploration and travel to *Harper's Monthly*; published several scientific monographs embodying original research, and is the author of: *Manual of Normal Histology* (1881); *Story of the Bacteria* (1889); *Dust and its Dangers* (1891); *Drinking Water and Ice Supplies* (1891); and *Hand-book of Pathological Anatomy and Histology*, with Francis Delafield (sixth edition, 1901).

PRUD'HOMME, John Francis Eugene, engraver, was born at St. Thomas, W.I., Oct. 4, 1800, son of French immigrants. His parents brought him to the United States in 1807, and settled in

New York city in 1809, where he was educated. He studied art under Thomas Gimbrede, his brother-in-law, in 1814, and began as a portrait engraver in 1817, but owing to limited patronage was obliged to practise art in a general way for several years. He was employed by James Herrington in 1831 to engrave the steel plates for "The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans." He was a bank note engraver in New York, 1852-69, and an ornamental designer and engraver in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, D.C., 1869-85. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, was its curator, 1834-53, and an instructor in its life class. He illustrated several books of popular authors of that day, and produced steel plates from Trumbull's "Anthony Wayne," "Daniel Morgan," and "Declaration of Independence;" from Gilbert Stuart's "Henry Knox" and "Peter Gansevoort;" from Harding's "John Eager Howard," Wood's "Mrs. D. P. Madison" and Weir's "Winfield Scott." He was the oldest engraver in America at the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D.C., June 28, 1892.

PRUYN, John Van Schaick Lansing, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., June 22, 1811; son of David and Hiberie (Lansing) Pruyin; grandson of Casparus and Catherine (Groesbeck) Pruyin and of Christopher and Sarah (Van Schaick) Lansing, and a descendant of Francis Pruyin, called Frans Jansen, who emigrated from Holland to America with his wife, Aeltje, and settled in Albany, N.Y., as early as 1665. He attended private schools and was graduated from the Albany academy in 1826; studied law under James King of Albany and was admitted to the bar Jan. 13, 1832. In 1833 he engaged in practice in partnership with Henry H. Martin, and as counsel in the James will case acquired prominence in his profession. He was appointed an examiner in chancery, March 27, 1833, and a master, Feb. 10, 1836, by Governor Marcy, and injunction master for the 3d circuit by Chancellor Walworth, Feb. 13, 1836. He became counsel to the Albany city bank in 1834, and subsequently a director and vice-president; a director of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad and its counsel, 1835-53, and when the railroads between Albany and Buffalo were consolidated as the New York Central in 1853, he drew up the agreement and conducted the transfer. He was the principal counsel in the Hudson River Bridge case; was sole trustee of the estate of Harmanus Bleecker, and the financial agent of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. He practised in partnership with John H. Reynolds, 1851-53, and in 1853 retired from the law profession to become secretary, treasurer and general counsel to the New York Central railroad, which office he held, 1854-60. He was a

member of the New York senate in 1861-62, and devoted his salary to the poor of Albany. He was a Democratic representative from the fourteenth New York district in the 38th congress, having been elected to complete the term of Erastus Corning, resigned, and was re-elected to the 40th congress, serving 1863-65 and 1867-69. He was married first, Oct. 22, 1840, to Harriet Corning, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ruggles (Weld) Turner, and secondly, Sept. 7, 1865, to Anna Fenn, daughter of the Hon. Amasa Junius and Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker of Albany, N.Y. He was a commissioner for the building of the new state capitol, 1865-70, and on July 7, 1869, laid the first stone. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1844-77; succeeded Hon. Gerrit Y. Lansing as chancellor, serving 1862-77; was president of Albany Institute, 1857-77, founder and president of the New York State board of charities, 1867-77; president of the board of commissioners of the state survey, 1876-77; a trustee of St. Stephen's college at Annandale, N.Y., 1860-77; a member of the Centennial commission, 1871-76, and of the Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations. He was a corresponding member of the New York Historical society, honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical society; a member of the American Geographical and Statistical society, of the Literary Fund society of London, and of the Union club and the Century association of New York. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Rutgers college in 1835, LL.D. from Union college in 1845, and from the University of Rochester in 1852. He died at Clifton Springs, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1877.

PRUYN, Robert Hewson, diplomatist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1815; son of Casparus F. and Anne (Hewson) Pruyun; grandson of Francis C. and Cornelia (Dunbar) Pruyun and of Robert and Elizabeth (Fryer) Hewson, and a descendant of Francis Pruyun, the immigrant, 1665. He was prepared for college at Albany academy, and was graduated at Rutgers, A.B., 1833, A.M., 1836. He studied law in the office of Abraham Van Vechten of Albany and was attorney and counselor for the corporation of Albany, and a member of the municipal council, 1836-39. He was married, Nov. 9, 1841, to Jane Ann, daughter to Gerrit Yates and Helen (Ten Eyck) Lansing of Albany, N.Y. He was judge-advocate-general of the state, 1841-46 and 1851; a member of the assembly 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1854, serving as speaker *pro tempore* in 1850, and as speaker in 1854, and as adjutant-general on the staff of Gov. Myron H. Clark in 1855. He was appointed U.S. minister resident to Japan by President Lincoln, Oct. 21, 1861, as successor to Townsend Harris, resigned, and during his ad-

ministration he maintained that the Tycoon was the real ruler of Japan and should be so recognized, in order that foreign intercourse could be guaranteed without awaiting treaties ratified by the Mikado. During his service in Japan he had full power, and when the daimio of Chosiu fired on the American merchant steamer *Pembroke* in 1863 he proceeded to use the U.S. navy to prevent a repetition of the outrage. Commodore McDougall in the *Wyoming* sank a brig and blew up a steamer and then ran the gauntlet of Japanese shore batteries, Straits of Simonosaki, and subsequently the *Takiang*, a chartered steamer, carrying the guns and a crew from the U.S.S. *Jamestown*, with the allied naval forces of Great Britain, France and Holland, whose vessels had been similarly treated, demolished the fortifications of Chosiu and captured the guns. This action of the allied powers was questioned, but the prompt suppressing of outrages postponed the intended dethronement of the Tycoon, enabling him to observe his treaty stipulations, and the incident cost the Japanese government an indemnity of \$3,000,000 and secured immediate foreign intercourse. Mr. Pruyun returned to the United States in 1865; was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor of New York in 1866, and was made president of the state constitutional convention of 1872. He was a trustee of Rutgers college; president of the board of directors of the Dudley observatory; vice-president of the board of trustees of the Albany Medical college, and a member of the executive committee of the State Normal school at Albany. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams in 1865. He died in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1882.

PRYOR, Luke, senator, was born in Madison county, Ala., July 5, 1820. His father was a native of Virginia. He studied law under Judge Daniel Coleman, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, practising in Athens, Limestone county, in partnership with E. J. Jones, R. C. Brickell, and George S. Houston. He married a daughter of Capt. John Harris of Limestone county; and represented the county in the Alabama legislature in 1855, in order to secure privileges for the railroad from Nashville to Montgomery, of which he was a projector. He supported the Confederate States government, 1861-65, opposed the reconstruction measures of the U.S. government, 1865-70, and was appointed to the U.S. senate in January, 1880, by Governor Cobb, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George S. Houston, Dec. 31, 1879. When the legislature met in November, 1880, he declined to be a candidate to complete the unexpired term. He was a Democratic representative from the eighth Alabama district in the 48th congress, 1883-85. He died in Athens, Ala., Aug. 5, 1900.

PRYOR, Roger Atkinson, jurist, was born in Dinwiddie county, near Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1828; son of the Rev. Theodorick Bland and Lucy E. (Atkinson) Pryor; grandson of Richard and Anne (Bland) Pryor and of Roger and Agnes (Poynthress) Atkinson, and a direct descendant of Henry Isham of Bermuda Hundreds, William Randolph of Turkey Island, Va., Richard Bland, the patriot, Samuel Pryor, who married Prudence Thornton and settled in Caroline county, Va., 1700, and Richard Bennett, colonial governor of Virginia in 1652. He was graduated at Hampden Sidney college, valedictorian, in 1845, and at the University of Virginia in 1848. He was married Nov. 8, 1848, to Sara Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Blair and Lucinda (Leftwich) Rice of Charlotte county, Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and settled in practice in Charlottesville; subsequently edited the *South Side Democrat*, Petersburg; was attached to the



Roger A. Pryor.

staff of the *Washington Union*; edited the *Enquirer* at Richmond, Va., 1854; and *The South* in Richmond, in which he advocated states rights, and the publication of which was discontinued on his withdrawal from the editorship. He afterward served on the staff of the *Washington States*. While junior editor of the *Washington Union*

he wrote a notable article on the Anglo-Russian war which was extensively copied and translated abroad. He was a special envoy to Greece in 1855, succeeding in adjusting the difficulties between the United States and that country after others had failed; and a Democratic representative from the fourth Virginia district in the 36th congress, 1859-61, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William O. Goode. He was re-elected in 1860 to the 37th congress, but owing to the secession of Virginia, did not take his seat. He was attached to Beauregard's staff at the time of the firing on Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, April 12, 1861; and was appointed to fire the first gun but declined to do so, giving as a reason that Virginia, his state, had not yet seceded. He also refused, on the same ground, to enter the captured fort. He was a delegate from Virginia in the provisional Confederate congress, where he so vigorously opposed the proposed measure offered by William L. Yancey to reopen the

slave trade as to defeat the bill. He was a representative in the 1st Confederate States congress that met in Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1862, serving as a member of the military committee. He entered the Confederate army as colonel; was promoted brigadier-general, April 16, 1862; commanded the 5th brigade in Longstreet's division at Yorktown and Williamsburg, April-May, 1862; in Anderson's division, Longstreet's right wing at Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1; in Wilcox's division in the second battle of Manassas, Aug. 16-Sept. 2; and in Anderson's division in the Maryland campaign, including Harper's Ferry, Sept. 12-15, and Antietam (Sharpsburg), Sept. 17, 1862, succeeding to the command of the division when Gen. R. H. Anderson was wounded. He resigned his commission owing to a misunderstanding with President Davis; re-entered the service as a private in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry; was taken prisoner at Petersburg in November, 1864, and confined at Fort Lafayette and was released at the close of the war. He accepted a position on the *New York Daily News* conducted by Benjamin Wood; studied law; was admitted to the New York bar in 1866, and practised in New York city, 1866-90. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876, and was appointed judge of the court of common pleas of New York by Gov. D. B. Hill in 1890, being afterward elected to the full term of fourteen years. In 1894 he was transferred to the bench of the supreme court and held the office until retired by the age limit in January, 1899, when he resumed the practice of law. His decision in the case of the Sugar Trust was the first blow received by trusts in the United States at the hands of the courts, and his presentation of the law left an appeal impossible. He received the degree LL.D. from Hampden Sidney college; was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and is the author of many speeches and literary addresses.

PUGH, Evan, educator, was born in East Nottingham, Pa., Feb. 29, 1828; son of Lewis and Mary (Hutton) Pugh; grandson of Jesse and Elizabeth (Hudson) Pugh, and of Hiett and Sarah (Pugh) Hutton, and a descendant of John and Jane Pugh, who came from Wales to East Nottingham, Pa., early in the 18th century. He attended the district school; worked as a blacksmith's apprentice, 1844-46; attended the Manual Labor school at Whitestown, N.Y.; taught ad istric school in East Nottingham, and in 1850 took charge of Jordan Bank seminary, near Oxford, Pa., which he inherited and conducted until 1853. He took a special course in natural and mathematical science and in practical chemistry in the universities of Leipsic, Göttingen,

Heidelberg and Paris, 1853-57; received the degree Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1856; and took a course in agricultural chemistry in the laboratory of J. B. Lawes at Rothamstead, near London, England, 1857-59, where he demonstrated that plants do not assimilate free nitrogen. He was president of the Farmer's High school near Bellefonte, Pa., 1859-64, which was chartered in 1854, and in 1862 obtained a congressional land grant at the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, changing its name in 1874 to the Pennsylvania State college. During his presidency he planned and superintended the erection of college buildings, secured endowments, and had special charge of the practical investigations of the students in chemistry, scientific agriculture, mineralogy and geology. He was married, Feb. 4, 1861, to Rebecca Valentine of Bellefonte, Pa. He was a member of various scientific societies in the United States, and was elected a fellow of the Chemical Society of England. He died in Bellefonte, Pa., April 29, 1864.

PUGH, George Ellis, senator, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1822. He was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; practised law in Cincinnati, 1844-46; served in the Mexican war as captain in the 4th Ohio regiment and as aide to Gen. Joseph Lane; was a representative from Hamilton county in the Ohio legislature, 1848-49; city solicitor, 1850; attorney-general of the state, 1852-54; Democratic U.S. senator, 1855-61, defeating Salmon P. Chase, and while in the senate served on the committees on public lands and the judiciary. He was defeated for re-election in 1861 by Mr. Chase; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1860, serving as chairman of the Ohio delegation and supporting the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas; and made an effective reply to William L. Yancey on the question of slavery in the territories. He was counsel for Clement L. Vallandigham in 1863, and urged his release from imprisonment by military authority on the ground that the civil courts of Ohio were operative. He was the unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket with C. L. Vallandigham for governor in 1863, and for representative from the first district of Ohio in the 29th congress in 1864, and was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1872 but refused to serve. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1876.

PUGH, James Lawrence, senator, was born in Burke county, Ga., Dec. 12, 1820; son of Robert and Mary (Tillman) Pugh. He removed to Alabama with his parents in 1824; studied law in the office of John G. Shorter of Eufaula, Ala.; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and settled in practice in Eufaula. He was a presidential elec-

tor on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848 and on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1856. He was married, Dec. 1, 1846, to Sarah S., daughter of the Hon. John L. and Sarah (Boles) Hunter of Barbour county, Ala. He was a Democratic representative from the second Alabama district in the 36th congress, serving from Dec. 5, 1859, to Jan. 21, 1861, when the state seceded and he retired, and was subsequently expelled. He joined the Eufaula Rifles and enlisted in the 1st Alabama regiment as a private, serving a year at Pensacola, and was a representative from Alabama in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, serving from Feb. 22, 1862, to the close of the Confederate government. He resumed the practice of law in 1865; was president of the Democratic state convention in 1874; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875, and a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George S. Houston and took his seat Dec. 6, 1880, the term expiring March 3, 1885. He was re-elected for a second and third term, serving as U.S. senator, 1880-97, and as chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate in the 53d and 54th congresses.

PULASKI, Count Casimir, soldier, was born in Podalia, Poland, March 4, 1748; son of Joseph Pulaski, a nobleman, an able jurist, chief magistrate of Warech, and a founder of the celebrated Confederation of Bar, Feb. 29, 1768. Casimir Pulaski served in the guard of Duke Charles of Courland, and was in the Castle of Mittau when that city was besieged. He was one of the eight original associates of the Confederation of Bar; was taken prisoner with 300 other Poles in the monastery of Berdichef in 1759 and released on condition that he bear proposals for a reconciliation to the chiefs of the Confederation. He joined his father in Moldavia from whence he notified the Russian ambassador that he should not respect a parole extorted from him by fraud and violence. He continued to operate against the Russians with an independent command after the arrest and death of his father; was elected commander-in-chief of the Polish forces in 1770, but his success as a commander was followed by the intervention of Russia and Austria and the partition



of Poland, and his estates were confiscated, and a price set upon his head. He escaped into Turkey in 1772 found refuge in Paris in 1775; and became interested in the efforts of the American colonists to acquire their independence, through his acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin who induced him to join the patriot army, and in March, 1777, he was welcomed on the staff of General Washington. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, and for his masterly aid in the retreat was appointed chief of dragoons with the rank of brigadier-general, Sept. 15, 1777. By prompt action at Warren Tavern he again saved the army from a surprise, and he commanded the dragoons at the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777. He co-operated with Gen. Anthony Wayne during the winter of 1777-78, and resigned his command in March, 1778, upon learning of the dissatisfaction of the American officers under him who objected to being commanded by a foreigner who exacted such strict discipline and who could not speak English distinctly. Washington approved of a suggestion made by Pulaski to recruit a corps made up of lancers, light infantry, deserters and prisoners of war in Baltimore for special service, and congress authorized its acceptance. The corps, known as Pulaski's Legion, did good service at Little Egg Harbor, N.J., in September, 1778, and was stationed during the winter of 1778-79 at Minesink, N.J., where, becoming dissatisfied with an inferior command, Pulaski decided to return to Europe. General Washington, however, prevailed upon him to remain, and ordered him to Charleston, S.C., where he arrived May 8, 1779. He held the invested city against repeated assaults until the arrival of re-enforcements on May 13, and when Prevost retreated across the Ashley, Pulaski followed and finally obliged the British army to leave the state. He joined Gen. John McIntosh at Augusta, Ga., in September, 1779, and moved on to Savannah by way of Beaufort, S.C., where he opened communication with the French fleet. During the siege he had command of the entire cavalry, and in the assault of Oct. 9, 1779, he received his mortal wound. Congress voted a monument to his memory, but failed to carry the act into execution. The people of Savannah, however, completed one, the cornerstone of which was laid by Lafayette in 1824; and the monument was completed in 1855, on Pulaski square, Savannah. He died on board the brig *Wasp*, near Savannah, Ga., Oct. 11, 1779.

PULLMAN, George Mortimer, capitalist, was born in Chautauqua county, N.Y., March 3, 1831; son of James Lewis and Emily Caroline Pullman. He attended the public schools irregularly; engaged as a clerk and later as a cabinet maker, and in 1853 contracted to move buildings along

the Erie canal, then being widened. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged as a contractor and builder. In 1858 he became interested in providing better accommodation for travelers on the railroads, and in 1859 remodeled two day coaches of the Chicago and Alton railroad as sleeping cars at a cost of \$4,000 each. The enterprise was temporarily abandoned, owing to the reluctance of the railroad companies to change their methods. He engaged in merchandising in the mineral regions of Colorado, 1859-63, during which time he worked out the details of the sleeping car. He returned to Chicago in 1864, and began the construction of sleeping and parlor cars. He was married, June 13, 1867, to Hattie, daughter of J. Y. Sanger of Chicago. He built the palace car "Pioneer" at a cost of \$18,000, which he placed on the Chicago and Alton railroad at his own cost and venture, and subsequently placed sleeping and palace cars on the Michigan Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads and on the Great Western railway of Canada. He next introduced the dining car on the Union Pacific railroad, and continued to develop his ideas for the safety and comfort of travelers until the Pullman car became known all over the world. He organized car works at Atlanta, Ga., in 1866, at Chicago, Ill., in 1867, and later at San Francisco, Cal. In 1880 he removed his establishment to Pullman, near Chicago, where he established an industrial town, built homes for his employees, supplied the place with every modern convenience, laid out beautiful streets, and erected public buildings—the town, according to statistics, proving to be one of the most healthful in the world. He designed the vestibule car and established the vestibuled trains in 1887, which were first run upon the Pennsylvania trunk lines. He also engaged extensively in other enterprises, including the Metropolitan Elevated railroad in New York city, of which he was president; the Eagleton Wire Works of New York, of which he was principal owner, and various car manufactories. He gave a church valued at \$80,000 to the Universalist congregation at Albion, N.Y., in 1895, and in his will made thirteen bequests of \$10,000 each to local charitable institutions in Chicago, also directing his executors to set aside \$1,200,000 for the founding and endowment of a free manual training school at Pullman, Ill. He was a promoter of the Chicago Athenæum and its president; a director of the Relief and Aid society, and a member of the board of councillors of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. He died in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 19, 1897.

PULSIFER, David, antiquary, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 22, 1803; son of Capt. David and Sarah (Stanwood) Pulsifer, and a descendant

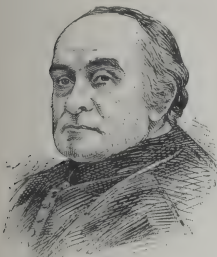
of Benedict Pulsifer, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1662, and married Susanna Waters of Salem, Mass. He attended the public school, and in 1817 was apprenticed to Isaac Cushing, book-binder, of Salem, where he developed a taste for antiquarian research. He was an assistant to Ichabod Tucker, clerk of the Essex county courts, 1822-30; clerk and bookkeeper for James Munroe & Co., publishers and booksellers, Boston, after 1841; assistant in the offices of the clerk of courts and register of deeds, Middlesex county, where he gained a reputation for his skill in deciphering seventeenth century handwriting, and transcribed the first volume of the "Massachusetts Colony Records," for the American Antiquarian society. He was copyist for Ephraim M. Wright and N. B. Shurtleff in 1853, when they edited the colonial records, completing them to 1688, and copyist and subsequently editor of the "Plymouth Colonial Records," compiling volumes IX. to XII. (1859-61). He was clerk in the office of the secretary of state until about 1882; librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical society, 1849-51; its recording secretary in 1857, and a frequent contributor to the early volumes of its *Register*. He was married in 1867 to Lucy (Safford) Whaer, daughter of James Safford of China, Maine. He was a fellow of the American Statistical association, 1848-94, its librarian, 1863-65, and received the honorary degree A.M. from Amherst college in 1863. He is the author of: *Inscriptions from the Burying Grounds of Salem, Mass.* (1837); *A Guide to Boston and Vicinity* (1860), and an *Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, with Gen. John Burgoyne's Account* (1872); and edited "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," by Nathaniel Ward (1843); "A Political Epistle to George Washington, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America," by Rev. Charles H. Wharton (1881); and "The Christian's A.B.C.," an original manuscript written in the eighteenth century by an unknown writer. He died in Augusta, Me., Aug. 9, 1894.

PUMPELLY, Raphael, geologist, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1837; son of William and Mary Hollenback (Welles) Pumpelly; grandson of John and Hannah (Bushnell) Pumpelly and of George and Prudence (Talcot) Welles, and of Huguenot descent and Italian origin on his father's side. He attended Owego academy, Russell's institute at New Haven, the polytechnic school in Hanover, and the Royal Mining school at Freiberg, Saxony, and traveled extensively in Europe, studying geology and metallurgy, 1854-60. He had charge of Arizona mines during the Apache war of 1860; made an official exploration of the island of Yesso, 1861-63, and of the coal fields of northern China in 1864 for the Chinese government. He also made unofficial

explorations in Corsica, 1854-60; through central, western and northern China and Mongolia, 1863-64, and across the Gobi desert into Siberia in 1865, and was professor of mining in the School of Mining and Practical Geology, Harvard, 1866-73. He was married, Oct. 20, 1869, to Eliza Frances, daughter of Otis and Ann (Pope) Shepard of Dorchester, Mass. He conducted the geological survey of the copper regions of Michigan, 1870-71; the geological survey of Missouri, 1871-74; organized the division of economic geology in the U.S. geological survey in 1879, and was special agent of the tenth U.S. census, 1879-81. He conducted an investigation of the soils from a sanitary standpoint for the national board of health, 1879-80; organized and conducted the Northern Transcontinental survey for collecting topographical and economic information in Dakota, Montana and Washington territories, 1881-84, and was chief of the Archæan division of the U.S. geological survey, 1884-90, in directing the mapping of western New England. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1872; was American vice-president of the international geological congress at Washington in 1891, and a member of various scientific societies. He contributed to the *American Journal of Science*, and to the transactions of other scientific societies, and is the author of: *Geological Researches in China, Mongolia and Japan* (1866); *Across America and Asia* (1869); *Copper Bearing Rocks*, part II. of Vol. I. of the "Geological Survey of Michigan" (1873); *A Preliminary Report on the Iron Ores and Coal Fields of Missouri* with an atlas, for the report of the "Geological Survey of Missouri" (1873); *Publications of the Northern Transcontinental Survey* (1882 and 1883); *The Mining Industries of the United States* in Vol. XV. of the "Census Reports" (1886), and *Geology of the Green Mountains* (1894).

PURCELL, John Baptist, R.C. archbishop, was born at Mallow, county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1800; son of Edward and Johanna Purcell. He came to Baltimore, Md., in 1818, entered Asbury college where he later became a tutor, and also tutored in a private family. He studied at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., 1820-23, and completed his theological course at the Seminary of Issy, St. Sulpice, Paris, France, 1824-26. He was ordained priest, May 21, 1826; was professor of moral philosophy in Mount St. Mary's college, Md., 1827-28, also assisting the president in the theological classes, and was president of the college, 1828-33. He was appointed bishop of Cincinnati, Feb. 25, 1833, as successor to the Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick (q.v.), deceased, and was consecrated at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 13, 1833. The diocese then embraced the states of Ohio and Michigan, and the church

property of the diocese consisted of sixteen churches valued at only \$12,000. He was obliged to borrow \$300 to procure an outfit and pay traveling expenses to Cincinnati. He set about



J. B. Purcell

Detroit was set off in 1834, and that of Cleveland in 1847. He attended the third council of Baltimore in April, 1837; visited Europe in 1838, and was promoted archbishop of Cincinnati, July 19, 1850, with four suffragan bishops. He received the pallium from the hands of Pius IX in the private chapel in Rome in 1851; presided over his first provincial council in 1855, and the second in 1858; attended the Vatican council in 1869, where he opposed the declaration of the infallibility of the pope, but subscribed to the doctrine on its definition, and in 1876 celebrated his golden jubilee in Cincinnati. He founded the theological seminary of Mount St. Mary's of the West,



ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, CIN. O.

built St. Peter's cathedral, and established *The Catholic Telegraph*, to which he contributed. He placed the financial affairs of the diocese in the hands of his brother, the Very Rev. Edward Purcell, who was his vicar-general, and also entrusted him with the funds of his diocesan, who brought

his savings to Detroit for safe keeping and investment, never questioning his ability as a financier. In 1879 it was discovered that the indebtedness of the

archbishop had reached nearly \$1,000,000; the property in which the investments were made had rapidly declined in market value, and could not be sold, and insolvency followed. Vicar-General Purcell died heartbroken, and although the matter was widely commented on, no charge of dishonesty was made against the archbishop, the fact that he had been twenty-five years bishop of the diocese before he accepted any part of his annual salary of \$5000, satisfying his creditors as to his personal disregard of the use of money. He offered his resignation in 1880, which was not accepted. He was, however, given a coadjutor in the person of the Rt. Rev. William Henry Elder (q.v.), bishop of Natchez, and he retired to Brown county, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his life. The Roman Catholics in his diocese numbered more than 500,000, the priests 480, and the churches 500 at his death. He published: *The Roman Clergy and Free Thought* (1870); *Lectures and Pastoral Letters*; *Diocesan Statutes, Acts and Decrees of Three Provincial Councils held in Cincinnati*, and a series of school-books for parochial schools. He died in Brown county, Ohio, July 4, 1883.

PURINTON, Daniel Boardman, educator, was born in Preston county, Va., Feb. 15, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. Jesse M. and Nancy Alden (Lyon) Purinton; grandson of the Rev. Thomas and Sabrina (Boardman) Purinton, and of Aaron and Armilla (Alden) Lyon, and a descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. He prepared for college at George's Creek academy, Pa., and was graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1873, where he was an instructor and professor, 1873-89, filling successively the chairs of logic, mathematics and metaphysics. He was married, July 6, 1876, to Florence A., daughter of Prof. F. S. and Harriet (Johnson) Lyon of Morgantown, W. Va. He was vice-president of the university and served as acting president, 1881-83. In 1890 he entered upon his duties as president and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in Denison university, Granville, Ohio, which included the presidency of Doane academy and Shepardston college. In June, 1902, he accepted the presidency of the West Virginia university. He took the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Nashville in 1891, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from Denison university in 1887. He is the author of: *Contest of the Frogs*, an extended poem (1888); *Christian Theism: Its Claims and Sanctions* (1889); and a number of songs for which he composed music.

PURINTON, George Dana, biologist, was born in Preston county, Va., Oct. 1, 1856; son of the Rev. J. M. and Nancy Alden (Lyon) Purinton; grandson of the Rev. Thomas Purinton, lawyer and physician, of Coleraine, Mass., and subse-

quently of Virginia, and a maternal descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*. George D. Purninton received a liberal preparatory education; taught school in Virginia, and after serving as principal of George's Creek academy, Pa., of the Cherokee Male seminary and of the national high school of the Cherokee Indians, Tahlequah, Indian Territory, was graduated from the university of Missouri, M.D., 1871, and from the West Virginia university, A.B., 1879, A.M. 1882. In 1871 he was married to Helen B. Fordyce of Morgantown, W. Va. He was co-proprietor and joint president of Broadus college, W. Va., 1879-80; was subsequently superintendent of the Piedmont schools, W. Va., but resigned to become vice-president and professor of physical sciences and natural history in the University of Des Moines, Iowa, and was president of the university, 1881-82. He was made professor of chemistry and physics in Furman university, S.C., in 1882, at the same time serving as analytical chemist and assayer to the trade and as official chemist to various manufactories, and was subsequently professor of chemistry and biology in Arkansas Industrial university; professor of chemistry, and superintendent of agriculture, which latter department he had founded. He was professor of biology and director and curator of the museum in the State University of Missouri, 1887-94, acting as organizer and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Delaware, 1888. From 1894 till his death he practised medicine in St. Louis. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the State University of West Virginia. He is the author of: *Systematic Descriptive Botany*, *A Guide to the Botanical Laboratory*; *Analytical Chemistry and Plant Chemistry*. He died at St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1897.

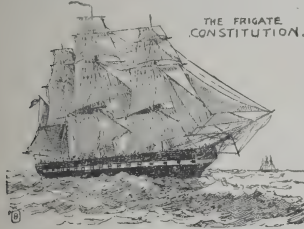
PURNELL, Thomas Richard, jurist, was born in Wilmington, N.C., Aug. 10, 1846; son of Thomas Richard and Eliza Ann (Dudley) Purnell; grandson of John and Sarah Purnell and of Gov. Edward B. and Elizabeth (Ruffin) Dudley; great-grandson of John Purnell (1st), who settled in North Carolina in 1780, and a descendant of Christopher Dudley, John Haywood, one of the first settlers in Edgecomb county, N.C. (1675), and Thomas Purnell, who came from England, 1634, and settled in Virginia or Maryland. He attended Hillsboro Military academy, and in 1864 served in the C. S. army as orderly to Gen. W. H. C. Whitney at Wilmington, and in 1865 as topographical engineer in the Army of Northern Virginia with the rank of lieutenant. He was paroled at Greensboro, N.C., May, 1865, and was graduated at Trinity college, N.C., A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872. He studied law under Col. Robert Strange in Wilmington; was married, Nov. 11, 1870, to Adelia E., daughter of Dr. Alexander T.

and Lucinda B. (Blum) Zevely of Salem, N.C.; practised law in Baltimore, Md., 1870-71; Salem, N.C., 1871-73; was state librarian at Raleigh, 1873-76; representative in the state legislature, 1876-77; state senator, 1883-84; Republican candidate for presidential elector, 1884 and 1888; candidate for attorney-general of the state, 1892; for solicitor of the 4th judicial district, 1894; was commissioner for the U.S. circuit court, 1877-97; practised law in Raleigh, 1876-97, and on May 5, 1897, succeeded Augustus Seymour, deceased, as U.S. district judge for the eastern district of North Carolina.

PURVES, George Tybout, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 27, 1852; son of William and Anna (Kennedy) Purves. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875, and at Princeton Theological seminary in 1876. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wayne, Pa., 1877-80; of the Boundary Avenue church, Baltimore, Md., 1880-86; declined the chair of systematic theology in McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago; the chair of church history in Princeton Theological seminary and the pastorate of the Collegiate Reformed church in New York city in 1889; was pastor of the First church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1886-92; professor of New Testament literature and Greek exegesis at Princeton Theological seminary, co-pastor of the First church, Princeton, and preacher at Princeton university, 1892-1900, and pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York city, as successor to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, 1900-01. He received the degree D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1888, and from the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton university in 1894, and LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1895. He was married to Rebecca Bird, daughter of E. M. Sellers of Philadelphia, Pa., and at Dr. Purves's death in 1901 she was left with one son and six daughters. He is the author of: *The Testimony of Justin Martyr to Early Christianity* (1888); *Christianity in the Apostolic Age* (1900), and sermons and numerous articles on New Testament themes. He died in New York city, Sept. 24, 1901.

PURVIANCE, Hugh Young, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 22, 1799. He attended St. Mary's college, Baltimore, and on Nov. 3, 1818, was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy. His midshipman service was on the frigates *Congress* and *Franklin* of the Pacific squadron, 1819-23, and on the *North Carolina* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1824-27. He was promoted lieutenant, March 3, 1827; was an officer on the sloop *Falmouth* of the West India squadron, 1828-30; on the sloop *Peacock* of the East India squadron, 1833-34; on rendezvous at Baltimore, Md., 1836-37, and on the Brazil squadron,

where he commanded the brig *Dolphin* and the sloop *Fairfield*, 1837-38, and during this service he relieved an American schooner from the French blockade at Salado, River Platte, for which act he received complimentary recognition from the U.S. government. He was on the *Brandywine* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1841-



42; in command of the brig *Pioneer* on the coast of Africa in 1843, and of the U.S. frigate *Constitution* in the

Mexican blockade in 1846. As commander, which rank he attained March 7, 1849, he was on the receiving-ship *Consort* at Baltimore, Md., 1850-51, and the sloop *Marion* on the coast of Africa, 1852-55. As captain, to which rank he was promoted Jan. 28, 1856, he commanded the frigate *St. Lawrence* in the blockade of Charleston and the southern coast in 1861, and captured and sunk the Confederate privateer *Petrel* when just twelve hours out. He also captured several other prizes and engaged his ship in the fight with the *Merrimac*, March 9, 1862, and in the attack on Sewall's Point, Hampden Roads. He was retired Dec. 21, 1861; was promoted commodore on the retired list July 16, 1862; served as light-house inspector, 1863-65, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list Feb. 25, 1881. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1882.

PURVIS, Robert, abolitionist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Aug. 4, 1810; son of William and Harriet (Badaracka) Purvis. His father, a native of Northumberland, England, was a cotton broker, and an abolitionist. His mother was the daughter of Baron Judah Badaracka, a German Jew, and his wife Dida, a Moor and East Indian. He received a liberal education in Pennsylvania, completing it at Amherst college. Benjamin Lundy met him in 1830, and the two began an antislavery crusade. He was married in 1831 to Harriet D., daughter of James and Charlotte Foster. He was one of the sixty founders of the American Antislavery society at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1833; signed its declaration of sentiments, and was its vice-president and its last survivor. He was also president of the Pennsylvania Antislavery society, and organizer and president of the so-called "underground railroad" in 1838, of which his home was a station, giving his personal attention to all fugitives en route to Canada, although often at the peril of his life. When John G. Whittier was his guest, the two

were mobbed in Pennsylvania Hall. He was intimately associated with William Lloyd Garrison, whom he assisted in establishing and maintaining the *Liberator*, and he labored to have President Lincoln place the civil war on an antislavery basis in 1861. After the proclamation of emancipation he became the first vice-president of the Woman Suffrage society. He was also identified with the temperance cause, the labor movement, and the movement to reform political methods in the city of Philadelphia. He was a speaker of much force and eloquence and presided at the semi-centennial anniversary of the American Antislavery society in 1883. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1898.

PURYEAR, Bennet, educator, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., July 23, 1826; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Marshall) Puryear; grandson of John and Mary (Hubbard) Puryear, and a descendant of John and Anne (Bennet) Goode, who came to Virginia from Berkshire, England, in 1658, and settled at Whitby on the James, naming it after the old home in England. He was graduated with the highest honors at Randolph-Macon college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; taught school in Monroe county, Ala., 1847-48; was tutor in Richmond college, Va., 1850-51; professor of natural sciences, 1851-58, and professor of chemistry and geology at Randolph-Macon college, 1858-66. He returned to the chair of natural sciences at Richmond college in 1866; was chairman of the faculty, 1869-75, with the exception of four years (1885-88), and professor of chemistry, 1873-95. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Georgetown college, Ky., and by Howard college, Ala., in 1878. He was married, first, to Virginia C., daughter of Nathaniel and Sallie (Massie) Ragland; and secondly, to Ella M., daughter of Leroy B. and Elizabeth (Puryear) Wyles. He is the author of many educational and political papers, including those on *The Virginia Debt* and *The Public School in its Relation to the Negro*. In December, 1902, he was residing in Orange county, near Orange, C.H., Virginia.

PUTNAM, Albigeance Waldo, author, was born in Belpre, Ohio, March 11, 1799; son of Aaron Waldo and Charlotte (Loring) Putnam; grandson of Israel and Sarah (Waldo) Putnam and of Col. Daniel Loring of Ohio, and great-grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam. He engaged in the practice of law first in Mississippi, and after 1836 in Nashville, Tenn. He was president of the Tennessee Historical society, contributed to its publication, and is the author of: *A History of Middle Tennessee* (1859); *Life and Times of Gen. James Robertson* (1859), and *Life of Gen. John Sevier* in Wheeler's "History of North Carolina." He died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1869.

PUTNAM, Alfred Porter, clergyman and author, was born at Danvers, Mass., Jan. 10, 1827; son of the Hon. Elias and Eunice (Ross) Putnam; grandson of Israel and Anna (Endicott) Putnam, and of Adam Ross of Ipswich, a Bunker Hill and Revolutionary soldier; great-grandson of Capt. Edmund Putnam, who commanded one of the Danvers-Lexington companies, April 19, 1775, and a descendant of John Putnam, John Porter, Gov. John Endicott, Maj. William Hathorne, and other leading settlers of Salem Village, now Danvers. He was a bank clerk in Danvers; a book-keeper in a Boston mercantile house; attended the Pembroke, N.H., Andover, Mass., and Springfield, Vt., academies; matriculated at Dartmouth in 1849, but changed to Brown in 1850, and was graduated there A.B., 1852, and from the Harvard Divinity school in 1855, being sent while a student as delegate from Danvers to the first Republican convention in Massachusetts, held at Worcester in 1854. He was appointed to preach by the Boston Association of Ministers, and was pastor of the Mount Pleasant church (Unitarian), Roxbury, 1855-64; being also elected president of the Unitarian Sunday-school society in 1863. In 1862-63 he traveled abroad with the Rev. Frederick Frothingham, visiting the principal European countries, ascending the Nile for a thousand miles, journeying by caravan to Mount Sinai, Petra, Mount Hor and Jerusalem, and sailing from Joppa to Constantinople. He was twice married; first, Jan. 10, 1856, to Louise P., daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Proctor) Preston of Danvers, who died June 12, 1860; and secondly, Dec. 27, 1865, to Eliza King, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (King) Buttrick of Cambridge. He was minister of the First Unitarian church (Church of the Saviour), Brooklyn, N.Y., 1864-86, and while there started its flourishing mission school; and also a third Unitarian church in the city. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Union for Christian Workers; one of the editors of the *Liberal Christian*, a Unitarian weekly; director, chairman of the executive committee, corresponding secretary, and a life member of the Long Island Historical society, and after 1886 honorary member of the Brooklyn New England society. He visited Europe in 1883 for the benefit of his health, and in 1886 resigned his pastorate to seek recovery in the country, soon settling in Concord, Mass. A year later, he began to preach in many places and to lecture before various historical societies, at the Meadville Theological school and at Tufts college, on subjects relating to history and hymnology, the Bible, ethnic religions and archaeology. In 1889 he established the Danvers Historical society, of which he was chosen president. In 1895 he removed to Danvers,

and in 1897 to Salem, Mass. He was made an honorary member of the Peabody and Lexington historical societies, a member of the American Historical association, and of several patriotic and kindred organizations. Brown conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1871. His bibliography, embracing about fifty titles, and comprising books, pamphlets, and discourses, includes the following: *Memorial discourses on Edward Everett* (1865), *William Lloyd Garrison* (1879), and *Abiel Abbot Low* (1893); *Unitarianism in Brooklyn* (1869); *The Unitarian Denomination, Past and Present* (1870); *Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith* (1874); *Christianity the Law of the Land* (1876); *Proceedings of the Brooklyn Celebration of the Hundredth Birthday of Dr. Channing* (edited, 1880); *A Unitarian Oberlin* (1888); *Rebecca Nurse and Her Friends* (1892); *Old Anti-Slavery Days* (1893); and *Gen. Israel Putnam and Bunker Hill* (1901). He is also the author of many contributions to periodicals, notably the Danvers *Mirror*, for which he wrote (1876-1902) more than one hundred articles, historical, biographical, genealogical, and descriptive.

PUTNAM, Eben, genealogist, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 10, 1868; son of Frederic Ward and Adelaide Martha (Edmands) Putnam; grandson of Eben and Elizabeth (Appleton) Putnam and of William and Martha Adams (Tapley) Edmands. He was prepared for college at Cambridge high school, but did not matriculate, and in 1885 entered business life. He was married, Aug. 17, 1890, to Florence, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Tucker of Boston, Mass. He was manager of the Salem Press, and editor of the *Salem Press Historical Genealogical Record*, and its successors, *Putnam's Historical Magazine* and *Genealogical Quarterly Magazine*. He was business manager of *The International Monthly*, 1899-1902, resigning in July, 1902, when he became president and manager of the Research Publication company of Boston. He was elected a member of the Essex Institute and of the New England Historic Genealogical society, in both of which societies he was a member of the library committee; and of the New Brunswick Historical society. He was a founder, secretary and registrar, and member of the council of the Old Planters' society; member, secretary, and lieutenant-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in Vermont, and delegate to its general assembly, 1902; librarian of the Vermont Antiquarian society, 1901-02, chairman of the executive committee, and one of the editors of the *Vermont Antiquarian*. He is the author of: *History of the Putnam Family in England and America* (1892-1901); *Military and Naval Annals of Danvers* (1895); editor and part author of *Osgood Gene-*

alogy (1894); and of many genealogical monographs, more or less complete, among which are the published results of research in England regarding the origin of the Endicott, Pillsbury, Purrington, Graves, Streeter, Tapley, and Weare families, and many articles on records and record searching, as well as on historical subjects of local interest.

PUTNAM, Emily James, educator, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., April 15, 1865; daughter of James Cosslett and Emily (Adams) Smith; granddaughter of Thomas and Alice (Cosslett) Smith and of John and Margaret (Hamilton) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams, who settled at Braintree, Mass., in 1634. Her father was a justice of the supreme court of the state of New York. She was graduated at Bryn Mawr college, Pa., 1889; was a fellow in Greek language and literature, University of Chicago, 1893-94; studied at Cambridge university, England, 1889-90, and was dean of Barnard college, Columbia university, 1894-1900. She resigned from Barnard, Feb. 1, 1900, having been married, April 27, 1899, to George Haven Putnam (q.v.). She is the author of *Selections from Lucian* (1891).

PUTNAM, Frederic Ward, anthropologist, was born in Salem, Mass., April 16, 1839; son of Eben and Elizabeth Appleton Putnam; grandson of Eben and Elizabeth (Fiske) Putnam and of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ward) Appleton; great-grandson of Joshua

Ward and of John Fiske, and a descendant of John Putnam, who emigrated from Aston Abbotts, Bucks, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1640. He received private preparatory instruction and was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, S.B., 1862. Very early in life he displayed an unusual aptness for

the study of natural history, and in 1856 he was made curator of ornithology of the Essex Institute, Salem, and published his "List of the Birds of Essex County." In this same year he became a special student of zoölogy under Louis Agassiz and was his assistant in charge of the collection of fishes in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, 1856-64. He was married, first, in 1864, to Adelaide Martha, daughter of William M. Edmands of Charlestown, Mass., who died in 1879, and secondly, in 1882, to Esther Orne, daughter of John L. Clarke of Chicago, Ill. He

was in charge of the museum of the Essex Institute, Salem, 1864-67; superintendent of the East India Marine Society Museum, 1867, and when the two collections were merged as the Peabody Academy of Sciences, was made director of the academy. In 1875 he was made curator of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard, and when the Peabody professorship of American archaeology and ethnology was established, he was awarded the chair. He was instructor at the School of Natural History on Penikese Island in 1874, and in the same year was appointed assistant on the Kentucky geological survey. He was state commissioner of inland fisheries for Massachusetts, 1882-89, and chief of the department of ethnology of the World's Columbian exposition, 1891-94. In 1894 he was appointed curator of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. In 1901 the regents of the University of California appointed him chairman of the advisory committee on anthropology. In connection with his zoölogical and anthropological work he published over 300 papers. He prepared Volume VII of the *Reports of the U.S. geological surveys west of the 100th meridian* (archæology); and edited, for varying terms, the *Proceedings of the Essex Institute*, the *Reports of the Peabody Academy*, and the annual volumes of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He edited the annual reports of the Peabody Museum as well as all its publications after 1873. He was the originator and editor of the *Naturalists' Directory* in 1865, and one of the founders of the *American Naturalist* in 1867. His researches in American archæology began in 1857, when he examined a shell-heap in Montreal. He personally explored shell-heaps, burial mounds, village sites and caves in various parts of North America, as well as the ancient pueblos and cliff-houses, and the later geological deposits in California and in the Delaware Valley in connection with the antiquity of man in America. He directed extensive explorations in the United States, Mexico, Central and South America. He served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the American Folk-lore society; became a fellow of the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical society, the Massachusetts Historical society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Antiquarian society, and the anthropological societies of Washington, London, Paris, and Brussels; and in 1896 was decorated by the French government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the S.D. degree in 1894 and one of the first four Drexel gold medals in 1903.



PUTNAM, George Haven, publisher, was born in London, England, April 2, 1844; son of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. He was brought to New York in 1847 and was a pupil in the public and Columbia grammar schools of New York city; matriculated at Columbia college in the class of 1864; studied in the College of the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Göttingen, 1861-62, and left Germany in August, 1862, to enter the 176th regiment, New York volunteers, organized largely by the Young Men's Christian association. He was promoted sergeant, lieutenant, quarter-master and adjutant, and commissioned major; served in the Red River campaign in Louisiana; with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; was a prisoner at Libby and Danville, and with Emory in the last campaign in North Carolina. He was deputy collector of internal revenues under his father, 1865-66, and became a partner in his father's publishing house in 1866, the firm becoming G. P. Putnam & Son, and on the death of his father in 1872, G. P. Putnam's Sons, George Haven, John Bishop and Irving constituting the firm. They established the Knickerbocker Press as the manufacturing department of the publishing business in 1875. George H. Putnam was active in reorganizing the American Copyright league in 1887, originally organized by his father in 1851, and was its secretary during the contest for international copyright, resulting in the bill of March, 1891. This service secured for him the cross of the Legion of Honor from France in 1891. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin in 1895, and that of Litt. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897. He was married, first, in July, 1869, to Rebecca Kettell Shepard of Boston, Mass., and after her death in July, 1895, secondly, April 27, 1899, to Emily James, daughter of Judge James C. Smith of Canandaigua, N.Y. He was admitted to membership in the Commonwealth club of New York, the Century association and the Authors and Aldine clubs of New York, and was one of the founders of the City and Reform clubs of New York. He was also a member of the Swiss club of London, and an honorary member of the National, Liberal and Cobden clubs of London, England. He was a founder of the Society for Political Education; a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform association; and also a member of the New York Free Trade club, the National Free Trade league, and the Honest Money league, 1876-78. He is the author of: *Authors and Publishers* (1883); *Questions of Copyright* (1891); *Authors and Their Publications in Ancient Times* (1893); *The Artificial Mother* (1894); *Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages* (1896).

PUTNAM, George Palmer, publisher, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 7, 1814; son of Henry (1778-1822) and Katherine Hunt (Palmer) Putnam (1791-1869); grandson of Joseph Pearce Palmer; great-grandson of Gen. Joseph Palmer of the Continental army (1742-1804), and a descendant of John Putnam, born at Aston Abbotts, Bucks county, England, 1580; settled at Salem, Mass., 1640. He attended school in Brunswick, Maine, two years, and when eight years old went to Boston, Mass., where he was helper in the carpet store of his uncle, John P. Gulliver, 1822-26. In 1826 his mother removed to New York, where he was a clerk in a book store of George W. Bleeker for a short time. He became clerk for Jonathan Leavitt in 1830, and in 1836 was made junior partner in the firm of Wiley and Long, book importers, for whom he went to Europe in 1838 as buyer, forming the first American book agency in London. Soon after this the firm became Wiley and Putnam. He was in London, 1837-47, in charge of the English house, and in 1848 established the publishing and bookselling house of G. P. Putnam, 155 Broadway. He was married in June, 1841, to Victorine, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Tuttle) Haven of Boston, Mass. He published Irving's Works; Edgar Allen Poe's "Eureka"; James Russell Lowell's "The Fable for Critics"; Bayard Taylor's "Views Afout," and the first books of Cooper and Bryant in 1848. He established *Putnam's Monthly* in 1853; organized the copyright league in 1851, and admitted as partner John W. Leslie in 1854, the firm becoming G. P. Putnam & Co. In 1861 he organized the Loyal Publication society, which had an important influence on public opinion at home and in Europe, and in 1862 he retired temporarily from the publishing business and accepted from President Lincoln the collectorship of internal revenues for the eighth district of New York, serving 1862-66. He resumed the publishing business in 1866 with his son, George Haven Putnam, and they established the house of G. P. Putnam & Son, which in 1868 admitted another son, John Bishop, and subsequently a third son, Irving, and became G. P. Putnam & Sons, with a house in Bedford St., London, England. He was secretary of the Publishers' association, a founder and honorary superintendent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in 1864 was appointed chairman of the American committee on art, Vienna exposition, 1873. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1853. He is the author of: *Chronology, An Introduction and Index to Universal History, Biography and Useful Knowledge* (1833); *Plea for International Copyright* (1837); *The Tourist in Europe* (1838); *American Facts* (1840); *American Book Circular* (1843); *American Facts* (1845); *A Pocket Memorandum*

Book in France, Italy and Germany in 1847 (1848); *Ten Years of the World's Progress; Supplement 1850-1861* (1861). He died in New York city, Dec. 20, 1872.

PUTNAM, Harvey, representative, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 5, 1793; son of Asa and Anna (Collins) Putnam; grandson of Josiah and Lydia (Wheeler) Putnam, and a descendant of John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1634, settling in Salem, Mass. He was left an orphan at an early age, and in 1808 removed to Skaneateles, N.Y., where he learned the trade of a saddler and harnessmaker. He attended the village academy, studied law under Daniel Kellogg and Judge Jewett, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was married, Aug. 5, 1817, to Myra, daughter of Stephen and Abina (Simonds) Osborne, and granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Simonds of Williamstown, Mass. He practised in Manlius, 1816-17, and in Attica, N.Y., 1817-55, after 1847 in partnership with his son-in-law, John B. Skinner, 2d. He was a Whig representative from the thirty-third New York district in the 25th congress, 1838-39, completing the term of William Patterson, deceased; was surrogate of Genesee county, 1840-41 and of Wyoming county, 1841-42; member of the state senate, 1843-46, serving therein as a member of the court for the correction of errors, and a Whig representative from the thirty-second district in the 30th and 31st congresses, 1847-51, where he opposed compromise measures. He died in Attica, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1855.

PUTNAM, Herbert, librarian, was born in New York city, Sept. 20, 1861; son of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. He was prepared for college in the private school of James H. Morse; was graduated at Harvard in 1883, and studied law at Columbia college, N.Y., 1883-84. He was librarian of the Minneapolis Athenæum, 1884-87, which he organized in 1887 as the Minneapolis Public library, serving as its librarian, 1887-91, and in 1888 went to Europe in the interest of the library. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1886; was married, October, 1886, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles W. Munroe of Cambridge, Mass.; engaged in the practice of law in Boston, Mass., 1892-95, and was librarian of the Boston Public library, 1895-

99, succeeding Theodore F. Dwight. During his administration the income of the library increased from \$190,000 to \$263,000; the departments were reorganized, new ones established and several improvements in equipment and arrangement made as to the circulation of books. During 1896-97 he was president of the Massachusetts Library club; in 1897 he represented the United States as delegate to the International library conference, and in 1898 he was elected president of the American Library association. He was appointed to succeed John Russell Young, deceased, as librarian of congress, Washington, D.C., March 13, 1899. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Bowdoin college in 1898.

PUTNAM, Israel, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718; twelfth child of Joseph (half brother of Edward) and Elizabeth (Porter) Putnam; grandson of Thomas and Mary Verne Putnam and of Israel and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Porter, and great-grandson of John Porter, of William Hathorne and of John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam, all immigrants from England about 1630-1634, and settlers in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Israel's father died when he was quite young, and his mother marrying Capt. Thomas Perley of Boxford, he was brought up on the farm of his stepfather, receiving a portion of his father's farm near Salem, on reaching his majority. In 1739 he was married to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Mehitabel (Putnam) Pope, and in company with his brother-in-law, John Pope, he removed to Mortlake, Conn., and settled on a farm of 514 acres, purchased from Governor Belcher. He brought his wife and child to this place in the autumn of 1740, and on June 13, 1741, became sole owner of the estate, which he at once began to improve. He planted a variety of both fruit and shade trees in orchards and along the highways which he laid out through the place. His success in farming, as an orchardist, and in sheep raising made him the

leading citizen of the community, and he was an early promoter of good neighborhood schools. He was captain in the regiment of Col. Ephraim Williams, raised to protect the northern frontier from the invasion of the French in 1755, when he joined the army of Gen. Phineas Lyman in the expedition to Lake George and Crown Point,



Herbert Putnam



STATUE OF PUTNAM

and was present at the disastrous defeat of the Colonial army by Baron Dieskau in the woods near Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755, followed by the successful battle that resulted in the annihilation of the army of Dieskau, and the baronetcy of William Johnson. Putnam displayed such unusual skill in Indian warfare that he was made an independent scout, and operated with the rangers under Maj. Robert Rogers. After spending the winter of 1755-56 at home, he joined General Abercrombie at Fort Edward in the spring, and his exploits in saving the powder magazine during a fire in the fort, his rescue of a party of soldiers by passing the rapids of Fort Miller in a bateau, and his recapture of provisions and military stores seized by the French, his capture, torture, miraculous escape and final exchange, form an important part of the history of the French and Indian war. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and took part in command of his regiment in the successful expeditions of General Amherst against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, and against Montreal in 1760. He accompanied General Lyman to the West Indies in 1762; and took part in the capture of Havana, Aug. 13, 1762, and in 1764 was promoted colonel and joined Bradstreet in his march to the relief of Detroit besieged by Pontiac. He had spent his winters at home, and in 1765 resumed his farming operations, also conducting a profitable inn in Mortlake Manor, which had been set off from Pomfret in 1751. Colonel Putnam became a member of the church, a selectman of the town, deputy to the general assembly, and in the winter of 1772-73 accompanied General Lyman to inspect the lands on the Mississippi river near Natchez given to the soldiers of Connecticut for their services in the French and Indian war. He was a Son of Liberty, having joined the order in 1765, and when General Gage was in Boston, he visited him, and declared his allegiance to the cause of the colonies. He heard the news of the battle of Lexington while plowing in his fields, and at once mounted his horse. After riding all night he reached Cambridge, Mass., the next morning, proceeding on the same day to Concord, Mass., whence he sent a messenger back to Pomfret to have the militia in readiness to meet the emergency. The next week he returned home and was appointed brigadier-general by the legislature, having command of the militia of the colony. He joined the patriot army at Cambridge, and commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and on June 19, was made major-general in the Continental army, and placed in command of the division stationed at Cambridge. He was ordered to New York to assume chief command of the army, and on his arrival, April 4, 1776, he proceeded to place the

city in a condition of defence, to this end declaring the inhabitants under martial law. Washington arrived April 13, and continued the work so efficiently begun by Putnam, who remained second in command. On August 17, Putnam announced to Washington the arrival of General Howe's fleet off Sandy Hook, and on August 22, 15,000 royal troops crossed the narrows from Staten Island to Gravesend, Long Island. On August 24, he succeeded General Sullivan in command of Brooklyn Heights, and his army was defeated August 27, and forced to cross the East River to New York, where his army of 5000 men found temporary refuge. On the retreat to Harlem, he commanded the rear guard, and after distinguishing himself in the battle of Harlem Heights, he was sent with a detachment to the support of General McDougall at White Plains, but arriving too late, crossed the Hudson River to Fort Lee, where after the capture of Fort Washington, Nov. 26, 1776, and the discovery of the treachery of General Charles Lee, he was placed in command of the troops in Philadelphia, where he constructed fortifications and prepared the city against threatened British attack. In January, 1777, he went into winter quarters at Princeton, N.J., and in May, 1777, was transferred to the command of the troops in the Highlands of the Hudson river, with headquarters at Peekskill, from which post he was forced by the British to retreat to Fishkill in October, but re-occupied Peekskill on the retirement of Sir Henry Clinton to New York. His delay in complying with Washington's directions to reinforce the army at Philadelphia now threatened by Howe and Clinton, cost him his command and a severe reprimand from the commander-in-chief, and he was placed on recruiting duty in Connecticut. He defended the state against the raids of Governor Tryon, when Danbury was burned, April 26, 1777, and during the winter of 1778-79, made his escape from Tryon's cavalry, by dashing down the precipice at Greenwood. He commanded the right wing of the American army at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and at West Point on the Hudson, July to December, 1779, and while on his return to Washington's headquarters at Morristown after a visit to Pomfret, he was stricken with paralysis at Hartford, Conn., and this disease closed his military career. He married as his second wife, in 1767, Deborah (Lathrop) Avery Gardner, widow of John Gardner, and she accompanied him on most of his campaigns, and died at his headquarters in the Highlands in 1777. An equestrian statue by J. Q. A. Ward was unveiled in Brooklyn, Conn., June 14, 1888. Lives of General Israel Putnam have been written by David Humphreys (1790); by O. W. B. Peabody in Sparks's "American

Biography"; by William Cutler (1846); by the Rev. Duncan N. Taylor, D.D. (1876), and by William Farrand Livingston (1901) which gives much new light on his private and military life. In the election of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name in "Class N, Soldiers and Sailors," received ten votes. He died in Brooklyn, Conn., May 29, 1790.

PUTNAM, James Osborne, diplomatist, was born in Attica, N.Y., July 4, 1818; son of Harvey and Myra (Osborne) Putnam; and a descendant, in the eighth generation, of John and Priscilla Putnam, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1634, and settled in Salem, Mass. He passed his freshman and sophomore years in Hamilton college, 1837-38, and entered the Yale junior class of 1839, and was graduated as of that class in 1865, receiving his A.M. degree the same year. He studied law in his father's office; was admitted to the bar in 1842; practised in Buffalo, N.Y., and was postmaster of that city, 1851-53. He was married, Jan. 5, 1842, to Harriet Foster, daughter of George and Harriet (Foster) Palmer of Buffalo; and secondly, March 15, 1855, to Kate F., daughter of the Rev. Worthington and Katherine (Green) Wright of Woodstock, Vt. He was a member of the New York state senate, 1854-55, where he originated the bill that became a law, requiring the title of church property to be vested in trustees. He was defeated as the American party nominee for secretary of state in 1857; was a presidential elector from the state-at-large on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860; U.S. consul at Havre, France, 1861-66; U.S. minister to Belgium, 1880-82, and U.S. delegate to the International Industrial Property congress at Paris in 1881. He is the author of: *Orations, Speeches and Miscellanies* (1880). In 1903 he still held the position of chancellor of the University of Buffalo, which he had occupied for many years.

PUTNAM, Mary Traill Spence (Lowell), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 3, 1810; daughter of the Rev. Charles and Harriet Brackett (Spence) Lowell; granddaughter of Judge John and Rebecca (Russell) Tyng Lowell, and of Keith and Mary (Traill) Spence, and a descendant of Pereceall Lowle, who emigrated from Bristol, England, to America, in the ship *Jonathan* in 1639, and settled in Newbury, Mass. She was a sister of James Russell Lowell. She received a liberal education, and was married, April 25, 1832, to Samuel Raymond, son of Judge Samuel (1768-1853) and Sarah (Gool) Putnam of Salem, Mass. Their son, William Lowell Putnam, of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, was killed at the battle of Bulls Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861. She was eminent as a traveler, scholar and linguist; contri-

buted articles on Polish and Hungarian literature, and the history of Hungary, published in the *North American Review*, 1848-50, and in the *Christian Examiner*, 1850-51; translated Fredrika Bremer's "The Handmaid," from the Swedish (1844), and is the author of: *Records of an Obscure Man* (1861); *The Tragedy of Errors* (1862); *The Tragedy of Success* (1862), dramatic poems; *Memoir of William Lowell Putnam* (1862); *Fifteen Days* (1866); *Memoir of the Rev. Charles Lowell* (1885). She died in Boston, Mass., June 1, 1898.

PUTNAM, Rufus, soldier, was born in Sutton, Mass., April 9, 1738; son of Elisha and Susanna (Fuller) Putnam; grandson of Edward (half-brother of Joseph) and Mary (Hall) Putnam, and of Jonathan and Susan (Trask) Fuller; great-grandson of Thomas Putnam, and great²-grandson of John and Priscilla (Gould) Putnam. His grandfather, Edward Putnam, and Gen. Israel Putnam's father, Joseph Putnam, were half brothers. Rufus Putnam's father died in 1745 and Rufus was taken into the family of his grandfather, Jonathan Fuller, who resided at Danvers, Mass., where he attended school two years. When his mother was married to Capt. John Sadler of Upton, he removed to the inn kept by his stepfather, where he had no school privileges, and when sixteen years old was apprenticed to a millwright in North Brookfield, from that time devoting his leisure to study. When nineteen years old, he enlisted in Capt. Ebenezer Leonard's company for service on the northern frontier against the French and Indians, and reaching Fort Edward in April, 1757, was made a scout in the company of Capt. Israel Putnam. He declined a lieutenant's commission in 1759 and returned to Massachusetts, settling in New Braintree, where he followed the occupations of millwright and farmer. He was married in April,



1761, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Ayers of Brookfield; she died, 1762. He married secondly, Jan. 10, 1765, Persis, daughter of Zebulon Rice of Westboro, and they made a new home in North Brookfield. With Col. Israel Putnam and other officers of the Colonial army, he explored lands in East Florida granted by Parliament to Provincial officers and soldiers, and in January, 1773, surveyed the supposed grant, which proved to be of no value. He was made lieutenant-colonel of

Col. David Brewer's Worcester County regiment on his return to Massachusetts in 1775, joined the American army at Roxbury, and was appointed engineer to take charge of the works about Boston. On the night of March 4-5, 1775, he constructed the fortification on Prospect Hill, Dorchester Heights, a masterly piece of engineering, which compelled the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, saving Washington the necessity of attacking with an inferior force the British army entrenched in Boston. He also constructed fortifications for the defence of Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, in December, 1775. He was transferred to New York when Gen. Israel Putnam commanded that city, and planned its defences. He was appointed chief engineer of the Continental army with the rank of colonel, Aug. 11, 1776, and took part in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, and in the retreats of the army to Harlem and across into New Jersey. He directed the construction of the temporary fortifications that protected the rear of Washington's army and prevented the enemy capturing the baggage trains and stores. Congress, disappointed that New York had fallen into the possession of the British, and fearing for the safety of Philadelphia, questioned the engineering skill of Colonel Putnam and he resigned, Dec. 8, 1776. Washington, however, stated that he was the best engineer in the army, whether American or French. Upon returning to Massachusetts Putnam rejoined the army, Dec. 17, 1776, as colonel of the 5th Massachusetts regiment under General Gates, and in the campaign that culminated in the surrender of General Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, he bore a conspicuous part. In March, 1778, he superintended the construction of the defences of the Highlands of the Hudson in the neighborhood of West Point, building forts Wyllis, Webb and Putnam, the last being named for him by General McDougall. He also commanded a regiment in Gen. Anthony Wayne's brigade, joining the American forces at Peekskill in June, 1778, and was in active service from the battles of Stony Point to the close of the campaign. He was transferred to Boston where he obtained relief from the government for the Massachusetts troops in 1780, and was engaged from February to July, 1782, in adjusting the claims of citizens of New York for damages caused to their property by the war. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Jan. 8, 1783, and at the request of Washington reported a comprehensive plan for fortifying the whole country, which was submitted to congress but not acted upon, owing to the opposition in that body to preparing for war in time of peace. He purchased the confiscated property of Daniel Murray, an absentee, located at Rutland, Mass., in 1780, and made

it his home. He was aide to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln in quelling Shays's rebellion in 1787, and represented his town in the general court of Massachusetts in 1787. He planned the settlement of Ohio territory by a company of veteran soldiers from New England in 1782, and in his plans made the absolute exclusion of slavery an inflexible condition. He urged the matter upon President Washington, 1782-87, as shown by his correspondence, and the President in turn urged the scheme upon congress, but could get that body to take no interest in it. Washington therefore secured the appointment of Putnam by congress as surveyor of the Northwest territory, and Putnam sent Gen. Tupper as his deputy to examine the country in the winter of 1785-86. The two veterans met at Putnam's home, Rutland, Mass., Jan. 9, 1786, and planned the meeting of the veteran soldiers of Massachusetts in Boston, March 1, 1786. When the Ohio company was organized in 1787, Putnam was made the director of all their affairs. He sent Samuel H. Parsons (q.v.) to congress in 1787 to negotiate the purchase, but when he retired unsuccessful, Putnam sent Manasseh Cutler (q.v.), who secured the territory, including the provision to exclude slavery by the passage of the ordinance, July 13, 1787,—the sum to be paid, as fixed by the measures passed July 27, to be \$1,500,000, the veteran soldiers settling in the territory to surrender their claims for half pay. General Putnam then organized his band of forty-



MARIETTA-1788

eight men and made the journey to Ohio, reaching Marietta, April 7, 1788, where they made the first permanent settlement in the eastern part of the Northwest territory. The centennial of the settlement was celebrated by the states carved from the Northwest territory, April 7, 1888, when Senator Hoar of Massachusetts delivered the oration, in which he took occasion to give General Putnam his rightful place in the history of the settlement of the Northwest. General Putnam was appointed judge of the supreme court of the territory in 1789, and was commissioned brig-

adier-general, U.S.A., May 4, 1792, serving with General Wayne in the operations to quell the Indian trouble on the frontier. He was U.S. commissioner to treat with the Indians, 1792-93, which led to a treaty with eight Indian tribes at Point Vincent, Sept. 27, 1792. He resigned his commission in the army, Feb. 15, 1793, and was surveyor-general of the United States, 1793-1803; a founder of Muskingum academy, 1798; a trustee of the Ohio university, 1804-24; a delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention of 1802, where his determined opposition prevented by one vote the introduction of a clause preserving the rights of slaveholders within the state. He was an organizer of the first bible society west of the Alleghenies in 1812. He was the last living officer of the Continental army. His manuscript diary was placed in the library of Marietta college, Ohio. A tablet placed on his house at Rutland, Mass., by the Society of Sons of the Revolution, was unveiled, Sept. 17, 1898, Senator George Frisbie Hoar delivering the address, "Rufus Putnam, Founder and Father of Ohio" (1898). Senator Hoar also delivered the oration "Founding of the Northwest" at the Marietta Centennial celebration, April 7, 1888 (published 1895), and the oration published in the "Evacuation Day Memorial, City of Boston" (1901). General Rufus Putnam died in Marietta, Ohio, May 4, 1824.

PUTNAM, William LeBaron, jurist, was born in Bath, Maine, May 26, 1835; son of Dr. Israel and Sarah Emery (Frost) Putnam; grandson of Israel Putnam of Sutton, Mass., and of William Frost of Topsham, Maine, and a descendant of John Putnam of Salem, Mass., of Dr. Francis LeBaron of Plymouth, Mass., of Anthony Emery of Newbury, Mass., and afterward of Kittery, Maine, and of George Soule of Plymouth, Mass. He was graduated from Bowdoin, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858; was admitted to the bar in December, 1857, settled in practice at Portland as the copartner of George Evans (q.v.), and continued to practise in Portland until he was appointed U.S. circuit judge, building up an extensive professional business. He was mayor of Portland, 1869-70. He twice declined appointment as justice of the supreme judicial court of Maine. In September, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland, with Thomas F. Bayard and James B. Angell, plenipotentiary to negotiate with Great Britain in the settlement of the rights of American fishermen in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland. He was also the representative selected by the President to sit on the Bering Sea Claims commission under the treaty with Great Britain of Feb. 8, 1896, and served, 1896-98. As Democratic candidate for governor of Maine in 1888 he received the largest vote ever given in that state to a gubernatorial candi-

date strictly of that party. Although a Democrat, he was appointed by President Harrison judge of the U.S. circuit court for the first circuit, his commission issuing, March 17, 1892. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1884, and from Brown university in 1893.

PYLE, Howard, artist, was born in Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1853; son of William and Margaret Churchman (Painter) Pyle; grandson of Isaac Pyle and of William and Phoebe (Churchman) Painter. His progenitors upon both sides were members of the Society of Friends, who early settled in the province of Pennsylvania under the proprietary government of William Penn. Robert Pyle, his ancestor in direct descent, came from Horton in the parish of Bishop Canning, Wiltshire, where he married Ann, daughter of William Globy of Hilperton. This colonist emigrated in 1683-84 to America, where he held considerable grants of land in eastern Pennsylvania, and where he was for several years a member of the Provincial assembly, besides being more or less identified with public affairs of the early days of the province. Howard Pyle studied art under Franz Van der Wielen (a gold medalist of the School of Antwerp), in Philadelphia, Pa., 1869-72, and subsequently (1876-77) was associated to some extent with the Art Students' league of New York city. His early illustrations, short stories and poems appeared in the leading New York periodicals in 1876-79. He was married in 1881, to Anne, daughter of J. Morton and Ann (Supplee) Poole of Wilmington, Del. He devoted his art work almost entirely to the production of illustrations which appeared in periodicals and books. He is the author of the following works, which he himself illustrated: *The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood of Nottinghamshire* (1883); *Within the Capes* (1885, unillustrated); *Pepper and Salt, or Seasoning for Young Folk* (1887); *The Rose of Paradise* (1887); *The Wonder Clock, or Four and Twenty Marvellous Tales* (1888); *Otto of the Silver Hand* (1888); *A Modern Aladdin* (1891); *Men of Iron, a Romance of Chivalry* (1892); *Jack Ballister's Fortune* (1894); *Twilight Land* (1895); *The Garden Behind the Moon* (1895).

PYNCHON, John, colonist, was born in Springfield, Essex county, England, in 1621; son of Col. William (q.v.) and Anna (Andrew) Pynchon. He was married, Oct. 30, 1644, to Amy, daughter of Gov. George Wyllys of Hartford, Conn., and when his father returned to England in 1652, succeeded him as governor of the settlement at Springfield, Mass., acquired by him by purchase, which included the greater part of the Connecticut river valley. He built the first brick house in the Connecticut valley in 1660, which served

as a fort against Indian invasion, laid out the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, Northfield and Westfield; served as colonel of the 1st regiment of Hampshire County militia in King Philip's war, 1675-76, and his influence enabled him to make favorable treaties with the Indians, including one with the Mohawks in 1680. He was a deputy to the general court of Massachusetts, 1659-65; a commissioner to receive the surrender of New York by the Dutch in 1664; an assistant under the first Massachusetts Royal charter, 1665-86, and councillor under the respective governors, 1668-1703. He visited England several times in the interest of his father's estate, and left a large landed property. He died in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 7, 1703.

PYNCHON, Thomas Ruggles, educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 19, 1823; son of William Henry Ruggles and Mary (Murdoch) Pynchon; grandson of Thomas Ruggles and Rebecca Pynchon and of James and Mary Mur-



Dr. Thomas R. Pynchon

doch, and a descendant of Col. William and Anna (Andrew) Pynchon, immigrants to Massachusetts from England in 1630. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin school; graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was a tutor in classics there, 1843-47. He studied theology; was admitted to the diaconate, June 14, 1848, and to the priesthood, July 25, 1849; was rector of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, and Trinity, Lenox, Mass., 1849-54; Scovill professor of chemistry and natural sciences at Trinity college, 1854-77; studied in Paris, and made a geological tour through southern France, Italy and Sicily with special reference to volcanic action, including the ascent of Mount Etna by night, 1855-56; was librarian of Trinity college, 1857-82; chaplain, 1860-64 and 1866-67; president, 1874-83; in 1877 became professor, and in 1888 Brownell professor of moral philosophy. During his presidency he superintended the transfer of the college to its new site and the erection of the new buildings. He became an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; founder and vice-president of the American Metrological society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Geological Society of France. He received the de-

gree D.D. from St. Stephen's in 1865 and LL.D. from Columbia in 1877. He is the author of: *A Treatise on Chemical Physics* (1869), and *An Examination and Defense of Bishop Butler's Analogy, and his Argument Extended* (1889).

PYNCHON, William, colonist, was born in Springfield, Essex county, England, in 1590; son of John and ——— (Orchard) Pynchon. He immigrated to America with his wife Anna, daughter of William Andrew of Twiwell, Northamptonshire, England, in 1630, being of the party with Governor Winthrop. He held valuable patents from Charles I. of lands in Massachusetts, being made one of the eighteen assistants in March, 1629. He aided in organizing the first church in Roxbury, entered into the fur trade with the Indians and became treasurer of the colony. His wife having died, he was married, secondly, to Frances Sanford of Roxbury, Mass., and in 1636 removed with his family and a small party to Agawam in the valley of the Connecticut river, which place was renamed Springfield in 1640, the name of his father's residence in England. He was chief magistrate of the colony, 1636-52. He was deposed from his offices in the colony by the legislature for alleged heretical sentiments expressed in his book published in England in 1650, and the edition was burned by the sheriff in the presence of the faithful in Boston, only three copies of the book being saved from destruction. He refused to appear before the legislature and the case was dropped. He returned to England in September, 1652, in company with his son-in-law, Henry Smith, and the Rev. John Moxon, and devoted himself to theological writing. His works include: a revised edition of *The Meritorious Price of Man's Redemption, or Christ's Satisfaction Discussed and Explained*, with a rejoinder to Rev. John Norton's Answer (1655); *The Jewish Synagogue* (1652); *How the First Sabbath was Ordained* (1654); and *The Covenant of Nature* (1662). He died in Wraisbury, England, Oct. 29, 1662.

PYNE, Moses Taylor, educationist, was born in New York city, Dec. 21, 1855; son of Percy Rivington and Albertina (Shelton) Pyne. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1880, and from the College of the City of New York, LL.B., 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was married, June 2, 1880, to Margaretta Stockton and made his home at "Drunthwacket," Princeton, N.J. He was an officer and director in various banks, manufacturing and railroads, and was largely interested in educational advancement, serving as a trustee of Princeton university from 1885, as a trustee and chairman of the finance committee of Lawrenceville School and as a trustee of St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H.

Q.

QUACKENBOS, George Payn, educator, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1826; son of Dr. George Clinton and Catharine (Payn) Quackenbos; grandson of John (a contractor for supplies for the American army during the Revolutionary war) and Catherine (DeWitt) Quackenbos and of Isaac Bunnell and Polly Payn of Fort Miller, New York, and a descendant of Pieter Van Quakkenbosch, who came to New Amsterdam from Oestgeest, Holland, about 1670. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; was married in 1846 to Louise, daughter of Alexander and Mary Duncan of Forres, Scotland; studied law, and became principal of the Henry Street Grammar school, 1847, and of the Collegiate school, N.Y., 1855. He was editor of the *Literary American* in New York city, 1848-50. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1863. He edited Spiers's French Dictionary in 1850, and was the author of many school books, including: *First Lessons in Composition* (1851); *Advanced Course in Rhetoric and Composition* (1854); *School History of the United States* (1857); *Natural Philosophy* (1859); *A Series of English Grammars* (1862-64); *A Series of Arithmetics* (1863-74); *Language Lessons* (1876); *American History* (1877), and *Appleton's Elementary and Higher Geographies* (1880-81). He died in New London, N.H., July 24, 1881.

QUACKENBOS, John Duncan, educator, scientist and physician, was born in New York city, April 22, 1848; son of George Payn and Louise (Duncan) Quackenbos. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, M.D., 1871. He was married, June 28, 1871, to Laura A. Pinckney, daughter of Theodore W. and Caroline M. Pinckney of New York; was tutor in rhetoric and history at Columbia, 1870-84; adjunct professor of the English language and literature, 1884-91; professor of rhetoric, 1891-94; resigned, and was elected professor emeritus of rhetoric in 1894. He afterward devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and became widely known in America and abroad for his original and successful applications of suggestive therapeutics in mental and moral disease. He was elected a member of the Geographical society in 1883; of the New York Historical society in 1883; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1884; member of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1890; fellow of the New Hampshire Medical society, 1896; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1899; member of the American Medical association, 1900, and of the London Society

for Psychical Research, 1901. He became known as a sportsman and naturalist; brought to public notice the presence of a new charr in New England waters, the Alpine trout of Lake Sunapee, N.H., and was the first private importer of the Loch Leven trout, 1887; became vice-president of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and a member of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks. He is the author of some twenty standard works: *Appleton's School History of the World* (1876); *History of Ancient Literature* (1878); *A History of the English Language* (1884); *Appleton's Physical Geography* (1887); *Appleton's Physics* (1891); *Practical Rhetoric* (1896); *Enemies and Evidences of Christianity* (1899); *Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture* (1900); *The Mutual Relationship in Hypnotism* (1901); *Hypno-Suggestion in Trained Nursing* (1902); *Suggestion and the Christian Minister* (1902), and numerous medical and scientific monographs.

QUACKENBUSH, John Adam, representative, was born in Schaghticoke, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1838; son of Harmon and Elizabeth (Baucus) Quackenbush; and grandson of Jacob and Ann (Groesbeck) Quackenbush and of John and Maria (Wetsel) Baucus. He attended the district schools and the academy at Stillwater, N.Y., and engaged in business as a farmer and lumber merchant. He was married, Sept. 29, 1852, to Harriet, daughter of Josiah G. and Elizabeth (Kinney) Town of Schaghticoke, N.Y. He was supervisor from Schaghticoke, 1859-62; chairman of the board of supervisors of Rensselaer county in 1862; a member of the state assembly in 1863, sheriff of Rensselaer county in 1873-76; a member of the Republican state central committee, 1887-94; a Republican representative from the eighteenth district in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889-93, and in 1892 was defeated by Charles D. Haines, Democrat.

QUACKENBUSH, Stephen Platt, naval officer, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1823. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 15, 1840; was promoted passed midshipman, July 11, 1846; master, March 1, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855, serving during the Mexican war in the operations against Vera Cruz; lieutenant-commander, July, 16, 1862; served on the blockading squadron, 1861-62; in the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City and New Berne, N.C., and engaged the Confederate batteries and a regiment of flying infantry at Winton, N.C., destroying that town. He was engaged on the James river in the actions of Sewell's Point landing, Wilcox landing, and Malvern Hill, where he commanded the *Pegot* and lost his right leg by

a cannon shot. He covered the retreat of the army at Harrison's landing, and in 1863, while in command of the *Unadilla*, captured the *Princess Royal* laden with materials for constructing a new Confederate ironclad at Richmond. He was given command of the *Patapsco*, and while dragging for explosives in Charleston Harbor, his ship was destroyed by a torpedo. He was transferred to the steamer *Mingo*, stationed off Georgetown, S.C., and prevented the erection of a Confederate fort at that place. He was promoted commander in 1866, captain in 1871, commodore in 1880, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral in 1885. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1890.

QUARLES, Joseph Very, senator, was born in Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 16, 1843; son of Joseph Very and Caroline (Bullen) Quarles; and grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Very) Quarles and of John and Lucinda (Drake) Bullen. He attended the University of Michigan, leaving in 1864 to enter the U.S. army as a private in the 39th Wisconsin volunteers. He was mustered out of service with the rank of 1st lieutenant; was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1866 and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He was married, Sept. 25, 1868, to Carrie A. Saunders, daughter of William S. and Sarah (Davis) Saunders of Chicago, Ill. He was district attorney of Kenosha county, 1870-76; was mayor of Kenosha, 1876-79; a representative in the state assembly 1879, and state senator, 1880-82. He removed to Racine in 1882 and in 1888 to Milwaukee, where he established the law firm of Quarles, Spence and Quarles. He was elected U.S. senator in 1899, to succeed Senator John L. Mitchell, Democrat, for the term expiring March 3, 1905.

QUARLES, Ralph Petty, jurist, was born in Benton, Ky., June 10, 1855; son of James M. and Nancy Jane (Petty) Quarles, and grandson of Samuel and Parthena (Hynds) Quarles and of Ralph and Lucy (Embry) Petty. He was graduated from the Paducah, Ky., high school in 1876; was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practised in Kentucky, 1877-88. He removed to Blackfoot, Idaho, in 1888, and thence in 1889 to Salmon City, Idaho, where he continued to practise law. He was elected a justice of the state supreme court in 1896, and became chief justice, Jan. 7, 1901.

QUARTER, William, R. C. bishop, was born at Kellurine, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1806; son of Michael and Anne (Bennet) Quarter. He attended private academies at Tullamore, Ireland, and came to America, April 10, 1832. He entered the seminary of Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., Sept. 8, 1832, and was professor of Latin, Greek and mathematics there, 1833-29. He was ordained priest, Sept. 19, 1839, and in 1833 was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church,

New York city. He was made bishop of the new diocese of Chicago, established Nov. 28, 1843, and was consecrated, March 10, 1844, by Bishop Hughes, assisted by Bishops Fenwick of Boston, and Whelan of Richmond. He assumed charge of the new diocese, May 5, 1844, and during his administration the Cathedral of the Holy Name was completed, and consecrated, Oct. 5, 1845, and a diocesan seminary was opened, July 4, 1846. He established numerous schools and built St. Francis Xavier's Convent of Our Lady of Mercy and Academy for the Sisters of Mercy. He died at Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1848.



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

QUARTLEY, Arthur, artist, was born in Paris, France, May 24, 1839; son of Frederick William Quartley, a wood engraver. He removed to London with his parents in 1841; attended school at Westminster, and came to the United States in 1852 with his father, who engaged as wood engraver and landscape painter up to the time of his death in New York city, April 5, 1874. Arthur Quartley was a sign painter in New York city, 1852-62; removed to Baltimore in 1862, where he studied painting in his leisure hours, and in 1873 opened a studio in Baltimore. He returned to New York in 1875, and soon attracted notice as a marine painter. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1879, and an academician in 1886. His principal paintings include: *Morning Effect, North River* (1877); *From a North River Pier Head* (1878); *Trinity from the River* (1880); *Queen's Birthday* (1883); *Dignity and Impudence* (1884). He died in New York city, May 19, 1886.

QUAY, Matthew Stanley, senator, was born in Dillsburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1833; son of the Rev. Anderson Beaton and Catherine (McCain) Quay; grandson of Joseph, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Asenath (Anderson) Quay; great-grandson of Capt. Patrick Anderson, a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and great²-grandson of James Anderson, a native of the Isle of Skye, who lived in a village of the Delaware Indians in Chester county, Pa., in 1712. His first paternal ancestor in America emigrated from the Isle of Man to Canada about 1650, and

from Canada to Pennsylvania about 1686. He attended Beaver and Indiana academies; was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1850; studied law with Judge James P. Sterrett in 1850, but soon removed to Texas, where he taught school in Colorado county, 1850-53. He returned to his law studies at Pennsylvania under Col. R. P. Roberts in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He established himself in practice in Beaver, Pa.; was prothonotary of Beaver county, 1856-61; enlisted as a private in the 10th Pennsylvania reserves in 1861, and became lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state. He was private secretary to Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and was commissioned colonel of the 134th Pennsylvania regiment in August, 1862, serving until Dec. 7, 1862, when he was mustered out on account of ill health. He took part in the assault on Marye's Heights as a volunteer, Dec. 13, 1862, receiving the Congressional medal of honor for gallantry on the field; was military state agent at Washington, D.C., 1862-63, and was major and chief of transportation and telegraphs, and military secretary to Governor Curtin, 1863-65. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1865-68; secretary of the Republican state executive committee in 1869; edited the *Beaver Radical*, 1869; was recorder of Philadelphia, 1878; secretary of the commonwealth, 1872-78 and 1879-82; delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900; chairman of the Republican national committee which conducted the campaign for the election of Harrison, 1888, of the state committee, 1878-79, 1895 and 1902; state treasurer, 1885-87, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed John I. Mitchell, and was re-elected in 1893. He was defeated for re-election to the U.S. senate in 1899, by a deadlock existing throughout the session of the legislature, and after adjournment was appointed senator *ad interim* by Governor Stone, but the appointment was not recognized by the senate. Upon the next meeting of the state legislature in 1900 he was elected U.S. senator for the term ending March 3, 1905. He was married, Oct. 10, 1855, to Agnes, daughter of John Barclay of Beaver, Pa., and of his sons, Andrew Gregg Curtin was a graduate of the U.S. Military academy and promoted a lieutenant in the 5th U.S. cavalry and major and quarter-master, U.S.A., and Richard Roberts engaged in business in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was indicted, Nov. 21, 1898, for conspiring to misuse funds of the state and of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, and on each of the six indictments named he was acquitted without offering any evidence for the defence, April 21, 1899.

QUAYLE, William Alfred, educator, was born in Parkville, Mo., June 25, 1860; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Quayle, natives of the Isle of Man. He received his early education in Kansas and was graduated from Baker university, A.B., 1885, A.M., 1888. He was married in 1886 to Allie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Werter R. and Minerva (Russell) Davis. He was tutor at Baker university, 1883-85; adjunct professor of ancient languages, 1886-88; professor of the Greek language, 1888-91, and president of the institution, 1890-94. He resigned in 1894 to become pastor of Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Kansas City, Mo.; became pastor of Meridian Street church, Indianapolis, Ind., in 1897, and of Grand Avenue church, Kansas City, Mo., in 1900. He was a member of the general conference, delegate to the ecumenical conference in London, Eng., in 1901, and fraternal delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist church in England and Ireland in 1902. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by DePauw university in 1891; that of Ph.D. by Allegheny college in 1892, and that of Litt.D. by Baker university in 1900. He is the author of: *The Poet's Poet, and Other Essays* (1897); *A Study in Current Social Theories* (1898); *A Hero and Some Other Folk* (1900); *The Blessed Life* (1901); *In God's Out-of-Doors* (1902).

QUEEN, Walter W., naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1834. He was warranted midshipman, U.S. navy, Oct. 7, 1841, and was attached to the *Macedonian* and *Marion* of the West India squadron, 1842-43; the *Perry* of the East India squadron, 1843-45, and the *Cumberland* and *Ohio* during the Mexican war, 1846-47, taking part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May, 1846, and in the attacks on Alvarado, Tampico, Tuxpan and Vera Cruz. He was promoted past midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847, and was dismissed from the service for engaging in a duel in 1848. He was reinstated in 1853; promoted master in 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855. He was detailed on special duty on the steam sloop *Powhatan* at the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Fla.

He commanded the second division of the mortar flotilla under Admiral Porter during the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and during the attack on Vicksburg he accompanied Flag-officer Farragut on the pas-



U.S.S. POWHATAN.

sage of the batteries. He was appointed lieutenant-commander in 1862; was on ordnance duty at Washington, 1862-63; was in charge of the double ender *Wyalusing* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863-64, and on May 5, 1864, in company with the *Sassacus*, *Mattabesitt* and *Miami*, steamed up Albemarle Sound to give battle to the Confederate ram *Albemarle* and the transports *Bombshell* and *Cotton Plant*. After a severe engagement the Federal vessels were all badly crippled, but the *Albemarle* was obliged to steam into the Roanoke river, the engagement thus defeating her plans to aid the Confederate forces in an attack on New Berne. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; detailed on special duty at Hartford, Conn., and at Washington, D.C., 1866-67, as a member of the examining board. He commanded the *Tuscarora* of the South Pacific and North Atlantic squadrons, 1867-70; commanded the receiving ship and rendezvous at Philadelphia, 1870-72, and was stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1873-74. He was commissioned captain, June 4, 1874; commanded the *Saranac* in the North Pacific squadron, 1874-75, and the receiving ships *Worcester* and *Franklin* at Norfolk, Va., 1876-77. He was captain in the Brooklyn navy yard, 1878-79; commanded the flag-ship *Trenton* of the European station in 1880, and was detailed on special duty in the bureau of yards and docks, Washington, D.C., 1883-83. He was commissioned commodore, Feb. 9, 1884; was a member of the retiring board in 1885; was commandant at the Washington navy yard, 1885-86; was commissioned rear-admiral, Aug. 27, 1886, and was retired, Oct. 6, 1886. He died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, 1893.

QUIGLEY, James Edward, R. C. bishop, was born in Oshawa, Canada, Oct. 15, 1854; son of James and Mary (Lacey) Quigley. He removed with his parents to Lima, N.Y., in 1856, and was graduated from St. Joseph's college, Buffalo, N.Y., in 1872. He attended the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara, N.Y.; the University of Innsbruck, Austrian Tyrol; was graduated from the College of the Propaganda, Rome, with the degree D.D., May 28, 1879, and ordained priest by Cardinal Monaco della Valletta, April 13, 1879. He was pastor of St. Vincent's church, Attica, N.Y., 1879-84; of St. Joseph's cathedral, 1884-96; of St. Bridget's church, Buffalo, 1897, and was consecrated bishop at Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1897, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishops McQuaid and McDonnell. In 1903 his diocese contained a Catholic population of 210,000 souls. He was appointed archbishop of Chicago, Dec. 20, 1902, to succeed Archbishop P. A. Feehan, who died July 12, 1902, and he immediately assumed jurisdiction over the archdiocese.

QUIMBY, Isaac Ferdinand, soldier and educator, was born in Morris county, near Morristown, N.J., Jan. 29, 1821. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1843, and assigned to the 2d artillery. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1845, and assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1845-47. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 20, 1845; 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; served throughout the war with Mexico, 1847-48; was quartermaster, 3d artillery, 1848-50; adjutant, 1850-51, and acting assistant adjutant-general, 1st military department, 1850-52. He resigned his commission, March 16, 1852, to accept the professorship of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy at the University of Rochester, N.Y., which chair he held until 1861. He was colonel of the 13th regiment, New York state militia, and in 1861 enlisted for 30 days' service, leading his regiment through Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., immediately after the attack on the 6th Massachusetts regiment in the streets of Baltimore. His regiment re-enlisted as the 13th New York volunteers, May 14, 1861; and he commanded it in the Manassas campaign, forming part of Sherman's brigade, in the action of Blackburn Ford, July 18, 1861, and in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He resigned, Aug. 4, 1861, and returned to his professorship at the University of Rochester, but on March 17, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, and was placed in command of the District of the Mississippi. He took part in the northern Mississippi campaign of 1862-63, where he was detailed to guard the western extremity of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He commanded the seventh division, Army of the Tennessee, sent to turn the right flank of the Confederate army at Vicksburg by the Yazoo Pass. He arrived at Fort Pemberton, March 23, 1863, and planned an attack, but orders from General Grant caused his abandonment of the attack and he returned to the Mississippi river, April 14, 1863. He was ordered home on sick leave, but hearing of Grant's proposed attack on Vicksburg, he returned to the command of his division, and engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, and in the assaults upon Vicksburg, May 19-22, 1863. He was on sick leave of absence, June-August, 1863, and commanded the draft rendezvous at Elmira, N.Y., August-December, 1863. Ill health caused his resignation, Dec. 31, 1863, but he continued to serve as provost marshal of the 28th congressional district, Jan. 21 to Oct. 15, 1865. He resumed his chair at the University of Rochester, N.Y., in 1863. He was city surveyor of Rochester, 1866-90; a trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N.Y.,

and vice-president of that institution, 1879-86. He was married to Elizabeth G., daughter of Gen. John L. Gardner, U.S.A. He revised the works of the Robinson course of mathematics, and wrote the treatise on the calculus. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1891.

QUINBY, Watson Fell, author, was born in Brandywine Springs, Del., Dec. 15, 1825; son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Starr (Phillips) Quinby; grandson of Moses and Jane (Fell) Quinby, and of William D. and Phebe (Starr) Phillips, and a descendant of John Quinby of Westchester county, N.Y., member of the first New York assembly. He matriculated at Haverford college for the junior class of 1842 and left in 1843 without graduating, to enter Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1847. He crossed the plains in 1849 with a party of California pioneers and lived for some years in mining camps in the mountains. He was married, Feb. 23, 1855, to Annie, daughter of James and Mary (Foote) Giffen of New Castle Co., Del., and afterward practiced medicine in Wilmington, Del. He is the author of: *Mongrelism* (1876); *The Coming Kingdom* (1878); *Solomon's Seal* (1880); *A Solution of the Circle* (1885); *Weights and Measures* (1885); *Silver* (1885); *Greek Names in America* (1888); *The Yard or the Metre, Which Will Ye Choose?* (1891).

QUINBY, William Emory, diplomatist and journalist, was born at Brewer, Maine, Dec. 14, 1835; son of Daniel Franklin and Arazina (Reed) Quinby; grandson of Benjamin Franklin and Phoebe (Larrabee) Quinby, and of Samuel Webb and Sarah (Kidder) Reed, and a descendant of William Quinby, who settled in Connecticut in 1630. He removed with his father to Detroit, Mich., in 1850; attended the literary department of Gregory's Commercial college, Detroit; was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was married, in April, 1860, to Adeline Frazier. As a boy he assisted his father in publishing the *Literary Miscellany*, and in 1861 obtained employment with the Detroit *Free Press*, becoming managing-editor in 1863, and general manager, editor-in-chief, and principal owner in 1872. He was U.S. minister to The Netherlands, 1893-97. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Michigan in 1896.

QUINCY, Josiah, patriot, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1744; son of Josiah and Hannah (Sturgis) Quincy; grandson of Edmund and Dorothy (Flynt) Quincy; great-grandson of Edmund and Elizabeth (Gookin) Eliot Quincy, and great²-grandson of Edmund and Judith (Pares) Quincy, the immigrants. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766, when he de-

livered his master's oration "Patriotism," his first oration in English, in which he demonstrated unusual power as an orator. He studied law under Oxenbridge Thacher in Boston, and practised in Boston, 1766-73. His political views rendering him obnoxious to the supreme court

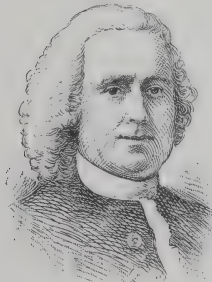
of the province, his name was omitted in the distribution of the honors of the gown. He was married in October, 1779, to Abigail, daughter of William Phillips. On March 5, 1770, the difficulties between citizens of Boston and the British soldiers, known as the Boston massacre, occurred, and the citizens were clamorous for vengeance against Cap-

tain Preston and the accused soldiers. Although sympathizing with the citizens, Mr. Quincy was selected by Captain Preston to defend his cause and that of the soldiers in the courts, against the earnest remonstrance of his father. This difficult task he shared with John Adams, who joined him as elder counsel. The trial began, Oct. 24, 1770, and concluded with the acquittal of Captain Preston, Oct. 30, 1770. Two of his men, however, were found guilty of manslaughter and branded in the hand. The popular resentment against Quincy and Adams was intense and publicly manifested whenever they appeared in the streets of Boston. In 1773 illness necessitated a change of climate, and he took passage by sea to Charleston, S.C., Feb. 8, 1773. On his return he journeyed through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, being much benefited in health. In November, 1773, the British tea ships arrived in Boston Harbor, and the committee of correspondence held a meeting at the Old South Meeting house, Dec. 16, 1773, where Quincy and Samuel Adams spoke against the obnoxious measures of the British government. While the speaking proceeded, forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, marched past the Meeting house to take possession of the tea ships and cast three hundred and forty chests of tea into the bay. As they were passing, Mr. Quincy paused a moment and then said: "I see the clouds which now rise thick and fast upon our horizon, the thunders roll, the lightnings play, and to that God who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm, I commit my country." On Sept. 28, 1774, he embarked on board the *Boston Packet* on a confi-



dential mission to London in behalf of the patriot colonies. He arrived at London, Nov. 16, 1774, and had conferences with Dr. Franklin, Jonathan Williams, Jr., Lord North and Lord Dartmouth. In his appeal for justice he was sustained by Lords Chatham and Selden, and his influence in the British councils was apparent. His health again failed, and in obedience to the wishes of his political friends, but contrary to the advice of his physician, he set sail for America, March 16, 1775. After being five weeks at sea, and when the ship was three days from land, he dictated a farewell letter to his family and nearest friends. He is the author of the articles signed "Hyperion" (1767), and "Tertius and Nubibus," "Edward Sexby," and "Marchmont Nedham" in *Edes and Gill's Gazette* (1774-75); *Draught of Instructions to the Boston Representatives in May, 1772*, and *Report of a Committee Chosen by the Inhabitants of Petersham, 4th January, 1773* (1773); *Observations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boston Port Bill, with Thoughts on Civil Society and Standing Armies* (1774). He died on shipboard within sight of Boston, April 26, 1775.

QUINCY, Josiah, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1772; son of Josiah and Abigail (Phillips) Quincy. He attended Phillips Andover academy, 1788-87, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1790, A.M., 1793. He studied



Josiah Quincy

law under Col. William Tudor of Boston; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practised in Boston. He was married, June 6, 1797, to Eliza Susan, daughter of John and Maria Sophia (Kemper) Morton. In 1798, when the misunderstanding between France and the United States had reached a point where armed resistance seemed the only alternative left to the American people, Quincy delivered the 4th of July oration in the Old South church, which gave him the Federalist nomination for representative in the 7th congress in 1800. He was defeated by Dr. William Eustis, the anti-Federal candidate, after an exciting contest. He was a state senator, 1804-05; a representative in the 9th-13th congresses, 1805-15, and while in congress spoke and voted against the embargo act, the war with Great Britain and the admission of Louisiana as a state. A committee of the house proposed a law prohibiting the slave trade after Dec. 31, 1807,

and providing, among other penalties, that all Negroes imported after that date, should be forfeited by traders violating this law. The anti-slavery members of congress saw the danger of committing the government to the policy of the slave holders who maintained their right to hold and sell men as property, and it was therefore moved that the words "entitled to his or her freedom" be substituted for "forfeited." Mr. Quincy at first opposed the changing of the bill, holding that only by forfeiture could the government get control of the Negroes and so dispose of them in a manner for their own interest, but when it came to the passage of the bill, he supported the recommittal on the grounds that he could not consent to an action which should allow the sale of Negroes by the government. On Jan. 14, 1811, he delivered his famous speech on the admission of Louisiana, in which he stated that if the bill were passed, the bonds of the Union would be dissolved, and that the states that originally composed it would be free from their moral obligation and would not be bound to maintain a Union with the proposed new states. He held that this new territory could be absorbed by a vote of the people, but not by that of a passing congress. He believed that the purchase of Louisiana—in view of the designs of Napoleon and the advantage of a free opening of the Mississippi—would be accepted by the United States as an addition to its possessions. But he clearly foresaw the disasters that threatened the nation by the precedent established by this unconstitutional act, which gave congress the authority to multiply slave states without the consent of the people, and made slavery national and freedom sectional; prophesying that it would finally deluge the country with fratricidal blood. He opposed the declaration of war with England in 1812, but upon the issuing of the proclamation he supported the government. During his last session in congress he delivered speeches against the enlistment of minors and against the proposed invasion of Canada. He declined re-election in 1814; was a member of the state house of representatives, 1815-23; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1820, and speaker of the house in 1821. In December, 1822, he was elected mayor of the city of Boston to succeed John Phillips, May 1, 1823; and in this office, 1823-28, introduced reforms that completely reconstructed the city department. He established the first house of correction in Boston; a house of reformation for juvenile offenders, and reorganized the police force and the fire department. During his administration the Faneuil Hall Market was erected and the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument was laid by General Lafayette, with Daniel Webster as orator, June

17, 1825. In 1828 he was defeated for re-election by Harrison Grey Otis. On Jan. 29, 1829, he was elected president of Harvard college to succeed John Thornton Kirkland (q.v.), and at once applied himself with his accustomed industry to administering the affairs of the college, in which he introduced several improved methods, advancing the discipline of the college by refusing to protect the students from the authority of the courts of the commonwealth.



He delivered the address at the second centennial celebration, Sept. 17, 1830. During his presidency the Dane professorship of law was founded in 1829, Gore Hall was built, and the astronomical observatory was founded and equipped. He resigned the presidency, Aug. 27, 1845, and on retiring to private life in 1845, devoted himself to his farm and to literary pursuits. He took no active part in politics in 1860, but favored the election of Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a great admirer. In December, 1861, he sustained a severe injury to his hip from which he never fully recovered. He was a member and vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical society, and the American Philosophical society. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Yale in 1792; that of A.M. by the College of New Jersey in 1796, and that of LL.D. by Harvard in 1824, of which he was an overseer, 1810-29. He is the author of: *History of Harvard University* (2 vols., 1840); *History of the Boston Athenæum* (1851); *Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston from Sept. 17, 1630, to Sept. 17, 1830* (1852); *Memoir of J. Q. Adams* (1858); and *Speeches Delivered in Congress*, edited by his son, Edmund (1874), who also wrote his biography (1867). His death called forth tributes from the press and the two boards of the city government, the overseers and faculty of Harvard, and the various learned societies of which he was a member. His statue, modeled by Thomas Ball, was erected in front of the City Hall, Boston, and another, by William Story, was placed in Saunders theatre, Cambridge. He died in Quincy, Mass., July 1, 1864.

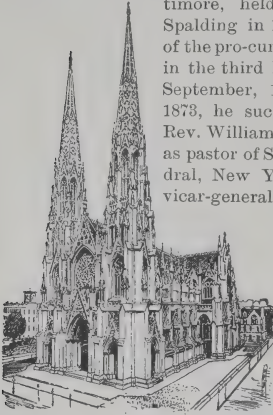
QUINCY, Josiah, politician, was born in Quincy, Mass., Oct. 15, 1859; son of Josiah Phillips and Helen Fanny (Huntington) Quincy; grandson of Josiah and Mary Jane (Miller) Quincy and of Charles Phelps and Helen (Mills) Huntington. He prepared for college at the Adams academy, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., in 1880. He taught at the Adams academy; studied at the Harvard Law school; was admitted to the bar in 1883, but never engaged in the active practice of the law. He

became connected with the Independent movement against Mr. Blaine's candidacy for the presidency in 1884, and soon after became an active member of the Democratic party. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1887-88 and 1890-91, and was the Democratic candidate for the 51st congress in 1888, but was defeated. He was secretary of the Democratic state committee in 1890, chairman of its executive committee in 1891, and chairman of the full committee in 1892. He was elected the Massachusetts member of the national Democratic committee in 1892. He was appointed first assistant secretary of state by President Cleveland in 1893, but resigned the office after serving for six months and returned to Boston. He was elected mayor of Boston in 1895, and was re-elected in 1897, serving four years. While mayor he was especially identified with the extension of public baths and play-grounds, and with the specializing of the administration of the city charities under unpaid boards. He was married, Feb. 17, 1900, to Mrs. Ellen Tyler, widow of William R. Tyler, and daughter of Dr. Franz Hugo Krebs of Boston, Mass.

QUINLAN, John, R. C. bishop, was born in Cloyne, county Cork, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1826. He came to the United States in 1844, and entered the theological department of Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmitsburg, Md. He was ordained priest, Aug. 30, 1852, and was placed in charge of St. Mary's parish, Piqua, Ohio. In 1855 he was appointed assistant pastor of St. Patrick's church, Cincinnati, Ohio, also serving as president and professor of philosophy and theology at Mount St. Mary's college. In 1859 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Mobile, and was consecrated at New Orleans, La., Dec. 4, 1859, by Archbishop Blanc, assisted by Bishop Elder of Natchez and Bishop Coadjutor Wood of Philadelphia. In 1860 he went to Europe for the purpose of obtaining aid from the clergy, and of paying a visit to the pope. He built St. Patrick's and St. Mary's churches in Mobile, and many churches, schools, convents and mission stations in different places. He was present at the Vatican council in 1869, and while visiting Rome in 1882, contracted the fever of which he died at New Orleans, La., March 9, 1883.

QUINN, William, clergyman, was born in Ballybofey, county Donegal, Ireland, May 21, 1820. He came to the United States in 1841; was graduated from St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1845, and was ordained priest, Dec. 17, 1845. He served as assistant to the Rev. Michael McCarron, 1845-49, and as pastor of St. Peter's church, Barclay street, New York city, 1849-73, where he succeeded in paying off a debt of \$100,000, which was due to the poor of the parish

who had entrusted their savings to the church, and in reducing the mortgage debt to \$7000. He was a member of the first provincial council held by Archbishop Hughes in 1854; was delegate apostolic to the second plenary council of Baltimore, held by Archbishop Spalding in 1866, and was one of the pro-curators of the clergy in the third New York synod, September, 1868. On May 1, 1873, he succeeded the Very Rev. William Storrs, deceased, as pastor of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, and as vicar-general of the diocese.



During the absence of Cardinal McCloskey in 1875 and 1878, he administered the affairs of the archdiocese. He retained his office under Archbishop Corrigan, and was in charge of the financial matters connected with the completion of the new St. Patrick's cathedral. In May, 1881, he was made private chamberlain to the pope, and in December, 1881, domestic prelate. His name was proposed as a successor to Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. His health failed in 1886, and he died at Paris, France, April 15, 1887.

QUINT, Alonzo Hall, clergyman, was born in Barnstead, N.H., March 22, 1828; son of George and Sally W. (Hall) Quint. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1853. He was licensed to preach in 1853; was ordained to the ministry, Dec. 27, 1853; was married, Jan. 30, 1854, to Rebecca P. Putnam of Salem, Mass., and was pastor of the Mather church, Roxbury, Mass., 1853-63; chaplain of the 2nd Massachusetts volunteers, 1861-64; pastor of the North church, New Bedford, Mass., 1864-75; a representative in the New Hampshire state legislature, 1881-83; pastor of the Allston Congregational church, Boston, 1886-90; instructor in homiletics at Auburn Theological seminary, N.Y., 1890-91, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1892-94. He was secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, from Dover, 1871-83; moderator of the National Council, 1892-95; secretary of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches, 1856-81; was elected general director of the American Congregational association in 1859, and was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1859-80. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1870-96, and a

visitor of Andover Theological seminary, 1892-96. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1866. He was editor and proprietor of the *Congregational Quarterly*, 1859-76, and editor of the *Congregational Yearbook* for many years. He contributed articles to the *Dover Inquirer*, and is the author of: *The Potomac and the Rapidan, or Army Notes from the Failure at Winchester to the Re-enforcement of Rosecrans* (1864); *Records of the Second Massachusetts Infantry 1861-65* (1867), and *First Parish in Dover, N.H.* (1883). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1896.

QUINTARD, Charles Todd, second bishop of Tennessee and 75th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 22, 1824; son of Isaac Quintard. He attended Trinity parish school, New York city; studied medicine under James R. Wood and Valentine Mott, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, M.D., in 1847. He established himself in practice at Athens, Ga., and in 1851 was elected professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical college, Memphis, Tenn., and with Dr. Ayres P. Merrill edited the *Memphis Medical Recorder*. Determining to enter the church, he prepared under Bishop James Hervey Otey, and was admitted to the diaconate in 1855, and advanced to the priesthood in 1856. He was assistant at Calvary, Memphis, 1857-58; rector of the Church of the Advent, Nashville, 1858-61, and in 1861 was chosen chaplain of the 1st Tennessee regiment, serving both as chaplain and surgeon. Upon the death of Bishop Otey, April 23, 1863, he returned to his duties as rector of the Church of the Advent. He was elected bishop of the diocese of Tennessee, and was consecrated at St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1865, by Bishops Hopkins, Burgess, and Atkinson, assisted by Bishops Odenheimer, Bedell, Stevens, Coxe, and Fulford of Montreal, Canada. It was through his untiring efforts, especially in England at the time of the Lambeth conference of 1867, that funds were secured to re-establish the University of the South Sewanee, Tenn. He was first president (vice-chancellor) of the University, 1867-72, and chairman of the board of trustees and of the executive committees, 1867-98. He re-organized the institution for girls founded by Bishop Otey at Columbia, Tenn., besides interesting himself in general educational advancement throughout the state. The Rev. Thomas Frank Gailor (q.v.) was elected his coadjutor, April 20, 1893. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1866 and from the University of the South in 1878 and that of LL.D. from Cambridge, England, in 1867. He died in Meridianville, Ala., Feb. 15, 1898.

QUINTON, Amelia Stone, president of the National Indian association, was born near Syracuse, N.Y., daughter of Jacob Thompson and Mary (Bennett) Stone; grand-daughter of Thomas and Mary (Webb) Stone and of Asa and Chloe (Grow) Bennett; great-granddaughter of Thomas and Rachel (Marsh) Stone and of Darius and Deborah (Palmer) Webb. She was educated at Cortland academy, taught for a year in a seminary in Madison, Ga., where she became the wife of the Rev. James Franklin Swanson, upon whose death she removed to Philadelphia where she taught for Mary L. Bonney (afterward Mrs. Rambaut, q.v.). She was prominent in the evangelistic department of the new temperance movement; addressed drawing-room and other meetings in London and other English cities in 1877, and in February, 1877, was married to Richard L. Quinton, A.M., a lecturer in London colleges, returning with him in the fall of 1878 to Philadelphia. In March, 1879, she joined Miss Bonney in work for the Indians in the United States, which eventuated in the Women's National Indian association. She was its general secretary and organizer, 1879-87, its president, 1887-1903, and editor of *The Indian's Friend* till 1902. Its first two petitions to congress asked for the faithful keeping of compacts with them; its third annual petition, circulated in 1881, asking lands in severalty, citizenship, and common school education for them, led the popular movement which resulted in the passage of the Dawes Severalty bill in 1887. She was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New Century club, and the Mayflower society.

QUITMAN, Frederick Henry, clergyman, was born on the island of Westphalia, on the Rhine river, Germany, Aug. 7, 1760. He graduated in philosophy and theology at the University of Halle, 1779, and was a private tutor of the children of the Prince of Waldeck, 1779-80. He was ordained to the Lutheran ministry, Amsterdam, Holland, 1781, and sent as a missionary to the Dutch colony, Curaçoa Islands, W.I. The insurrection of 1795 caused him to remove to New York, in order to return to Holland to enjoy a life pension awaiting him. The needs of the Lutheran church in the new republic determined him to remain, and he was pastor of congregations in Schoharie and Cobleskill, N.Y., where colonies of German Palatinates had settled, and after two years' service he became pastor of four congregations at and near Rhinebeck, N.Y., serving, 1798-1815. When his co-worker, the Rev. J. C. Hartwick (q.v.) died, July 17, 1796, leaving a large tract of land for the purposes of a Lutheran seminary, Quitman favored its location at Rhinebeck, but other influences carried it to the present

town of Hartwick. He was an original trustee of Hartwick seminary, 1816-28, and for a time a member of its faculty. In 1815 he resigned the charge of two of the congregations, and in 1825 relinquished charge of all except St. Peter's, Rhinebeck, retiring from ministerial duties in 1828. His wife, Elizabeth Hueck, born in 1768, accompanied him to the West Indies and to the United States, and died, Feb. 24, 1805, at Rhinebeck. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1814. He edited a hymn book (1817), and is the author of: *A Treatise on Magic* (1810); *Evangelical Catechism* (1814), and *Sermons on the Reformation* (1817). He died at Rhinebeck, N.Y., June 26, 1832.

QUITMAN, John Anthony, soldier, was born in Rhinebeck, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1799; son of the Rev. Frederick Henry (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Hueck) Quitman. He was graduated from Hartwick seminary in 1816, and served as assistant to Dr. E. L. Hazelius, in the literary department of the seminary, 1816-18. He was a professor at Mount Airy college, Germantown, Pa., 1818-19; studied law with Platt Brush of Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1821 engaged in practice at Natchez, Miss. He was a representative in the Mississippi legislature, 1825-28; chancellor of the state, 1828-34; state senator, 1834-36, and served as president of the senate and acting governor of the state, 1835-36. He raised a body of men to assist the Texans in defeating the attacks of the Mexicans in 1836, and upon the capture of Santa Anna, returned to Natchez. He was appointed major-general of state militia, and in 1846 was commissioned brigadier-general in the U.S. army, and joined General Taylor at Camargo. He led the assault on Fort Tenerice, and into the heart of the city; led the assault at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, and an expedition against Alvarado, when he co-operated with a naval force under Com. Matthew C. Perry; stormed the works of Chapultepec and carried Belen gate by assault, Sept. 13, 1847, and was brevetted major-general and presented with a sword by congress for gallantry at the capture of Puebla, Oct. 12, 1847. He served as military governor of the city of Mexico 1847-48, and on his return home in 1850, was elected governor of Mississippi. While serving as governor he was prosecuted for complicity with the Lopez filibustering expedition. He resigned his office, and upon his acquittal was re-nominated, but withdrew his name. At the Democratic national conventions of 1848 and 1856, he was prominently named as a candidate for the vice-presidency. He was a Democratic representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-58. J. F. H. Claiborne prepared his *Life and Correspondence* (1860). He died in Natchez, Miss., July 17, 1858.

R.

RAAB, Henry, educationist, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; son of Philip and Justine (Kaiser) Raab. He was educated in the public school and Royal gymnasium of his native city, and for a time worked in the shops of his father, who was a currier. He came to the United States in 1853, and worked as a currier in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853-54; in St. Louis, Mo., 1854-56, and in Belleville, Ill., 1856, meanwhile giving his leisure to a thorough mastery of the English language. He taught in the Belleville public schools, 1857-73; was superintendent of city schools, 1873-82 and 1887-90, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1882-86 and 1890-94. His life was devoted to the betterment of the elementary schools and the advancement of education both for teacher and pupil. He was married, Jan. 14, 1859, to Mathilde, daughter of Franz Wilhelm and Charlotte (von Pott) von Lengerke of Anklam, Germany. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1892. He is the author of contributions to school journals and of annual reports of the Belleville schools, and of the department of public instruction. He died in Belleville, Ill., March 13, 1901.

RABUN, William, governor of Georgia, was born in Halifax county, N.C., April 8, 1771; son of Matthew Rabun, with whom he removed to Wilkes county, Ga., in 1785, and settled in Hancock county, Ga., in 1786. He received a limited education; was a representative and senator in the Georgia legislature, and was president of the senate in 1817, when Gov. David B. Mitchell resigned, being *ex officio* governor of the state until the appointment of Peter Early as governor. Governor Early died in office in August, 1817, and Senator Rabun was elected governor in November, 1817, filling the office until his death. During the Seminole war in 1818 Governor Rabun called out the militia, placing the state troops under the command of General Gaines. Capt. Obed Wright of the Chatham militia was ordered to destroy the Indian villages of Hoponee and Philemi in retaliation for outrages committed on the whites of this neighborhood, and by mistake he burned the Indian village of Chehaw and killed some of the inhabitants. General Jackson demanded that Captain Wright be prosecuted for murder and imprisoned and kept in irons awaiting the pleasure of the President. In reply Governor Rabun refused to acknowledge the authority of the United States over the state troops and added, "When the liberties of the

people of Georgia shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then, will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to. You may rest assured that if the savages continue their depredations on our unprotected frontier I shall think and act for myself in that respect." Governor Rabun was a devout Baptist and the Rev. Jesse Mercer by request of the legislature, preached before that body a sermon on the occasion of his death. Rabun county, Ga., was named in his honor. He died in Powelton, Ga., Oct. 24, 1819.

RACE, John H., educator, was born in Paupack, Pa., March 10, 1863; son of the Rev. James Lee and Jane (Humble) Race; grandson of the Rev. Daniel and Eliza (Lee) Race. His father came to America from Richmond, Yorkshire, England, in 1858 and settled in Paupack, Pa. John H. Race was a student at Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa., class of 1886, and was graduated from Princeton university, A.B., 1890, A.M., 1893. He was married, June 25, 1890, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward and Elizabeth (Mannerling) Bannister of Petaluma, Cal., a graduate of Syracuse university, 1881, and a teacher of art in Wyoming seminary, 1881-93. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1890, and was professor of Greek and rhetoric at Wyoming seminary, 1890-94; pastor of the Centenary M.E. church, Binghamton, N.Y., 1894-98, and became president of Grant university, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1898. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Syracuse university in 1899, and is the author of several contributions to religious periodicals.

RADEMACHER, Joseph, R. C. bishop, was born in Westphalia, Mich., Dec. 3, 1840. He studied for the priesthood in St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, Pa., and was ordained, Aug. 2, 1863, by Bishop Luers of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was pastor of St. Francis's, Attica, Ind., 1863-69, where he also attended St. Joseph's mission at Marshfield; was pastor of St. Paul of the Cross, Columbia city, 1869-76; of St. Mary's, Fort Wayne, Ind., and chancellor of the diocese, 1877-80. He was rector of St. Mary's, Lafayette, Ind., 1880-83; was nominated to the see of Nashville, Tenn., April 21, 1883, and was consecrated in St. Mary's cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., June 24, 1883, by Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, Ill., assisted by Bishop Chatard and Bishop Borgess. He labored successfully in that diocese until transferred to the diocese of Fort Wayne, by pontifical letter dated, July 14, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Joseph Dwenger (q.v.), Jan. 29, 1893. He resigned November, 1899, and died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 12, 1900.



RADFORD, William, naval officer, was born in Fincastle, Va., March 1, 1808; son of Harriet Kennerly Radford and stepson of Gen. William Clark (q.v.). He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1825; served on the *Brandywine*, when that frigate carried the Marquis de Lafayette to France; was attached to the Mediterranean squadron, 1827-28, and to the sloop *Erie* of the West India squadron, 1830-31. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; served on the *John Adams* of the Mediterranean squadron in 1835; was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1837, and served on the *Warren* of the Pacific squadron, 1845-47. He was stationed on the western coast of Mexico, 1847-48; commanded the party that cut out a Mexican war vessel at Mazatlan in 1847, and was attached to the store ship *Lexington*, 1852-53. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855; commanded the *Dacotah* of the East India squadron, 1860-61; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commodore, April 24, 1863. He commanded the



U. S. SLOOP CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland in 1861, and was on court-martial duty at Old Point Comfort, when that ship was attacked by the ram *Merrimac*. He made every effort to reach his ship before the fighting was over, but did not arrive at Newport News until the *Cumberland* was sinking. He was executive officer at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1862-64; commanded the *New Ironsides*, and the iron-clad division of Admiral Porter's squadron at Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. His ability and services in these two attacks were recognized and praised by Admiral Porter in his report to the secretary of the navy. He commanded the navy yard at Washington, D.C., 1866-68; was promoted rear-admiral, July 25, 1868; commanded the Mediterranean squadron, 1869-70, and was retired, March 1, 1870. He was on special duty in Washington, D.C., 1871-72, and died in that city, Jan. 8, 1890.

RAFINESQUE, Constantine Samuel, botanist, was born in Galatz, a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, Oct. 22, 1783; son of a French merchant from Marseilles. His mother was born in Greece, but was of German parentage, her family name being Schmaltz. In 1784 his parents visited the ports of Asia and Africa, en route to Marseilles, where Constantine spent his boyhood, becoming devoted to the science of botany and filled with a desire to travel. He began an herbarium at

the age of eleven; the following year published "Notes on the Apennines," as seen from the back of a mule on a journey from Leghorn to Genoa, and through his own efforts acquired an extensive knowledge of classical and modern languages. Upon the outbreak of the French Revolution, with his brother Anthony, he came to Philadelphia, Pa., 1802, where he first served as a merchant's clerk, devoting his leisure to botany, and subsequently traveled on foot through Pennsylvania and Virginia, making a collection of botanical specimens. In 1805 he set sail for Sicily, where he established himself as a merchant, and where he discovered the medicinal squill, shipping 200 pounds before the Sicilians discovered that he was not using it for dye. In 1815 his son, Charles Linnaeus, died and in the same year his wife, Josephine Vaccaro, left him, taking with her their only daughter, Emily, who became a singer in Sicilian opera at the theatre in Palermo. He then returned to the United States, and on the voyage lost his entire collection of valuable specimens, books and manuscripts in the shipwreck on the coast of Long Island. He traveled throughout the western part of the country, and in 1818 became professor of natural history and modern languages in Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., receiving from there the honorary degree of A.M. After an extensive lecture tour he eventually settled in Philadelphia again, and there became so absorbed in the discovery of new genera and species, that the scientific value of his work suffered from an undue proportion of their description. He also devised the present arrangement of coupon-bonds, which he called the "divital invention;" projected many other varied schemes which never materialized, such as steam-ploughs, aquatic railroads, artificial leather; and founded and edited: *The Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge*, 1832-33; "Annals," and other serials. He was awarded a gold medal by the French Geological society, on which was imprinted his only known portrait. His writings include: *Précis de découvertes et travaux sonologiques entre 1800 et 1814* (1814); *Analyse de la nature* (1815); *Antikon Botanikon* (1815-40); *Ancient History, or Annals of Kentucky* (1824); *Medical Flora, etc., of the United States* (1823-30); *Alsographia Americana* (1838); *Genius and Spirit of the Hebrew Bible* (1838), etc. "The Complete Writings of C. S. Rafinesque on Recent and Fossil Conchology" were edited by William G. Binney and George W. Tryon, Jr., in 1864, and a review of his botanical writings by Asa Gray, was published in *Silliman's Journal* in 1841. He left an autobiography. His will, discovered more than half a century after his death, left his property, which consisted of in-

ventions and specimens, equally to his sister, his daughter and the establishment of an orphan school for girls, but the terms were never carried out, as he died in absolute poverty, and his possessions were sold to cancel debts. His body was buried stealthily by a few of his friends in Ronaldson's cemetery, Philadelphia, but his grave was not marked. The date of his death is Sept. 18, 1842.

RAINES, John, representative, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., May 6, 1840; son of John and Mary (Remington) Raines; grandson of John and Mary (Sadler) Raines, and of Thaddeus and Betsy (Root) Remington, and a descendant of William Raines of Ryton, Yorkshire, England. He attended the public schools and taught for three years, and was graduated from the Albany Law school in 1861. He established himself in practice in Geneva, N.Y., and in 1861 raised a company for the 85th New York volunteers; was made captain of the company, and served until July, 1863. He was married, Sept. 18, 1862, to Catherine A., daughter of Anson and Fanny (Havens) Wheeler of Geneva, N.Y. He was a Republican member of the state assembly, 1881-82 and 1885; state senator, 1886-89; representative from the twenty-ninth district of New York in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889-93, and a state senator, 1894-1903. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage by the New York legislature of a law which he drew regulating the sale of liquors, and imposing a high license, which during its operation paid into the state treasury nearly \$4,000,000 annually and to localities about \$8,000,000 annually; the law becoming known by his name.

RAINEY, Joseph H., representative, was born in Georgetown, S.C., June 21, 1832; son of slave parents, who subsequently obtained freedom by their industry. Although legally debarred from attending school, he was well educated, and removed to Charleston, S.C., where he followed the occupation of a barber until 1862, when, forced to work on the Confederate fortifications, he escaped to the West Indies, and remained there until the close of the war. He returned to Georgetown; was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1868, and was a state senator in 1870, resigning to take his seat in the 41st congress, June 21, having been elected a Republican representative in place of Benjamin T. Whittemore, who was elected but not allowed to take his seat. Mr. Rainey was re-elected to the 42d-45th congresses, serving, 1870-79, his seat in the 44th congress being contested by Samuel Lee. He died in Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 1, 1887.

RAINS, Gabriel James, soldier, was born in Craven county, N.C., in June, 1803; son of Gabriel M. and Hester (Ambrose) Rains. He

was a brother of George Washington Rains (q.v.) and of John Rains (1804-1834), who graduated from University of North Carolina, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826; was a member of the general assembly, and a lawyer in Alabama. Gabriel was graduated at the U.S. military academy, West Point, in 1827; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry; served in the West on garrison, commissary, frontier, and recruiting duty, 1827-39; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1834, and captain, Dec. 25, 1837, and engaged in the Seminole war, 1839-42, being severely wounded in the skirmish near Fort King, April 28, 1840, and brevetted major for gallantry in that action. He served in garrison in Louisiana and Florida, 1842-45; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and was engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, May 3-9, 1846, and in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846. He was engaged in recruiting for General Scott's campaign, 1846-48; served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1848 and 1851; in the Seminole war, 1849-50, and in garrison duty, 1850-52. He was promoted major and transferred to the 4th infantry, March 9, 1851; served on frontier duty on the Pacific coast, 1853-60, and took part in the expedition against the Yakama Indians in 1855. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 5th infantry, June 5, 1860; was on a leave of absence, 1860-61, and resigned from the U.S. army, July 31, 1861, and joined the Confederate States army, receiving the commission of brigadier-general, Sept. 23, 1861. He commanded a brigade in D. H. Hill's division at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, and was severely wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, 1862, where he received special commendation from his division commander for his rapid and successful flank movement that turned the tide of the battle in favor of the Confederates. He was placed in charge of the bureau of conscription of Richmond, Va., in December, 1862. He invented a peculiar friction primer to explode subterranean shells, which was used effectively in the retreat from Williamsburg; also organized the system of torpedo protection for southern harbors; was made chief of the torpedo service, June 17, 1864, and demonstrated that weak maritime nations could be protected against the most powerful. He was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Maj. William (U.S.A.) and Eliza Conway (Sevier) McClellan, and granddaughter of Governor John and Catherine (Sherrill) Sevier. Their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Smythe, gave data for this sketch in 1903. After the war General Rains resided first in Augusta, Ga., and subsequently in Aiken, S.C., where he died, Aug. 6, 1881, from wounds received in Florida in 1840, and considered fatal at the time.

RAINS, George Washington, soldier, was born in Craven county, N.C., in 1817; son of Gabriel M. and Hester (Ambrose) Rains. His parents removed to Alabama, and he was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from that state in 1838, and in 1842 was graduated third in a class of 56, and promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., 1842-43; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1843-44, and was transferred to the 4th artillery, July 7, 1843. He was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the U.S. Military academy, 1844-46; had charge of the quartermaster's depot at Point Isabel, Texas, in 1846; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco, and major, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He served as aide-de-camp to General Scott and to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, 1847-48, and while at West Point where Pillow was being court-martialed, he arranged the model of the Valencia silver mine. He was in garrison in New Orleans and on recruiting service, 1848-49; in the Seminole war, Florida, 1849-50; in garrison at Forts Lafayette and Columbus, N.Y. harbor, Fort Mackinac, Mich., and Fort Independence, Mass., 1850-54, and on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, 1854-56. He was promoted captain, Feb. 14, 1856, resigned from the service, Oct. 31, 1856, and became part owner and president of the Washington iron works and the Highland iron works at Newburg, N.Y. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the Confederate army in 1861, and assigned to the equipment of powder mills at Augusta, Ga., and had charge of these works, producing most of the powder used by the Confederate army, until the war ended. He was professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the medical department of the University of Georgia, 1867-84, dean of the faculty, 1884, and professor emeritus, 1884-94, and resumed business in Newburg, N.Y., in 1894. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1880, and that of M.D. elsewhere. He obtained three patents for improvements in portable steam engines, and is the author of: *Steam Portable Engines*, a treatise (1860); *Rudimentary Course of Analytical and Applied Chemistry* (1872); *Chemical Qualitative Analysis* (1879); *History of the Confederate Powder Works* (1882); and numerous essays. He died at Newburg, N.Y., March 21, 1898.

RAINS, James Edward, soldier, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., April 10, 1833; son of the

Rev. John and Lucinda (Cartwright) Rains. He was graduated from Yale in 1854; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Nashville. He edited the *Daily Republican Banner* in 1857; was city attorney in 1858, and attorney-general for his judicial district in 1860. He was married about 1860, to Ida, only daughter of H. T. Yeatman. Mrs. Rains was residing in Nashville in 1903. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Tennessee regiment; was promoted colonel, and commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, department of East Tennessee. He was ordered by Gen. J. D. Stevenson, division commander, to cover the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, June 14, 1862, and after effecting the purpose, withdraw his two regiments and marched toward Morristown. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Nov. 4, 1864; commanded his brigade in McCown's division, Hardee's corps, Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, in the battle of Stone's river, and while leading a charge against McCook's Federal corps, he was shot through the heart, dying instantly, Dec. 31, 1862.

RAINSFORD, William Stephen, clergyman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 30, 1850; son of the Rev. Marcus and Louisa (Dickson) Rainsford. Ill health caused his early withdrawal from school, and led to travel abroad for some time. He became interested in one of the first efforts made in England to apply a thorough study to the conditions of life in East London. The result of such study was a visit to Canada, in company with Herbert Watney, his brother-in-law, which visit had for its object the settling of eight hundred emigrants from the East of London in the Dominion.

He then traveled extensively all over the United States, among other journeys undertaking one from St. Paul, Minn., to Victoria, Vancouver's Island. This trip lasted many months and was not without danger. His party consisted of Herbert Watney and himself and their two men. The country was wild and absolutely unsettled, and the United States' relations with the Indians very much disturbed. He returned to England in 1869, and was graduated from St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1873; was ordained deacon and priest in consecutive years, and held during this time the curacy of St. Giles's parish in Norwich. In 1876-78 he de-



voted himself entirely to evangelistic work in the United States and Canada, conducting services in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville, Sandusky, Boston and New York. He took charge of Holy Trinity church, New York city, for three months during the absence of Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and while there had full charge of the meetings in Dr. Tyng's gospel tent, corner of 34th Street and Broadway. In 1878 he returned to England, and married Emily Alma, daughter of Frederick Green of 88 Princess Gardens, London. From England he was called to be assistant rector of the Cathedral of St. James, Toronto, Canada, where he remained until 1882, in which year he succeeded Dr. Williams as rector of St. George's church, New York, taking up his residence, Jan. 1, 1883. All seats in the church were declared free, the church was opened for private devotion at all hours of the day, daily services were held and frequent services on Sunday, and a large choir, chiefly volunteers, was placed in the chancel, alterations in the church being made to admit of this change. The staff of the church became one of the most efficient in the country, consisting of four clergy, five deaconesses and two secretaries. The Sunday school grew to a membership of 2000. In 1903 the communicants of St. George's numbered over 8,000, the number of societies and classes thirty-nine, the money raised during twenty years of rectorship \$2,254,543. The membership of the church was unique; living in tenements houses, 5400; in boarding houses, 1001; in flats, apartments, hotels, 938; in private houses, 589; out of town, 127; unclassified, 235; total: 8290. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred by Trinity in 1887. He was baccalaureate preacher at Harvard, Columbia and Chicago. He is the author of: *Sermons Preached at St. George's* (1887); *A Good Friday Meditation* (1901) *The Reasonableness of Faith* (1902) and many sermons.

RALPH, Julian, author and journalist, was born in New York city, May 27, 1853; son of Dr. Joseph Edward and Selina (Mahoney) Ralph. He was graduated from the public schools, apprenticed in the printing office of the *Standard* at Red Bank, N.J., in 1868; at once began writing short stories and humorous articles, and in 1870 became local editor of the paper. He founded the *Leader* at Red Bank, 1871, became acting editor of the *Webster*, Mass., *Times* in 1872, returned to New York to become a reporter on the *World* under William Henry Hurlbert in 1872, reported for the *Daily Graphic*, 1872-75, and was continuously on the staff of the *New York Sun*, 1875-95. He was married, May 15, 1876, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas H. and Frances C. Mount of Chapel Hill, N.J. He started *Chatter*,

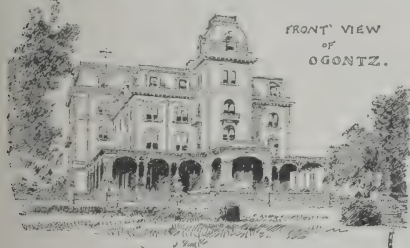
a literary weekly, in 1889, and after its failure in 1900, made many important journeys for *Harper's Magazine*. He devoted himself to the United States and Canada, 1891-93, to Asia, 1894-97, and through Russia to the border of Persia in 1897. He was London correspondent of the *New York Journal* in 1896-97, and reported the Turko-Greek war; became London correspondent of the *New York Herald* and the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and in 1899 a member of the staff of the *London Daily Mail*, for which he spent a year in the British-Boer war. At the command of Lord Roberts, commanding the British forces, he and Rudyard Kipling, Percival Landon and H. E. Gwynne established *The Friend*, the first daily newspaper ever published for the information and entertainment of an army. It was established at Bloemfontein, in the then Orange Free State. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Royal Geographical society, and in 1900 he received the honorary degree A.M. from Middlebury college, Vermont. He returned to America in 1902, and in December was appointed Eastern representative of the Louisiana Purchase exposition of 1904. He is the author of: *Cuba* (1882); *Long Island of To-day* and *The Sun's German Barber* (1884); *On Canada's Frontier* (1892); *Our Great West and Chicago and the World's Fair* (1893); *Along the Bowstring* (1894); *Dixie* (1895); *People We Pass* (1895); *Alone in China* (1896); *An Angel in a Web* (1896); *A Prince of Georgia* (1897); *Towards Pretoria* (1900); *At Pretoria*, called in America, *An American With Lord Roberts* (1901); *War's Brighter Side* (1901); *The Millionaire* (1902). He died in New York city, Jan. 20, 1903.

RALPH, Lester, painter and illustrator, was born in New York city, July 19, 1876; son of Julian and Isabella (Mount) Ralph. He attended the Brooklyn High school and Adelphi academy; studied in the Art Students' League, and then spent three years as a student in Paris and Rome, 1896-99. He illustrated scenes in the Turko-Greek war for *Harper's Magazine*, and in the British-Boer war for the *London Black and White*. He made a number of paintings of South African war scenes after his return to London, where he established his residence until 1902, when he returned to America and took up illustrating for the leading magazines.



RALSTON, James Grier, educator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Dec. 28, 1815; son of Samuel and Nancy Hays (Grier) Ralston; grandson of John and Christiana (King) Ralston, and a descendant of John and Mary* (McCummack) Ralston, who came from Ballymena parish, county Antrim, Ireland, to "Craigs," or the Irish settlement in Northampton county, Pa., about 1732. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., 1838; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1839-40; was principal of Oxford Female seminary, Chester County, Pa., 1841-45; was ordained by the presbytery of New Castle, Dec. 17, 1845; founded, and was principal of Oakland Female institute, Norristown, Pa., 1845-74 and 1877-80. He was a student of natural history and chemistry and the discoverer of a fluoride of aluminum and calcium, the mineral being named Ralstonite after the discoverer. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1865, having served as trustee of that institution, 1860-65; and the degree of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1868. He died in Norristown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1880.

RAMBAUT, Mary-Lucinda Bonney, educator, was born at Hamilton, N.Y., June 8, 1816; daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Wilder) Bonney, and granddaughter of Benjamin Bonney and of Abel Wilder, both of Chesterfield, Mass., and both soldiers in the Revolution. She acquired her education at Hamilton academy, and at Troy Female seminary, graduating from the latter in 1834, and taught at Jersey City, N.J., New York city, De Ruyter, N.Y., and at the Troy Female seminary, successively, 1834-42. She was a teacher at Beaufort and Roberville, S.C., 1842-48, and in 1850, with the assistance of Harriette Dillaye, opened the Chestnut Street Female seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., which soon became an important institution. It was re-



moved in 1883 to Ogontz, near Philadelphia, the estate formerly occupied by Jay Cooke (q.v.), where it continued to increase in attendance and influence. In 1879, with Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton (q.v.), she was instrumental in forming the Women's National Indian association which led the popular movement for Indian citizenship, es-

tablished fifty missions among the Indians, made loans, and provided many with homes and educational advantages. In March, 1881, Miss Bonney was elected president and in 1879 a first petition, endorsed by 50,000 signatures, was sent to the President and both houses of congress "to guard the Indians in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed to them by the faith of the nation." A second petition with 100,000 signatures affixed was sent in 1880 and a third in 1881. In 1880 she resigned as senior principal of the Ogontz school and in the same year was made a delegate to the World's Missionary convention at London. While in London, she was married to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Rambaut (q.v.). After her husband's death she made her home with her brother in Hamilton, N.Y., where she died, July 24, 1900.

RAMBAUT, Thomas, educator, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 25, 1819. His parents were Huguenots, and he attended the Huguenot academy at Portarlington, Ireland, and was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, Ireland, in 1839. He came to the United States in 1840, and settled in Savannah, Ga., where he intended to enter upon the study of law, but decided to study for the ministry. He was principal of Beach Island academy, D.C., 1842-43; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, 1843, and was pastor of churches at Robertsville, S.C., 1843-44, and at Savannah, Ga., 1848-56. He was professor of ancient languages at Cherokee Baptist college, Cassville, Ga., 1856-63, and president of Cherokee Baptist college, 1857-63. He was professor of history and Roman literature in Georgia Military institute, Marietta, Ga., 1863-64, and agent of the Baptist Home Missionary society, preaching in nearly every southern state, 1864-67. He was president of William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., 1867-74, meantime filling the chair of philosophy and theology, 1868-73; and traveled abroad, 1873-74, visiting the principal European universities, under the authority of the trustees of the college. He was pastor of Baptist churches at Brooklyn, N.Y., Newark, N.J., Albany, N.Y., and Franklin Pa., 1874-84, and returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1887. He was the general delegate of the Baptist church in the United States to the World's Missionary convention held at London, England, in 1888. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Mercer university, Macon, Ga., in 1857 and that of LL.D. by Madison university, New York, in 1860. He removed to Hamilton, N.Y., in 1888, and died there, Oct. 15, 1890.

RAMSAY, David, delegate, was born in Dunmore, Lancaster county, Pa., April 2, 1749; son of James and Jane (Montgomery) Ramsay. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; was a tutor in Maryland, 1765-67, and was graduated M.B. from

the University of Pennsylvania in 1773. He began practice in Cecil county, Md., but removed to Charleston, S.C., in 1773, and in 1776 joined the American army as surgeon and took part in the defence of Savannah. He was a member of the house of commons of South Carolina, 1776-83; a member of the council of safety, where his aggressive stand against British oppression and their tory allies in the colonies so incensed the enemy that when Charleston was captured, May 12, 1780, he was imprisoned at St. Augustine with forty other hostages until exchanged in March, 1871. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1782-84 and 1785-86, and served as president *pro tempore* of that body during his last term. He was also a member of the South Carolina senate, and its president seven years. He was married to Frances, daughter of John Witherspoon, and after her death, secondly, Jan. 23, 1787, to Martha, daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Ball) Laurens of Charleston, S.C. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1780, and the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale in 1789. His published works include: *Touch not, Taste not, Handle not* (a sermon on tea, 1775); *An Oration on American Independence* (1778); *History of the Revolution of South Carolina from a British Province to an Independent State* (1785); *History of the American Revolution* (1789); *On the Means of Preserving Health in Charleston and its Vicinity* (1790); *Review of the Improvements, Progress and State of Medicine in the Eighteenth Century* (1802); *Life of George Washington* (1807); *History of South Carolina from its Settlement in 1670 to the Year 1808* (1809); *Memoirs of Martha Laurens Ramsay, with Extracts from her Diary* (1811); *Eulogium on Dr. Benjamin Rush* (1813); *History of the United States, 1607-1808*, continued to the treaty of Ghent by Samuel S. Smith and others and published posthumously (1816-17). This work formed the first three volumes of "Universal History Americanized" (12 vols., 1819). He met death from a pistol shot at the hands of a maniac to whose insanity he had testified as an expert in court. He died in Charleston, S.C., May 8, 1815.

RAMSAY, Francis Munroe, naval officer, was born in the District of Columbia, April 5, 1835; son of Gen. George Douglas and Frances Whetcroft (Munroe) Ramsay. He entered the navy as a midshipman, Oct. 5, 1850, served on board the *Preble*, 1851, and the *St. Lawrence*, Pacific station, 1851-55; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, June 20, 1856; served on the *Falmouth*, Brazil squadron, 1857, and the *Merimac*, Pacific squadron, 1857-60. He was promoted acting master, June 24, 1857; master, Jan. 22, 1858; lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1858; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He served on the

Saratoga, 1860-62; commanded the ironclad *Choctaw* of the Mississippi squadron, 1863-64; and took part in the engagements on the Yazoo river in 1863, including Haines's Bluff, April 30-May 1; Liverpool's Landing in May, and Milliken's Bend, June 7. He was in charge of a battery at Vicksburg, June 19-July 4, 1863; commanded the 3d division of the Mississippi fleet, 1863-64; served at Trinity and Harrisonburg, La., March, 1864; took part in expeditions up the Black, Ouachita, Red and Atchafalaya rivers in the spring of 1864; was engaged at Simmsport, La., June 8, 1864; commanded the gunboat *Unadilla* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1864-65; was present at the storming of Fort Fisher, and of several Cape Fear river forts, including Fort Anderson, and was in the James river flotilla in the capture of Richmond, Va., in 1865. He had charge of the department of gunnery at the Naval academy, 1865-66; was promoted commander, July 25, 1866, and served on navigation duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1866-67; as fleet-captain and chief of staff of the South Atlantic squadron on the flag-ship *Guerrière*,



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

1867-69, and as commander of the *Guerrière*, June and July, 1869. He was married, June 9, 1869, to Anna, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Powers) McMahon of Ireland. He served on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1869-72; in the bureau of ordnance in 1872, and as naval attaché in Europe, 1872-73. He commanded the *Ossipee* on the North Atlantic station, 1873-74; was at the Philadelphia naval asylum, 1875-76, inspector of ordnance in New York, 1876-78; promoted captain, Dec. 1, 1877; commanded the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., 1878-81; the *Trenton*, European station, 1881; was superintendent, Naval academy, 1881-86; a member of the

board of examiners, 1886-87, and commanded the *Boston* on special service, 1887-89. He commanded the New York navy yard and station, 1889; was promoted commodore, March 26, 1889; chief of the bureau of navigation, 1889-97; was promoted rear-admiral, April 11, 1894, and having reached the age of sixty-two was placed on the retired list, April 5, 1897, making his home in Washington, D.C., where in March, 1903, he was still residing.

RAMSAY, George Douglas, soldier, was born in Dumfries, Va., Feb. 21, 1802; son of Andrew and Catherine (Graham) Ramsay; grandson of Patrick and Elizabeth (Poythress) Ramsay and of Richard and James (Brent) Graham. Patrick Ramsay emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to Virginia, and settled in Bristol Parish. He returned to Scotland prior to the Revolution, and after his death, in 1791, his widow brought her sons to Alexandria, Va., where they followed mercantile pursuits. George Douglas Ramsay was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant, light artillery, July 1, 1820; was transferred to the 1st artillery on re-organization of the army, June 1, 1821; and promoted 1st lieutenant, March 1, 1826. He served as adjutant of the 1st artillery, 1833-35; as assistant ordnance officer at Washington arsenal, D.C., in 1835, and was promoted captain and transferred to the ordnance department, Feb. 25, 1835, serving as commandant of the New York, Washington, Frankford and Augusta arsenals. He was married, Sept. 23, 1830, to Frances Whetcroft, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Whetcroft) Munroe of Washington, D.C.; his wife died, April 22, 1835. He was married, secondly, June 28, 1838, to Eliza Rae, daughter of Thomas Gales of Louisiana. He was ordnance officer at Corpus Christi and Point Isabel in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21-23, 1846, where he was brevetted major, for gallant conduct. He was chief of ordnance of General Taylor's army, 1847-48; commandant of the Frankford, Fort Munroe, St. Louis and Washington arsenals, 1848-61; and was promoted major, April 22, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 3, 1861, and colonel, June 1, 1863. He commanded the arsenal at Washington, D.C., 1861-63; served as chief of ordnance of the U.S. army with headquarters at Washington, 1863-64; was promoted brigadier-general, and made chief of ordnance of the U.S. army, Sept. 15, 1863, and retired by age limit, Sept. 12, 1864. He was inspector of arsenals, 1864-66; commanded the Washington arsenal, 1866-70; was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for long and faithful services, and was a member of the examining board. He died in Washington, D.C., May 23, 1882.

RAMSAY, Nathaniel, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 1, 1741; son of James and Jane (Montgomery) Ramsay, James Ramsay having emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in Drumore, Lancaster county, Pa., early in the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1771, and was admitted to the bar in 1771. He signed the declaration of the freemen of Maryland, was a delegate from Cecil county to the Maryland convention of 1775, and a member of the committees to promote the manufacture of saltpetre, and to encourage manufactures of any kind. He was appointed captain in Smallwood's Maryland regiment, Jan. 14, 1776; joined the Continental army in Philadelphia in July, taking part in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment, Maryland line, Dec. 10, 1776, and was stationed with the army at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. After the retreat of Gen. Charles Lee at Monmouth, June 28, 1778, where he commanded a regiment, he was ordered to drive back the advancing British troops, which he did, holding his position with a remnant of his regiment against the British dragoons until his men were exhausted and he was left alone, wounded and apparently dead. He was taken prisoner and did not obtain an exchange until Dec. 14, 1780. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel U.S.A., June 1, 1779 to date from Jan. 1, 1777, and was retired Jan. 1, 1781. He practised law in Cecil county, 1781-83; in Baltimore, 1783-90; represented Maryland in the Continental congress, 1785-78; was appointed U.S. marshal for Maryland, by President Washington, serving 1790-98, and was U.S. naval officer of the port of Baltimore, 1794-1817. He was married first in 1771, to Margaret Jane, sister of Charles Wilson Peale, the portrait painter, and secondly in 1792, to Charlotte, daughter of Aquila and Sophia (White) Hall of Maryland. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1817.

RAMSDELL, George Allen, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Milford, N.H., March 11, 1834; son of William and Maria A. (Moore) Ramsdell; grandson of William and Mary (Southward) Ramsdell, and of Humphrey and Hannah (Peabody) Moore, and a descendant of Abijah Ramsdell, who emigrated from England to America, and settled in Lynn, Mass. He attended Appleton academy, and Amherst college for one year, and studied law in Manchester, N.H. He was admitted to the bar in 1857; was married in November, 1860, to Eliza D., daughter of David and Margaret (Dinsmore) Wilson of Deering, N.H.; practised law in Peterboro, N.H., 1857-63; and was clerk of the supreme court of Hillsborough county, 1864-88, residing at Amherst, 1864-66, and at Nashua, 1866-67. He

resigned his clerkship and practised law, 1887-91; represented Hillsborough county in the New Hampshire legislature, 1870-72, where he served on the judiciary and other important committees; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1876, and of the governor's council, 1891-92. He declined a seat on the supreme bench of the state in 1893, and was Republican governor of New Hampshire, 1897-99. He held many local positions, including

the presidency of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School at Manchester, N.H. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1871. Governor Ramsdell died in Nashua, N.H., Nov. 16, 1900.

RAMSEUR, Stephen Dodson, soldier, was born in Lincolnton, N.C., May 31, 1837; son of Jacob A. and Lucy M. (Wilfong) Ramseur. He was a student at Davidson college, N.C., 1853-55; was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, fourteenth in a class of 41, in 1860, and was assigned to the artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., and at Washington, D.C., 1860-61; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, Feb. 1, 1861, and resigned from the U.S. army, April 6, 1861, entering the Confederate service as captain of artillery. Early in 1862 he reported to Gen. John B. Magruder on the Peninsula with the 10th North Carolina artillery, having been promoted major. He was transferred to the 49th North Carolina infantry as colonel, April 12, 1862, which he commanded in Robert Ransom's brigade, Holmes's division, Magruder's command in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862, where he was wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 1, 1862, and commanded the third brigade, composed of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th North Carolina regiments in D. H. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, in the Chancellorsville campaign, and was again wounded. He commanded his brigade in Rodes's division, Ewell's 2d corps at Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, and was promoted major-general, June 1, 1864. When the second corps was transferred from Ewell to Early, June 12, 1864, for the invasion of Maryland and attack on Washington, Ramseur's division was made up of the brigades of Lilley, Johnston and Lewis. After engaging the enemy at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, he occupied the centre of Early's line of battle at the Monocacy crossing, July 9, 1864, where Gen. Lew Wallace opposed the advance but was repulsed and driven south within the lines of defences of Washington. On July 13, when within sight of the dome of the capitol, learning of

the advance of General Grant to the relief of the Federal capitol, Early ordered his army to fall back, which they did that night, crossing the Potomac at White's Ford above Leesburg on the morning of the 14th, entering the valley through Snicker's Gap and after crossing the Shenandoah, awaiting the Federal army at Berryville. On Aug. 7, 1864, Sheridan had assumed command of the middle military division and of the Army of the Shenandoah. Then followed the battles of Cedarville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, August-October, 1864. Meantime Ramseur's division had been given the first position in Early's army, and his command was made up of the brigades of C. A. Battle, Phil Cook, Bryan Grimes, and W. R. Cox in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, where he was mortally wounded. He died at Winchester, Oct. 20, 1864.

RAMSEY, Alexander, governor of Minnesota, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept 8, 1815; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kelker) Ramsay, and grandson of Alexander and Vera Frit (Cornelius) Ramsey, and of Henry and Elizabeth (Greenawalt) Kelker.

He attended Lafayette college, 1834-35; entered the register's office, Dauphin county, as clerk in 1838; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began practice in Harrisburg. He was secretary to the presidential electors in 1840; clerk of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1841; a Whig representative from the

Harrisburg district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47, and chairman of the Whig state central committee in 1848. He was married in 1845, to Anna Earl, daughter of Michael H. Jenks of Newton, Pa. He was the first territorial governor of Minnesota from April 2, 1849 to May 15, 1853, and between 1849 and 1855 made various treaties with the Indian tribes in Minnesota, procuring for the United States that portion of land now contained in the state of Minnesota. He was mayor of St. Paul, 1855-57; second governor of the state of Minnesota from Jan. 21, 1860, to July 10, 1863, and U.S. senator, 1863-75, serving on the committees on naval affairs, posts, patents and pensions. He was secretary of war in President Hayes's cabinet, 1879-81, and a member and chairman of the Utah commission, 1881-86, resigning in 1886. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette college in



Alex. Ramsey

1865. He celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth Sept. 8, 1903, at his home in St. Paul, Minn., where he died, April 22, 1903.

RAMSEY, James Gettys McGrady, author, was born in Knox county, Tenn., March 25, 1797; son of Francis Alexander (177—1820) and Peggy McKnitt (Alexander) (177—1805) Ramsey; grandson of Reynolds (173—1816) and Naomi (Alexander) (173—1813) Ramsey, and of John McKnitt Alexander of North Carolina, a signer of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, and great-grandson of ——— Ramsey who came to America from the North of Ireland in 1730, and settled where Adams county is now located. His wife was lost overboard from the ship on the voyage to America, and he lived with his son Reynolds, who married Naomi, daughter of Francis Alexander of Pennsylvania, and removed to Rockbridge county, Va. Francis Alexander Ramsey removed to Holston settlements, N.C., 1783, and became secretary of the proposed state of Franklin, subsequently Tennessee. He built a stone house in Knox county six miles northeast of Knoxville, which was still standing in 1903. His eldest son, J. G. McG. Ramsey, graduated at Washington college, Tenn., A.B., 1815, receiving the degree A.M. later; was clerk and register of Knox county, 1816—20; studied medicine in Knoxville, and at the University of Pennsylvania, and was married, March 1, 1821, to Margaret Barton (1802—1889), daughter of Capt. John and Hannah (Barton) Crozier. He practised in Knoxville, residing in the fork of the Holston and French Broad rivers, four and a half miles northeast of the city. He was president of the Bank of Tennessee; founder of the first historical society of Tennessee; president of the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad, projected in 1836; and financial agent of the Confederate States, 1861—65. He was the author of: *Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century* (Vol. I. 1853, new ed., 1860), and when his house was burned by the Federal soldiers in 1863 his historical papers and MS. of Vol. II. of the *Annals of Tennessee*, and MS. of *History of Lebanon Church, 1791—1854*, were lost. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., April 41, 1884.

RANCK, George W., author, was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1841; son of Solomon and Sarah (Marman) Ranck; grandson of Samuel, 2d. and Mary (Aultz) Ranck, and descendant of Michael and Anna (Barbara) Ranck, Huguenots, and adherents of the Moravian church, who escaped from Holland in the English vessel *Morton House*, and landed in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1728, helping to found the town of New Holland. George W. Ranck was a student at Kentucky university, 1864—68, at Harrodsburg, 1864—65, and at Lexington, 1865—68; was tutor there

for some time and principal of its academy in 1868. He was editor of the *Lexington Observer and Reporter*, 1868—71, and in 1871 became owner of the paper. He was married in 1868, to Helen, daughter of John and Mary E. Carty of Lexington. He was one of the organizers of the Kentucky Historical society at Frankfort, 1878; was a member of the Virginia Historical society; the Massachusetts Historical society, and of various other learned and patriotic organizations; and delivered the historical address, "Centennial of Lexington," at Morrison college, April 2, 1879. His death resulted from being struck by a train, while examining the stone sills and under ties of the first railroad built in Lexington, Ky., in quest of historical information for an article he had in preparation. His publications are: *History of Lexington, Kentucky* (1872); *O'Hara and His Elegies* (1875); several chapters for *History of Lafayette Co., Ky.* (1882); *Guide to Lexington* (1883); *Girty, the White Indian* (1886); *The Traveling Church* (1891); *The Story of Bryan's Station* (1896); *The Bivouac of the Dead and its Author* (1898); *Boonesborough* (1901). He died in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 2, 1901.

RAND, Edward Sprague, floriculturist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1834; son of Edward Sprague and Elizabeth (Arnold) Rand; grandson of Edward Sprague Rand (1782—1863), a shipping merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, and shipping merchant and banker of Newburyport, Mass., and a descendant in the eighth generation from Robert and Alice Rand, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1635. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1855, LL.B., 1857, A.M., 1858; and engaged in business with his father, residing in Dedham, Mass., where he devoted his leisure to floriculture and literature. He was assistant editor of *Harris on Insects Injurious to Vegetation* in 1862, edited the floral department of *The Homestead*, and assisted in the preparation of a new edition of Dr. Jacob Bigelow's "Florula Bostoniensis." He traveled extensively in the Southern states and in South America, and is the author of: *Life Memoirs and other Poems* (1859); *Flowers for the Parlor and Garden* (1863); *Garden Flowers* (1866); *Bulbs* (1866); *Seventy-five Popular Flowers and How to Cultivate Them* (1870); *The Rhododendron and American Plants* (1871); *Window Gardener* (1872); and *Complete Manual of Orchid Culture* (1876). He died in Para, Brazil, Sept. 28, 1897.

RANDALL, Alexander Williams, postmaster general, was born in Ames, Montgomery county N.Y., Oct. 31, 1819; son of Phineas Randall, a native of Massachusetts. He received a collegiate education, studied law and established himself in practice in Waukesha, Wisconsin Territory, in 1840. He was appointed postmaster of Wauke-

sha in 1840; was a member of the first convention that met at Madison, Oct. 5, 1846, and framed a constitution that the people failed to ratify in April, 1847; a representative in the state legislature in 1855; an unsuccessful candidate for attorney-



general of the state the same year, and judge of the second circuit of the state supreme court in 1856. He was governor of Wisconsin from Jan. 4, 1858, to Jan. 6, 1862. He organized, equipped and sent into the field eleven regi-

ments of volunteers and mustered in sixteen regiments during his governorship. He was U.S. minister to Italy, 1861-62; first assistant postmaster-general, 1862-66, and postmaster-general, 1866-69. He died in Elmira, N.Y., July 25, 1872.

RANDALL, Emilius Oviatt, lawyer and historian, was born at Richfield, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. David Austin and Harriet (Oviatt) Randall; grandson of Heman and Eunice (Newton) Oviatt, and of James and Joanna (Pemberton) Randall; great-grandson of John Randall, of Benjamin Oviatt and of Patrick Pemberton, all Revolutionary soldiers; and a direct descendant of Ebenezer Pemberton, one of the founders and early pastors of the Old South church, Boston. He prepared for college at Phillips' Andover academy, 1869-70; and was graduated from Cornell university, Ph.B., 1874. He was married Oct. 28, 1874, to Mary A., daughter of John Howe and Catherine (Granger) Coy of Ithaca, N.Y. He engaged in mercantile business in Columbus; was editor of the Columbus *Saturday Gazette*, 1883; president of the Columbus board of trade, 1887; and a member of the school board, 1888. He was admitted to the bar in 1890; was graduated from Ohio State university LL.B. and LL.M., 1892; and began the practice of law in Columbus. He was made professor of law in the Ohio State university in 1893, secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society in 1894, and official reporter of the Ohio supreme court in 1895, all of which positions he still held in 1903. He became well-known as a lecturer and writer, and was elected a member of the American Historical association, American Bar association and other national and state organizations. He edited the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* from 1897; was associate editor of the *Bench and Bar of Ohio* (2 vols., 1898); and editor of the publications of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society (7 vols., 1895-1902) and of fourteen volumes of Ohio state reports of the supreme court decisions (1895, *et seq.*). He is the author of: *The House Handsome* (1885); *History of Blennerhassett* (1889); *History of the Separatist Society of Zoar* (1899).

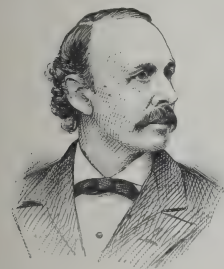
RANDALL, George M., soldier, was born in Ohio, Oct. 8, 1841. He entered the volunteer army as a private in the 4th Pennsylvania infantry, April 20, 1861, and was discharged July 25, 1861; was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 4th U.S. infantry, Oct. 24, 1861; was brevetted captain U.S.A., Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md.; was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 4th U.S. infantry, Nov. 6, 1863; and captain Sept. 23, 1865. He was appointed major of the 14th N.Y. artillery, Aug. 16, 1864; led his command in the first division, 9th army corps, at the battles of Petersburg and Richmond, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel U.S.V., March 26, 1865, for gallantry in the attack on Fort Steedman, Va. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel June 1, 1865, and honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 26, 1865. He was brevetted major U.S.A. April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in front of Petersburg, Va.; was appointed captain U.S.A., Sept. 23, 1865. He was without assignment from March 23, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1871, when he was assigned to the 23d U.S. infantry, and took part in the campaign against the Indians. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel U.S.A., Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in actions against Indians at Turret Mountain, Arizona, March 27, 1873, and at Diamond Butte, Arizona, April 22, 1873; and colonel Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against the Indians near Pinal, Arizona, March 8, 1874, and distinguished services during the campaign against the Indians in Arizona in 1874. He was appointed major of 4th U.S. infantry, Jan. 15, 1891; lieutenant-colonel of the 8th U.S. infantry, March 1, 1894; colonel of 17th U.S. infantry Aug. 8, 1898, and was transferred to the 8th U.S. infantry, Sept. 16, 1898. He commanded a picked detachment of the 8th infantry, which was sent to Alaska in 1897, soon after the outbreak of the gold fever, and when the military department of the territory of Alaska was created, he was appointed brigadier-general U.S.V., Jan. 20, 1900, and assigned to the command of the department, which command he vacated March 5, 1901. On Feb. 6, 1901, he was commissioned brigadier-general U.S.A., and assigned to the department of the Columbia with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, Wash., which post he accepted March 5, 1901.

RANDALL, George Maxwell, first missionary bishop of Colorado, and 77th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Warren, R.I., Nov. 23, 1810, son of Samuel and Martha (Maxwell) Randall. He obtained employment in a printing office, but later decided on a professional life and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and from the General

Theological seminary, N.Y., in 1838. He was ordered deacon July 17, 1838, and ordained priest Nov. 2, 1839. He was married in May, 1839, to Eliza, daughter of Lewis Hoar of Warren. He was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass., 1838-44, and of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, 1844-66. He was a member of the school committee of Boston; secretary of the general convention, a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts, 1850-65, and for many years edited the *Christian Witness*, the representative organ of the church in New England. He was elected missionary bishop of Colorado with jurisdiction in adjacent territories (Wyoming and New Mexico) in 1865, and was consecrated Dec. 28, 1865, by Bishops Hopkins, Smith and Eastburn, assisted by Bishops Chase, Clark, Vail, and Staley of Honolulu. When he entered upon the charge of his episcopal duties, there were but two parishes in the diocese, and at the end of seven years' work, the parishes had increased to twenty-four, with twenty churches and a theological school. He promoted good will toward the Indians and was closely identified with the progress of civilization. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1856. He is the author of: *Why I am a Churchman*, and *Observation on Confirmation* (1868). He died in Denver, Colorado Territory, Sept. 28, 1873.

RANDALL, James Ryder, poet and journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1839; son of John Killen and Ruth Maria (Hooper) Randall; grandson of John and Caroline Randall and of Robert and Margaret Hooper; great-grandson of

the celebrated Robert Hooper, known as "King" Hooper of Marblehead, Mass., and a descendant maternally of the people of "Evangeline," the French of Acadie, who were driven from Nova Scotia by the British. He was educated by private tutors, and at Georgetown college, D.C., 1849-56; was employed as a clerk in a Baltimore book



James K. Randall

store; taught school in Florida, and removed to Louisiana, where he became clerk to a shipping merchant. He was professor of English and the classics in Poydras college, Pointe Coupee parish, La., 1859-61, and contributed poems to the *New Orleans Sunday Delta*. His most famous poem, "My Maryland" which he wrote after reading

the news of the passage of the Massachusetts volunteers through the streets of Baltimore, became popular throughout the South and gained him an international reputation. It was set to music by Mrs. Hettie (Cary) Martin of Baltimore to the German air "Tannebaum." He was married in December, 1864, to Katherine, daughter of Marcus and Harriet Hammond, and removed to Augusta, Ga., where he became editor of the *Constitutionalist* and subsequently of the *Chronicle*, of both of which papers he was the Washington correspondent during the successive sessions of congress. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Notre Dame, Ind., in 1899. Among his other poems are: *The Cameo Bracelet*; *The Lone Sentry*; *Arlington*; *There's Life in the Old Land yet*; *The Battle Cry of the South*; *Stonewall Jackson*; *Eidolon*; *At Arlington*; *John Pelham* and *Why the Robin's Breast is Red*.

RANDALL, Robert Richard, philanthropist, was born in New Jersey about 1740; son of Thomas Randall, a member of the committee of 100 chosen to control the affairs of the city of New York in 1775. He went to sea as a boy and became master of a ship. In 1771 he was a member of the marine society of New York for the relief of indigent masters of vessels, their widows and orphan children. He was a member of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York in 1780, and in 1790 he purchased from Baron Poelnitz the property above Canal street in New York city known as Minthorn, consisting of twenty-one acres of land. This, with four other lots of land in New York city, and stocks amounting to \$10,000, he bequeathed to found a home for sailors to be known as Sailors' Snug Harbor. On account of lawsuits the property was not available to his executors until 1831. Meanwhile, the growth of the city made it advisable to locate the home in a more quiet section, and Staten Island was selected and a site purchased near New Brighton. In October, 1831, the corner stone of the main building was laid, and the rents from the lands in New York city produced a large yearly income for the support of the institution. In 1834 Randall's remains were removed to Sailors' Snug Harbor, and in 1884 a heroic statue by St. Gaudens was unveiled in front of the main building. He died in New York city, June 5, 1801.

RANDALL, Samuel Jackson, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1828; son of Josiah and Ann (Worrell) Randall, and grandson of Joseph Worrell, a well known political leader of the Jefferson school. He attended the University academy at Philadelphia, Pa., engaged in mercantile business, and devoted himself to politics. He was a member of the city council for four years, and of the state senate,

1858-59. In 1861 as a member of the first city troop of Philadelphia, he went to the front for three months, and in 1863, upon Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he again served as captain of a company, being promoted provost-marshal during the battle of Gettysburg. He was the Democratic representative from the third district of Pennsylvania in the 38th-51st congresses, 1863-90, and during the 43d congress, when the force bill was introduced, he led the opposition and succeeded in preventing its passage. He succeeded Michael C. Kerr as speaker of the house in 1875, and was re-elected by the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877-81. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward of Sing Sing, N.Y. He died in Washington, D.C., April 12, 1890.

RANDOLPH, Alfred Magill, first bishop of Southern Virginia and 182d in succession in the American episcopate, was born at "The Meadows," the estate of John Magill near Winchester, Va., Aug. 31, 1836; son of Robert Lee and Mary Buckner Thruston (Magill) Randolph; grandson of Col. Robert and Eliza (Carter) Randolph and of Col. Charles and Mary (Thruston) Magill, and a descendant of William Randolph of Turkey Island, Va., who came from Warwickshire, England, arriving in Jamestown, Va., in 1674. He was graduated from William and Mary college, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1858; was admitted to the diaconate in 1858 and advanced to the priesthood in 1860. He was married, April 27, 1859, to Sallie Griffith, daughter of Dr. William and Eliza (Griffith) Hoxton of Alexandria, Va., and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. David Griffith (q.v.). He was the rector of St. George's, Fredericksburg, Va., 1862-63; chaplain in the Confederate army, 1862-65; rector of Christ church, Alexandria, Va., 1866-67; of Emanuel church, Baltimore, Md., 1867-83, and was elected bishop coadjutor of Virginia in 1883. He was consecrated, Oct. 21, 1883, by Bishops Williams, Howe, Dudley, Perry, Alexander Burgess and Peterkin. Upon the division of the diocese of Virginia in 1892 he became the first bishop of the diocese of Southern Virginia and made Norfolk the see city. He received the degree of D.D. from William and Mary college in 1876; that of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1887 and that of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1902.

RANDOLPH, Beverly, governor of Virginia, was born in Chatsworth, Henrico county, Va., in 1754; son of Col. Peter and Lucy (Bolling) Randolph. His father was surveyor of customs of North America in 1749 and a member of the Virginia house of burgesses for many years. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1771, and during the Revolution served as a member of the general assembly of Virginia and

upheld the patriot cause. He was president of the executive council of Virginia, 1787-88, and succeeded Edmund Randolph as governor of the state, serving, 1788-81. He was appointed a visitor of the College of William and Mary in 1784. He died at Green Creek, Cumberland, Va., in 1797.

RANDOLPH, Edmund (Jennings), cabinet officer, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1753; son of John Randolph (1727-1784) king's attorney, 1766-75. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary, and studied law with his father. He remained in Virginia when his father fled to England in 1775, and Washington made him a member of his own family, and his aide-de-camp, Aug. 15, 1775. On the sudden death of his uncle Peyton he returned to Williamsburg to care for the estate, and was married to a daughter of R. C. Nicholas. He was a member of the committee of 1776, where he assisted in passing the bill of rights, and in framing the constitution for Virginia. He was elected attorney-general of the state, under the new constitution, and was also mayor of Williamsburg. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779-82, where he had a place in the committee on foreign affairs. He resigned his seat in 1782, and devoted himself to the care of his estate inherited from his uncle, Peyton Randolph, which was subject to the debts of his father who died in England in 1783, which debts he paid out of his practice of the law. He was appointed a commissioner from Virginia to the Annapolis convention, and as a member of that body urged the calling by congress of a constitutional convention. He was governor of Virginia, 1786-88, and leader of the Virginia delegation to the constitutional convention of 1787, when he introduced the general plan of the instrument as had been agreed upon, and prepared another plan which he did not introduce, but which was found among the papers of George Mason in 1887, and brought to light by M. D. Conway. He opposed a single executive, preferring an executive commission; opposed re-eligibility of the President, and his holding pardoning power, the vice-presidential office, and states having two senators irrespective of their population; and favored the giving of powers to the Federal government sufficient to prevent any state from carrying out a law declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional. It was this motion that eliminated the word "slavery" from the constitution. He refused to sign the instrument as prepared, unless a second national convention should act on it after it had been discussed by the people. In the Virginia convention of 1788, however, he advocated its ratification as necessary to union, claiming that by so doing Virginia could secure needed amendments. The clause of

Art. VI. on religious tests was added at his suggestion before the adoption. He resigned as governor in 1788, and secured a seat in the assembly that he might take part in codifying the laws of the state, the code published in 1794 being the result. On Sept. 27, 1789, he was named by President Washington as attorney-general in his cabinet, and he served until Jan. 2, 1794, when he succeeded Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state, and was succeeded by William Bradford of Pennsylvania, as attorney-general. He opposed the signing of the Jay treaty unless the clause permitting the search of neutral ships was revoked, and the President promised to withhold his signature, but when Randolph was charged by Fauchet with being purchasable, in a dispatch of the French minister to his home government, which dispatch was intercepted and sent to the English minister Hammond in Philadelphia, Washington signed the treaty, and Randolph resigned his portfolio, protesting his innocence, and followed the recalled French minister to Newport, R.I., where he obtained from him a full retraction of the false charge and wrote his "Vindication." In the interim the President did not withhold from his former secretary of state his personal regard, visiting him at his house on several occasions, and twice giving him the place of honor at the executive table. In 1888 a dispatch was found in Paris written by Fauchet which conclusively disproved the charge of intrigue made against Randolph. He resumed the practice of law in Richmond, Va. An account was made up against him of \$49,000 for moneys placed in his hands to defray the expenses of foreign intercourse, and as he was held responsible for all moneys lost through accidents and other calamities, after repeated trials and arbitration, his lands and slaves were sold, the government gaining, besides the debt and interest, about \$7000. He appeared as counsel for Aaron Burr in his trial for treason in Richmond. He is the author of: *Democratic Societies* (1795); *Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation* (1795); *Political Truth, or Animadversions on the Past and Present State of Public Affairs* (1796), and *History of Virginia* (MS. in possession of Virginia Historical society). Moncure D. Conway published "Omitted Chapters of History disclosed in the Life and Papers of Edmund Randolph" (1888); and an article published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in September, 1887, entitled "A Suppressed Statesman." His son, Peyton Randolph (1779-1838), married Maria Ward, and was the author of: "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Virginia" (6 vols., 1823-32). Edmund Randolph died in Clarke county, Va., Sept. 13, 1813.

RANDOLPH, George Wythe, cabinet officer, was born at Monticello, Va., March 10, 1818; son

of Gov. Thomas Mann and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph. He attended school at Cambridge, Mass., while under the care of his brother-in-law, Joseph Coolidge of Boston, and in 1831 was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy. He was given leave of absence in 1837, to attend the University of Virginia, where he studied two years. In 1839 he resigned his commission in the navy, and after studying law, practised in Richmond. He was one of the commissioners sent by the state of Virginia to confer with Abraham Lincoln at his home in Springfield, with the hope of maintaining peace. He raised a company of artillery at the time of the John Brown raid, and the organization then known as the Virginia Howitzer Battalion, Maj. George W. Randolph, was attached to Magruder's force in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade in Magruder's army until March 17, 1862, when President Davis appointed him secretary of war in his cabinet to succeed Judah P. Benjamin, transferred to the state department. The question of the use of hidden shells as charged against the Confederate troops at the evacuation of Yorktown, led to his decision that it was not admissible in civilized warfare to take life with no other object than the destruction of life, but that planting shells was admissible on the parapet of a fort to prevent its capture or on the trail of a retreating army to save the army. He resigned his seat in the cabinet of President Davis, Nov. 17, 1862, and returned to the army, but was forced to resign and seek relief from a pulmonary complaint by running the blockade and living in Southern France. He returned to Virginia several years after the close of the war, and died at Edgar Hill, Va., April 10, 1878.

RANDOLPH, Harrison, educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 8, 1871; son of John Field and Virginia Dashiell (Bayard) Randolph; grandson of Edward and Margaret (Turnbull) Randolph of Petersburg, Va. and of Samuel John and Jane Winder (Dashiell) Bayard, and a descendant of William Randolph of Turkey Island, Virginia (born in Warwickshire, England, and came to America, arriving at Jamestown, Va., in 1674); and of Peter Bayard of Bohemia



Manor, Cecil county, Maryland; son of Samuel and Anna (Stuyvesant) Bayard, born in Holland, who came to New York with his uncle, Peter Stuyvesant, in 1647. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., A.M., 1892; was instructor of mathematics in the university, 1890-95; professor of mathematics in the University of Arkansas, 1895-97, and in 1897 was elected president of the College of Charleston, which position he still held in 1903. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., in 1899.

RANDOLPH, James Fitz, representative, was born in Middlesex county, N.J., June 26, 1791; a descendant of Edward Fitz Randolph, who emigrated to America from England in 1630. He received a common school education, served as apprentice in a printing office, and was one of the editors of the New Brunswick weekly *Fredonia*, 1812-42. He was U.S. collector of internal revenue, 1815-46; clerk of the court of common pleas for Middlesex county, and a representative in the state legislature for two years. He was a Democratic representative in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1828-33, having been elected in 1828 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George Holcombe (q.v.). He died in Jersey City, N.J., March 19, 1871.

RANDOLPH, John, statesman, was born in Cawsons, Va., June 2, 1773; son of Richard of Curles, and Frances (Bland) Randolph; grandson of Richard Randolph (1691-1748); great-grandson of Col. William, the immigrant, and Mary (Isham) Randolph of Turkey Island. William Randolph, the immigrant, came from Warwickshire, England, to Virginia in 1674. Richard Randolph of Curles died in 1775, and Frances (Bland) Randolph married secondly in 1788, St. George Tucker (q.v.). John Randolph was instructed by his mother and stepfather; attended Walker Murray's school in Orange county; the grammar school of the College of William and Mary; the College of New Jersey, 1787-88; Columbia college, 1788-89; was present in New York, April 30, 1789, at the inauguration of President Washington, and studied law with his second cousin, Edmund Randolph (q.v.) in Philadelphia, also attending lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1795 he returned to Virginia and made his home at "Bizarre," the family mansion occupied by his brother Richard, and where Richard died in 1796. He thus became the head of the household, but does not appear to have practised law except to the extent of defending in the Federal courts his rights to his portion of the Randolph estate. He opposed Patrick Henry as a candidate for representative in the 6th congress, but was defeated. When Henry died, June 6, 1799, without taking his seat, Randolph was elected

and was a representative from Virginia in the 6th-12th congresses, 1799-1813, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means and being a leader of the Republican party in the house. He favored the reduction of the army and spoke of the men making it up as "mercenaries and hirelings," which resulted in his being insulted and jostled by two marine officers at the theatre. In a note addressed to the President asking for protection against such insults, he addressed him as "President of the United States" and signed himself "With respect, your fellow-citizen, John Randolph." President Adams presented the note to the house for its consideration as "a breach of representative privilege." A deadlock resulted and the question was left undecided. Randolph was a powerful orator, and opposed every public wrong, the Yazoo fraud being passed in his absence. He defended Jefferson in the purchase of Louisiana, on constitutional grounds; and advocated an embargo, but soon discovering his error, admitted his mistake and voted against the measure. He favored James Monroe as presidential candidate to succeed Mr. Jefferson in 1808, and opposed the war of 1812 and the policy of President Madison, which made an enemy of Monroe who had been chosen secretary of state. This cost him his re-election to congress in 1812, and he retired to Roanoke. He was, however, returned as a representative in the 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1815-17 and 1819-25, and became the founder of a powerful state rights party, and an ultra Anglomaniac. He hated slavery and his duty to his creditors was the only bar to the liberation of the slaves owned by him, during his lifetime. He opposed the Missouri compromise, and likewise the doctrines of Calhoun, for whom he had no respect. In December, 1834, he was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Barbour, and completed his term, March 3, 1837. While in the senate Clay challenged him for the use of offensive language in a speech, and a duel followed, April 8, 1836, in which neither was hurt. He failed to be re-elected to the U.S. senate. He was a member of the state constitutional committee of 1829, and as a reward for his support of Jackson for the presidency in 1828, he was appointed U.S. minister to Russia in 1830, but resigned in 1831 and returned to the United States. He disagreed with the President on the question of nullification in 1832, which doctrines he had at first opposed. In 1833 he made preparations for a second visit to Europe for the benefit of his health, seriously threatened by consumption, but only lived to reach Philadelphia. He was declared of unsound mind when he made his last will, executed in 1832, and a former will made in 1821,

liberating his slaves and providing for their colonization, was sustained. He is the author of: *Letters to a Young Relative* (1834). Hugh A. Garland wrote: "Life of John Randolph" (2 vols., 1850), and Henry Adams, "John Randolph" (American Statesmen Series, 1882). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1833.

RANDOLPH, Joseph Fitz, representative, was born in Monmouth county, N.J., in 1803. He received a common school education; was admitted to the bar in 1825; practiced in Freehold, and was appointed prosecuting attorney for Monmouth county. He was a Whig representative from Freehold in the 25th congress, 1837-39, and from New Brunswick in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43, serving as chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1844; judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1845-52; resumed the practice of his profession in Trenton in 1852; was a member of the Peace conference at Washington, D.C., in 1861, and subsequently removed to Jersey City, N.J., where he died, March 20, 1873.

RANDOLPH, Peyton, first president of congress, was born at Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Va., in 1721; son of Sir John Randolph (1693-1737), king's attorney, speaker of the house of burgesses of Virginia and recorder of Norfolk, and grandson of William Randolph, the immigrant. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary; studied law at the Inner Temple, London, England, and was appointed king's attorney for Virginia in 1748, and the same year represented Williamsburg in the house of burgesses. He went to London in 1754, by direction of the burgesses, without the consent of Governor Dinwiddie, and obtained the removal of the pistole fee from all lands of less than one hundred acres in extent. During his absence the governor suspended the absent attorney, and appointed George Wythe in his place, who, however, accepted the office only to hold it for the return of Randolph, who was reinstated in 1754. He was chairman of the committee appointed to revise the laws of Virginia, and in 1758 was appointed a visitor of the College of William and Mary. He drew up the remonstrances of the burgesses against the proposed stamp act in 1764; was appointed speaker of the house in 1766, and thereupon resigned his office as king's attorney and was placed at the head of all the important committees requiring legal knowledge. He also served as chairman of the committee of correspondence for May, 1773; was president of the convention of August, 1774, and was the first of the seven deputies appointed to the proposed Continental congress by that body. He issued the call to the citizens of

Williamsburg to assemble at their courthouse, discuss the action of the convention and instruct the deputies, and presided over the meeting, for this action being named as one of the citizens of Virginia to be attained by Parliament. When the Continental congress assembled in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, he was unanimously elected president of the first congress, which office he held until Oct. 22, 1774, when he resigned and was succeeded by Henry Middleton of South Carolina. On Jan. 20, 1775, he called a convention to meet at Richmond, Va., March 21, 1775, and was elected a delegate to the convention, Feb. 4, 1775. He prevented aggressive measures on the part of the patriots when Lord Dunmore, on April 20, 1775, removed the gunpowder from the public magazine at Williamsburg, and through the medium of his brother, John Randolph (1727-1784), he obtained £300 from Lord Dunmore to pay for the powder. He met with the house of burgesses in May, 1775, and presided until adjournment, when he returned to Philadelphia, and was elected speaker of the second congress that assembled May 10. Owing to illness he was obliged to resign, and John Hancock assumed the presidency of congress, May 24, 1775. He married a sister of Benjamin Harrison, governor of Virginia, but left no children. His body rests under the chapel of the College of William and Mary. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1775.

RANDOLPH, Sarah Nicholas, author, was born at Edge Hill, Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 12, 1839; daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Jane Hollins (Nicholas) Randolph. She established a school for young ladies at Edge Hill, which became celebrated, and she was afterward principal of Patapsco institute, which was transferred to Baltimore, and became the Sarah Randolph school. She is the author of: *Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1871); *The Lord Will Provide* (1872); *Life of Stonewall Jackson* (1876); *Martha Jefferson Randolph*, in Wister's "Famous Women of the Revolution" (1876); *The Kentucky Resolutions in a New Light* (Nation, May 5, 1887), and other articles. She died in Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1892.

RANDOLPH, Theodore Frelinghuysen, governor of New Jersey, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., June 24, 1816; son of James Fitz Randolph (q.v.). He attended the Rutgers grammar school, and in 1840 removed to Vicksburg, Miss., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1851 to Fanny F., daughter of N. D. Colman of Kentucky, and in 1852 returned to New Jersey, settling in Jersey City. He became interested in the mining and transportation of coal and of iron and ores, and was for many years president of the Morris and Essex railroad. He was a representative in the

state legislature, 1859-61; was elected state senator in 1863 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected for the full term, serving, 1862-65. He introduced a bill providing for a state comptroller, and in 1865 removed to Morristown, N.J. He was governor



during his administration the State riparian commission was established; the Camden and Amboy monopoly tax was repealed; the Morris Plains lunatic asylum was constructed, and on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1871, he issued a proclamation, insuring the right of parade to the Orangemen of New Jersey, giving them state protection, and thus avoiding a riot similar to the one that occurred in New York city the same day. He was U.S. senator from New Jersey, 1875-81. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864-72; chairman of the Democratic national committee; a trustee of Rutgers college, and one of the founders and president of the Washington Headquarters association of Morristown, N.J. He died in Morristown, N.J., Nov. 7, 1883.

RANDOLPH, Thomas Jefferson, literarian, was born at Monticello, Va., Sept. 12, 1792; son of Gov. Thomas Mann (q.v.) and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph. He was sent to school in Philadelphia, 1807-10, gained his further education in the library of his grandfather, largely collected in Europe, and was married in 1824, to Jane Hollins, daughter of Gov. Wilson Cary Nicholas (q.v.). He became literary executor of his grandfather, as well as the superintendent of his estates, from the proceeds of the cultivation of which he discharged financial obligations of his grandfather to the extent of \$40,000, satisfying every claim, besides supporting and educating his own brothers and sisters and starting them in life, and bringing up and giving the best advantages of education to his twelve children. He was a representative in the state legislature, and in 1832 introduced a bill for emancipation on the post-natal plan suggested by Jefferson, and secured the passage of the tax bill in 1842, which placed the state on a firm financial basis. He was also a member of the state constitutional convention of 1851-52, and for seven years rector of the University of Virginia, having been on its board of visitors for thirty-one years. His antislavery views prevented his political advancement in Virginia. After the war he was influential in securing the restoration of the financial and agricultural prosperity of the state. He was chairman of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872. He is the author of: *Life and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson* (4 vols.,

1829); *Sixty Years Reminiscences of the Currency of the United States* (1842). He died at Edge Hill, Albemarle city, Va., Oct. 8, 1875.

RANDOLPH, Thomas Mann, governor of Virginia, was born at Tuckahoe, on James river, Va., Oct. 1, 1768; son of Thomas Mann and Anne (Cary) Randolph, and grandson of William Randolph of Tuckahoe and of Col. Archibald Cary. He was educated at Edinburgh university, 1785-88, and by Sir John Leslie, who returned with him and his brother to Virginia, and was a tutor in his father's family. He visited Thomas Jefferson in Paris, and there met Martha Jefferson, to whom he was married, Feb. 23, 1790, at Monticello, and continued his studies in Jefferson's library at Monticello. He was a representative from Virginia in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803-07, and while in congress came in contact with John Randolph of Roanoke, in debate, with the result that preliminaries for a duel were arranged, which was, however, prevented. While in congress he resided with his wife in the White House. He joined the army in 1812 as lieutenant of light artillery; was ordered to the Canada frontier as captain in the 20th U.S. infantry; quarrelled with General Armstrong, and resigned from the army, Feb. 6, 1815. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1818, serving, 1819-21. He died at Monticello, Va., June 20, 1838.

RANEY, George Pettus, jurist, was born at Apalachicola, Fla., Oct. 11, 1845; son of David Greenway and Frances Harriet (Jordan) Raney; grandson of William and Rebecca (Abernathy) Raney, and of Miles and Harriot (Pettus) Jordan. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and entered the University of Virginia in 1863; was in the Confederate army from September, 1863, till the close of the civil war; studied law at the University of Virginia in 1866-67; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practised his profession at Apalachicola until he moved to Tallahassee in the latter part of 1869. He was a member of the Florida legislature, 1868-70; a member of the Democratic state executive committee, 1876-80; attorney-general of Florida, 1877-85; reporter of the decisions of the state supreme court, 1877-85; associate justice of the state supreme court, 1885-89, and chief justice, 1889-94, when he resigned and returned to the practice of law at Tallahassee. He was a presidential elector, 1896; a member of the state legislature from Leon county, 1899-1902, and a member of the Democratic national committee for 1900-04. He was married twice: first, in November, 1873, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thompson Byrd and Sarah (Bailey) Lamar, who died in 1900, and secondly, in November, 1901, to Evelyn Byrd, daughter of Walker Anderson and Elizabeth Page (Walker) Cameron.

RANKIN, Jeremiah Eames, educator, was born in Thornton, N.H., Jan. 2, 1828; son of the Rev. Andrew and Lois (Eames) Rankin; grandson of Andrew and Dolly (French) Rankin, and of Col. Jeremiah and Persis (Williams) Eames;



great-grandson of James and Margaret (Witherspoon) Rankin, and of Col. William and Zilpah (Wilder) Williams. His great-grandfather, James Rankin, a native of Paisley, Scotland, emigrated from Glasgow to Salem, Mass., 1776, and subsequently settled in Thornton, and later in Littleton, N.H. He was graduated from Middlebury col-

lege, Vermont, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; taught classics in New London, Conn., 1849-50; in Warren county, Ky., 1849-49; at Middlebury, Vt., 1850-51; at Sanbornton, N.H., 1851-52, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1854. He was married, Nov. 28, 1854, to Mary Howell, daughter of Cyrus and Adeline (Frink) Birge of Middlebury, Vt. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Feb. 27, 1855; was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Potsdam, N.Y., 1854-55; St. Albans, Vt., 1855-62; Lowell, Mass., 1862-64; Charlestown, Mass., 1864-69, and at Washington, D.C., 1869-84, serving as chaplain of the district senate; as trustee of Howard university, Washington, 1870-78, and as professor of homiletics and pastoral theology there, 1878-84. He was pastor of Orange, N.J., 1884-89, and in 1889 was elected president of Howard university, accepting the office on Jan. 1, 1890; was a delegate to various Congregational national unions in the United States and Europe; a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M.; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of the Cincinnati, three of his ancestors having served in the Revolution. He received from Middlebury the honorary degrees D.D., 1869, and LL.D., 1889. He statedly contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Independent* and other religious papers; was editor of *Pilgrim Press*; contributor to *Christian Thought*; *Our Day* and *Congregational Review*, and wrote the hymns: *God be with you till we meet again*; *God and Home and Native Land*; *Keep Your Colors Flying*; *Why Art Thou Silent, Bethlehem?* and *Droop Low To-day, Thou Banner Fair*. He is also the author of: *Auld Scotch Mither, Ingleside Rhaims, and Other Poems in the Scotch Dia-*

lect (1873); *Ingleside Rhymes* (1887); *Esther Burr's Journal* (1901); translations from the German in "German-English lyrics"; and the sermons: *Subduing Kingdoms* (1881); *The Hotel of God* (1883); *Atheism of the Heart* (1884), and *Christ His Own Interpreter* (1884).

RANKIN, William Brodshaw, educationist, was born in Green county, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1825; son of Anthony and Margaret (Grey) Rankin; grandson of William and Sarah (Moore) Rankin, natives of Pennsylvania who went to East Tennessee in 1780, and a descendant of one of three brothers, James, John and Hugh Rankin, who came from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1721; and of John Grey who came from Scotland about 1800. He was brought up on a farm and learned blacksmithing. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855; was married at Amity, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1852, to Jane, daughter of Daniel and Alletta (Edstill) Carpenter; was principal of Rhea academy, Greenville, Tenn., 1852-54; president of Greenville college, 1854-58; professor of mathematics, Tusculum college, 1859-61; was exiled in 1861, and lived in New York state, 1864-66. He canvassed the state for Lincoln and Johnson in 1864; was principal of the graded schools of Wellsville, N.Y., 1864-66; returned to Tennessee and was ordained Presbyterian minister in 1866; was president of Washington college, Tennessee, 1866-74; aided in organizing the public school system of Tennessee; was superintendent of public instruction for Greene county; assisted Dr. Sears in the distribution of the Peabody school fund and in establishing schools for freedmen under the U.S. government, and was district superintendent of the work of the American Bible society in Tennessee and Texas, 1874-98. He served as financial agent of Washington college, 1898-1900, and on June 1, 1900, became general secretary of the John C. Martin educational fund. He made his residence in Austin, Texas, and had his office in New York city. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington college, Tennessee, 1893.

RANKINE, James, educator, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1827; son of John Rankine. He emigrated with his parents from Scotland to New York, and settled in Canandaigua. He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; was a tutor in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., 1848-51; librarian, 1849-52; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1851-54, and professor of natural science there, 1852-54. He studied at the Berkeley Divinity school in 1850; was ordained to the P.E. ministry, and subsequently stationed as rector at Windsor, Conn., 1850-54; at St. Paul's church, Owego, N.Y., 1854-61, and at St. Peter's church, Geneva, N.Y., 1861-96. He was a trustee of Hobart college, 1860-76;

first rector of De Lancey Divinity school, Geneva, N.Y., 1861-96; president of Hobart college, Sept. 7, 1869-July 11, 1871; a trustee of Union college, 1876-80, and dean of Geneva, 1880-95. He was a trustee of the General Theological seminary; a deputy to the general convention and federal council, and a member of the ecclesiastical court of western New York. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1848, and from Hobart in 1857; the degree S.T.D. from Hobart in 1863, and that of LL.D. from Union in 1895. He died in Geneva, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1896.

RANNEY, Ambrose Arnold, representative, was born in Townshend, Vt., April 17, 1821; son of Dr. Waitstill R. and Phoebe (Atwood) Ranney; grandson of Waitstill and Abigail (Harlow) Ranney and a descendant of Thomas Ranney (born in Scotland, 1616, and one of the first settlers of Middletown, Conn.), and Mary (Hubbard) Ranney. His father was a leading farmer and physician of Windham county, and lieutenant governor of Vermont for two terms. Ambrose attended Townshend academy and was graduated from Dartmouth college, N.H., in 1844. He was principal of Chester academy, 1844-46; studied law with Andrew Tracy at Woodstock, Vt.; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and after teaching in the Brimmer Street school for some months, began practice in Boston. He was city solicitor, 1855-57; a representative in the state legislature in 1857, 1863 and 1864, and was a Republican representative from the third district in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881-87, serving as chairman of special committees on the pan-electric schemes. He was married, Dec. 4, 1850 to Maria D., daughter of Addison and Maria (Ingals) Fletcher, and his only son, Fletcher, became his law partner. He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1899.

RANSEDELL, Joseph Eugene, representative, was born in Alexandria, La., Oct. 7, 1858; son of John H. and Amanda (Terrell) Ransdell. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1882; was admitted to the bar in June, 1883, and established himself in practice at Lake Providence, La., where he also engaged extensively in cotton planting. He was married, Nov. 15, 1885, to Olive Irene Powell of Lake Providence. He was district attorney of the eighth judicial district of Louisiana, 1884-96; a member of the levee board of the Fifth Louisiana levee district, 1896-99; a member of the convention that framed the new constitution of the state in 1898, and was elected Democratic representative in the 56th congress to fill the unexpired term of Samuel T. Baird who died, April 22, 1899. He was re-elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905, serving in 57th congress as a member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

RANSOM, Epaphroditus, governor of Michigan, was born in Shelburne Falls, Hampshire county, Mass., in February, 1797; son of Maj. Ezekiel and ——— (Fletcher) Ransom and grandson of General Fletcher of Vermont, an officer in the Revolutionary war. He removed with his parents to Townshend, Windham county, Vt.; worked on a farm in the summer and either attended or taught school in the winter. He was graduated from Chester academy, Windham county, Vt.; studied law under Judge Taft, at Townshend, and was graduated from the law school at Northampton, Mass., in 1823. He practised in Windham county, and was a representative in the state legislature for several terms. In 1834 he removed to Michigan and settled in Kalamazoo, where he established himself in practice with Charles E. Stuart. In 1836, upon the admission of Michigan into the union, he was appointed first judge of the second judicial circuit and associate justice of the supreme court of the state. He was promoted chief justice in 1843, and was governor of the state, 1847. Failing to receive a renomination, he retired to private life. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1853, and in 1857 removed to Kansas, where he was receiver of the Osage land office. He died at Fort Scott, Kan., in November, 1859.

RANSOM, George Marcellus, naval officer, was born in Springfield, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1820. He attended the public schools of New York and Ohio; was appointed to the U.S. navy as a midshipman from Ohio, July 25, 1839; served on the *Marion* off the Brazil coast, 1839-42, and on the *Erie* of the Pacific squadron, 1843-44. He was at the naval school, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845; was promoted passed midshipman, July 2, 1845; was stationed at the naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1845-46, and was engaged on the coast of Mexico for seven months in 1847. He was again stationed at the naval observatory, 1847-48; served on the *Portsmouth* off the coast of Africa, 1848-50, and on the *Relief*, 1851-52. He was promoted master, June 28, 1853; served on the *Michigan* on the lakes, 1853-55; was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1854; served on the *Perry*, *Dolphin* and *Jamestown* off the coast of Africa, 1855-57; was on ordnance duty at Boston, Mass., 1857-59, and was engaged on the *Narragansett* and *Saranac* on the Pacific station, 1860-61. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Jan. 2, 1862, and commanded the *Kineo* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron under Farragut in the Mississippi river during its various encounters, March and April, 1862. He served under Farragut at Forts Jackson and



St. Philip; was in the engagement with the ram *Manassas* and attacked forces at Grand Gulf, also those of Gen. John C. Breckinridge at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862, and others. He commanded the *Mercedita* on special service in the West Indies, April to August, 1864; the *Grand Gulf* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and captured three steamers off the coast of North Carolina, 1863-64. He had a general supervision of the blockading vessels in the East Gulf squadron, and commanded the *Muscota* and later the *Algonquin* in a trial with the *Winooski* in Long Island sound, January to March, 1866. He was stationed at League Island, Pa., as executive, 1867-69; was promoted captain, March 2, 1870, and commanded the iron-clad *Terror* of the North Atlantic fleet in 1870. He was executive of the



U.S.S. COLORADO.

New York navy yard, 1871-73; commander of the frigate *Colorado* of the North Atlantic fleet, 1873-75, and of the frigate *Franklin* on special service from December, 1876, to March,

1877. He was promoted commodore, March 28, 1877; was in charge of the naval station at Port Royal, S.C., 1878-79, and of the navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1879-82. He was retired June 18, 1882, and died in September, 1889.

RANSOM, Matt Whitaker, senator, was born in Warren county, N.C., Oct. 8, 1826; son of Robert and Priscilla (Whitaker) Ransom; grandson of Seymour and Birchett (Green) Ransom, and of Matthew Carey and Betsy Anne (Coffield) Whitaker, and a grand-nephew of Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1847, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He settled in practice in Warrenton, N.C.; was a Whig presidential elector in 1852, and attorney-general of North Carolina, 1852-55. He was married, Jan. 19, 1853, to Pattie, daughter of Joseph and Lavinia (Roberts) Exum of Northampton county, N.C. He was a Democratic member of the general assembly of the state, 1858-60, and a peace commissioner from North Carolina to the Provisional Congress of the Southern States at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. He opposed the war, but supported the withdrawal of his state, and entered the Confederate service as a private, rising to the rank of major-general at Richmond in 1865. He commanded the 35th N.C. regiment in Ransom's brigade, Holmes's division in Magruder's command in the seven days' battles before

Richmond, being wounded at Malvern Hill, and Lieutenant-Colonel Petway, who succeeded to the command of the regiment, being killed. He commanded a brigade made up of the 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th regiments and Capt. James R. Branch's Virginia battery in Walker's division of Longstreet's corps, in the Maryland campaign, serving under Jackson at Harper's Ferry and under Longstreet at Antietam. He was transferred with his brigade to North Carolina, where he commanded the assaulting column that captured Plymouth, April 20, 1864, and was hurried to the defence of Petersburg, reaching there just in time to assist in the defence of the city, and being desperately wounded at Drewry's Bluff, May 14, 1864. In the Appomattox campaign he commanded a brigade made up of the 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th North Carolina regiments in Bushrod R. Johnson's division, R. H. Anderson's corps, and in the final assault on Battery IX between Fort Stedman and Fort McGilvery in Gordon's attack at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, he commanded a division composed of his own and Wallace's South Carolina brigade, also commanding the same division at Five Forks, April 1, 1865. After the surrender, he took up his profession in Weldon in 1866. He was a Democratic U.S. senator from North Carolina, 1871-95; being chairman of the select committee on the river front of Washington, in the 47th and 48th congresses; of the committee on private land claims in the 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, and of the committee on commerce in the 53d congress. He was U.S. minister to Mexico, 1895-97, and in 1895 retired to private life. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1858-65, and received the degree LL.D. from there in 1881.

RANSOM, Robert, soldier, was born in Warren county, N.C., Feb. 12, 1828; son of Robert and Priscilla (Whitaker) Ransom, and brother of Matt W. Ransom (q.v.). He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, and assigned to the 1st dragoons, July 1, 1850; was at the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., 1850-51, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1851, while on frontier service in New Mexico, 1851-54. He was married in 1854 to Minnie Hunt of Washington, D.C., adopted daughter of General Gibson, of the regular army. He was assistant instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point, 1854-55; was promoted 1st lieutenant and transferred to the 1st U.S. cavalry, March 3, 1855, and served as adjutant of the regiment at Leavenworth, Kan., 1855-57, being engaged in the Sioux expedition and in quelling the Kansas disturbances. He was on recruiting service, 1857-58; on frontier duty in Arkansas, Kansas and Colorado, 1859-61; was promoted captain, Jan. 31, 1861, and resigned

May 24, 1861, to join the Confederate States army as captain of cavalry. He was promoted colonel of the 1st North Carolina cavalry (9th N.C. troops) the same year; brigadier-general, March 6, 1862, and major-general, May 26, 1863. He defended his native state against the Federal army under Burnside early in 1862; was transferred to the defence of Richmond, and in the seven days' battles ending July 1, 1862, commanded a brigade in Holmes's division, Magruder's command. When Lee's army made the first movement into Maryland, his brigade in the division of Gen. John G. Walker was ordered to co-operate with Gen. T. J. Jackson in the capture of Harper's Ferry. He commanded a division in Longstreet's corps at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and held the line on Marye's Heights and the rock wall below it, his division being actively engaged in the defence throughout the entire battle. He commanded the troops with Gen. D. H. Hill, left to defend Richmond during Lee's Pennsylvania campaign in 1863; commanded the department of Southwest Virginia in November, 1863; took part in the defence of Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864, where his infantry, cavalry and artillery made the successful assault on Butler's right, on the 16th, President Davis, in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," crediting him with having saved Pittsburg and Richmond. The war department then ordered his division to the defence of Richmond on May 17, and in June, 1864, in the command of the cavalry he was with Early and Breckinridge in the expedition to capture Washington, D.C. He was subsequently given command of the department including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was express agent and city marshal of Wilmington, N.C., 1866-67; a salesman of railroad supplies through the southern states, 1868-74; a farmer in Virginia, 1874-78, and a civil engineer employed by the U.S. government in various river and harbor improvements in North and South Carolina, 1878-92. He is the author of: *Ransom's Division at Fredericksburg*, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. III.). He died in Newberne, N.C., Jan. 14, 1893.

RANSOM, Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born in Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; son of Col. Truman Bishop (q.v.) and Margaretta Morrison (Greenfield) Ransom. He was educated at Newbury seminary and at Norwich university, 1848-51, completing the course in civil engineering. He worked for some time with his cousin, Benjamin F. Marsh (a graduate of Norwich, 1837), on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, and removed to Peru, Ill., in 1851, where he was a civil engineer, 1851-54, and in the real estate business, 1854-56, subsequently engaging in the latter business in Chicago and in Fayette county,

Illinois. He recruited a company for the 11th Illinois regiment early in 1861; was commissioned captain, April 26; major, in May, by a vote of the company officers; lieutenant-colonel, July 30; was wounded while leading a charge at Charleston, Mo., Aug. 20; took part in the capture of Fort Henry and in the assault upon Fort Donelson, where he was again wounded; was appointed colonel to succeed W. H. L. Wallace; promoted brigadier-general, Feb. 15, 1862, and though wounded in the head, he led his regiment at Shiloh. He became chief of staff to Gen. J. A. McClelland, and inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee in June, 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general in January, 1863, and commanded the 2d brigade, 6th division, 17th corps in the Vicksburg campaign, his services in rebuilding the bridge across the Big Black River and his energy during the entire siege being especially commended by General Grant. He commanded a detachment of the 13th corps in the expedition to the mouth of the Rio Grande, Oct. 26, 1863; captured Fort Esperanza commanding the entrance to Matagorda bay, Dec. 30, and in the Red river campaign was seriously wounded at Sabine Cross Roads (Mansfield), April 8, 1864. He commanded the 4th division, and succeeded Gen. G. M. Dodge to the command of the 16th corps in the operations about Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864, General Dodge having been released from the command of the corps by reason of wounds received that day. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 1, 1864; continued in command of the 16th corps until the divisions making it up were merged into the 15th and 17th corps when he with his division went with the 17th corps and in the absence of Gen. Frank P. Blair assumed command about Sept. 27. He led the corps in the pursuit of Hood's army, part of the time in an ambulance, and then on a stretcher until his fatal illness, brought on by the overwork and exposure, forced him to relinquish his command at Gaylesville, Ala., and while being carried on a stretcher to Rome, Ga., he died at a comfortable farm house in which he was resting. He was buried in Rose Hill cemetery, Chicago, Ill., and shortly afterward his mother received from President Lincoln his commission as major-general of volunteers, which had been signed before his death, but was awaiting the action of congress. He was unmarried. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took a leading part in the religious services held in connection with the army. General Howard in General Field orders No. 21, issued from Cedartown, Ga., Nov. 1, 1864, bore testimony to his noble record, pure and elevated character and enthusiasm in his country's cause. He died near Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864.

RANSOM, Truman Bishop, soldier and educator, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 20, 1802; son of Lieut. Amasa and Abigail (Root) Ransom; grandson of George and Anna (Tiffany) Ransom, and a descendant of Joseph Ransom, the immi-

grant, who settled in Lyme, Conn., early in the eighteenth century. His father died in 1812 and he learned the trade of chair maker and painter, at which he worked. 1815-21, at South Woodstock.

His mother was married, Jan. 13, 1822, to Jacob Kendall; she died at Norwich, Vt., Jan. 29, 1841. Ransom was graduated from the American Liter-

ary, Scientific and Military academy (now Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.), 1825, as civil engineer with high standing as a mathematician. He taught mathematics and music in the institution (then located in Middletown, Conn.) 1825-29; helped to establish a school of a similar character in Orange, N.J., 1829-30; a second one in Fayetteville, N.C., 1830, and served for a time as instructor in mathematics in the U.S. navy. He was married, Feb. 2, 1830, to Margaretta Morrison Greenfield of Middletown, Conn. Their son, Col. Dunbar R. Ransom (1831-1897), Norwich university, 1851, was an officer in the Federal army in the civil war, and Thomas Edward Greenfield Ransom (q.v.) was another son. In 1830 Truman B. Ransom became an assistant professor in Jefferson college, Washington, Miss., a leading military college in the south, and in August, 1832, on the death of President John Holbrook, Capt. Alden Partridge was appointed his successor, Professor Ransom being given provisional charge of the institution until the arrival of the new president. The views of Captain Partridge on slavery and emoluments, the compensation of assistants, the control to be exercised by him, and his residence at the north during a great portion of the year, were all objectionable, and he remained only a few months in charge of the college. Professor Ransom was vice-president of Norwich university, and professor of natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics and civil engineering, 1834-35; president and professor of natural philosophy, practical and military science, political economy, civil engineering and science of government, as successor to Capt. Alden Partridge, 1843-46, serving as a trustee, 1843-47; was major-general of

the Vermont militia, 1836-44; Democratic candidate for representative in the 27th congress, 1840, and for lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1846. He resigned the presidency of Norwich university in 1846 to volunteer in the 6th U.S. regulars, Col. Franklin Pierce, for service in the Mexican war, and did valuable recruiting service in New England. He was commissioned major of the 9th U.S. infantry, Feb. 16, 1847; promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 9, 1847; joined General Scott at Puebla, Mexico, Aug. 6, 1847, and was killed while leading an assault on the west side of the hill crowning the fortress and castle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847.

RANTOUL, Robert, reformer, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 23, 1778; son of Robert and Mary (Preston) Rantoul. His father, at the age of sixteen, emigrated in 1769 from Kinrosshire, Scotland, where the family had been domiciled since 1360, and settled in Salem, Mass., out of which port he commanded privateers and merchantmen for William Gray and others, and sailing at the age of thirty on a Mediterranean voyage was lost at sea, with all on board, when in command of the ship *Iris*. The son engaged in business on his own account as a druggist at Beverly, Mass., in 1796. He was married, June 4, 1801, to Joannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Herrick) Lovett of Beverly, Mass. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1809-20 and 1823-33, and state senator, 1821-23. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1820 and 1853, and during the war of 1812 he served in the militia and coast guard, 1812-15, after which he became a member of the Massachusetts Peace society. He was an early opponent of the habitual use of strong drink, and became a life member of the Massachusetts Temperance society in 1812. He also opposed the retention of capital punishment. He was an enthusiastic student and writer of local history. He was one of the founders of a charity school at Beverly, which was the first Sunday School in America. For fifty consecutive years he filled a number of parochial and town offices, writing the yearly reports to the town of the poor department, for half a century. He died in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 24, 1858.

RANTOUL, Robert, Jr., statesman, was born in Beverly, Mass., Aug. 13, 1805; son of Robert Rantoul, the reformer (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; studied law in Salem, Mass., and established himself in practice there in 1829, removing in 1830 to South Reading, Mass. He was married, Aug. 3, 1831, to Jane E., daughter of Peter and Deborah (Gage) Woodbury of Beverly, and removed in 1832 to Gloucester, Mass. He was the Democratic representative from Glou-

cester in the state legislature, 1834-38; was a member of the judiciary committee, and in 1836 of a special committee to revise the statute laws of Massachusetts; represented the state in the first board of directors of the Western railroad, 1836-38, and in 1837 was appointed by Governor Everett a member of the first Massachusetts board of education, resigning in 1844. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1839, and soon became prominent as an advocate and lawyer. He was U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1845-1849. On the resignation of Daniel Webster from the U.S. senate in 1850, Governor Briggs of Massachusetts appointed Robert C. Winthrop to fill the vacancy, but upon the meeting of the state legislature in 1851, Mr. Rantoul was elected and served until the 4th of March, when the term ended. He was elected by the coalition a representative in the 33d congress, 1851-52. In 1851 he was counsel for Thomas Simms, the first fugitive slave surrendered by Massachusetts. He published a weekly journal in Gloucester in the interest of the Jacksonian Democracy, 1832-38; was editor of a "Workingmen's Library" and two series of a "Common School Library" and carried the "Journeyman Bootmakers' Case" through the courts, establishing the right of laborers to combine for business purposes. He died in Washington, D.C., and rests at Beverly, under a stone which bears an epitaph from the pen of Sumner. On his sudden death at the age of 47, Whittier wrote elegiac verses which have been much admired. The date of his death is Aug. 7, 1852.

RANTOUL, Robert Samuel, educator, was born in Beverly, Mass., June 2, 1832; son of Robert, Jr. (q.v.) and Jane E. (Woodbury) Rantoul. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1853, A.M. and LL.B., 1856; was admitted to the Essex bar in 1856, and at once began practice in Beverly and Salem. He was married, May 13, 1858, to Harriet Charlotte, daughter of David Augustus and Harriet Charlotte (Price) Neal of Salem, Mass. Captain Neal was a well known merchant, and later president of the Eastern and Illinois Central railroads. Mrs. Rantoul died, May 20, 1899, leaving six sons and three daughters. Mr. Rantoul was a representative from Beverly in the state legislature of 1858, and in 1884-85, from Salem, where he had resided since 1858. He was collector of the port of Salem and Beverly by appointment of President Lincoln, 1865-69; mayor of Salem, 1890-93; a candidate for presidential elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket, 1896, and in 1896 became president of the Essex Institute. He is the author of: *Centennial of American Independence*, an oration delivered in Stuttgart, Germany, July 4, 1876; and of an address to the English speaking residents of Stuttgart on the anniversary of the

death of Freiligrath in 1877; *The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of John Winthrop at Salem*, an oration delivered before the Essex Institute in 1880; of historical papers in the Institute *Collections*, and of other contributions to local history and antiquarian research.

RAPALLO, Charles Antonio, jurist, was born in New York city, Sept. 15, 1823; son of Antonio and Elizabeth (Gould) Rapallo; grandson of Benjamin Gould of Newburyport, Mass., a captain in the Revolutionary army at Lexington, and elected to the first congress from Massachusetts. Antonio Rapallo came from Rapallo, Italy, to the United States early in the nineteenth century, his republican tendencies having brought him into disfavor with his family and the Vatican, and became a practising attorney and counselor at law in New York city, having offices for many years with John Anthon. Charles was brought up under the personal direction of his father, who supervised his education, teaching him the classics, the modern languages and the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1844; practised in partnership with Joseph Blunt, 1845-48; with Horace F. Clark, 1848-68, and with James C. Spencer, 1868-70. He was married in 1852 to Helen, daughter of Bradford Sumner of Boston, Mass. He was elected an associate judge of the New York court of appeals as a Democrat, serving 1870-84; was defeated as chief justice in 1880, and re-elected associate judge for a second term of fourteen years by both political parties in 1884. He received the degree LL.D., Columbia, 1887. He died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1887.

RAPHALL, Morris Jacob, clergyman, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in September, 1798. He was educated in a Jewish college at Copenhagen, Denmark; learned the English language in England, and made a tour through France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He attended the University of Giessen, Germany, 1821-24, and in 1825 returned to England, where he married and made his home. In 1832 he entered public life as a lecturer, delivering a course on post-Biblical history at Sussex Hall, London, and elsewhere; and established the weekly *Hebrew Review and Magazine of Rabbinical Literature*, the first Jewish periodical in England, which was discontinued after seventy-eight numbers. He acted for a time as secretary to the Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschel, chief rabbi of the German congregations of the British Isles; investigated the persecutions of the Jews in Syria in 1840, and was rabbi of the synagogue at Birmingham, England, 1841-49. He was one of the founders of the Hebrew National school; immigrated to the United States in 1849; was rabbi of the first Anglo-German Jewish synagogue in New York city, and subsequently of the congregation B'nai

Jeshurun in New York city, where he labored till his death, gaining a widespread reputation. He received the degrees A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Giessen. He undertook with other scholars an annotated translation of the Scriptures, of which the volume on *Genesis* was issued (1844); translated the *Mishna* with the Rev. D. A. de Sola of London (1840), and many Hebrew, German and French works into English. He is the author of: *Festivals of the Lord* (1839); *Devotional Exercises for the Daughters of Israel* (1852); *Post Biblical History of the Jews* (2 vols., 1855; new ed., 1866); *The Path to Immortality* (1859). He died in New York city, June 23, 1868.

RAPPE, Louis Amadeus, R.C. bishop, was born at Andrehem, Pas de Calais, St. Omer, France, Feb. 2, 1801; son of Eloi and Marie Antoinette (Noel) Rappe, who were peasants. In 1821 he entered the college at Boulogne, and after completing a classical course, made his theological studies in the seminary of Arras, and was ordained priest, March 14, 1829. He was pastor at Wizme, 1829-34; chaplain of the Ursuline convent, Boulogne, 1834-40, and in 1840 came to Cincinnati, Ohio, with Bishop Purcell. He was missionary in the Miami valley, 1841-47, establishing churches in Maumee city and at Toledo, and a branch of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Toledo in 1846. When the diocese of Cleveland was established, April 22, 1847, he was named as its first bishop, and was consecrated, Oct. 10, 1847, by Bishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Whelan of Wheeling. He began to build the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in 1848, and consecrated it in 1852. He introduced various religious orders in his diocese and built convents, asylums, schools and churches. He attended the Vatican council at Rome in 1869, and while there unfriendly members of his diocese accused him of wrong doing, and the pope counseled his retirement, being misled by reports which were soon found to be the result of a conspiracy. He was not removed by the pope, but resigned his bishopric, Aug. 22, 1870; retired to St. Albans, Vt., and spent the rest of his life in the diocese of Burlington, engaged in missionary work in that diocese and in Canada. He was subsequently offered another diocese, but declined. He died in St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 7, 1877.

RATHBUN, Richard, naturalist, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1852; son of Charles Howland Rathbun; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Howland) Rathbun, and a descendant of John Rathbone, one of the original purchasers and settlers of Block Island, R.I. (about 1660). He became interested at an early age in the geology of the vicinity of Buffalo, and made extensive collections of fossils as curator of paleontology of the Buffalo Society of Natural

Sciences, 1869-71. He entered Cornell university in 1871, but remained only two years. While there he began studies upon the fossils collected on the Brazilian expedition of Charles Frederick Hartt (q.v.), which were continued later at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass. He was assistant in zoölogy at the Boston Society of Natural History, 1874-75, and during the same period a volunteer zoölogical assistant on the summer expeditions of the U.S. fish commission; geologist on the Imperial geological commission of Brazil, 1875-78; scientific assistant on the U.S. fish commission, 1878-96, being in charge of the division of scientific inquiry from 1887; assistant in zoölogy at Yale, 1879-80; U.S. representative on the joint commission with Great Britain relative to the preservation of the fisheries in the boundary waters between the United States and Canada, 1892-96; assistant curator from 1880, and curator from 1883, of the department of marine invertebrates in the U.S. National Museum. He was appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Jan. 27, 1897, and his duties after 1899 included the charge of the U.S. National Museum. He is the author of numerous scientific papers. He received the honorary degrees of M.S. from the Indiana university in 1883, and D.Sc. from Bowdoin college in 1894.

RAU, Charles, archæologist, was born in Verviers, Belgium, in 1826. He attended the university of Heidelberg; came to the United States in 1848; taught school in Belleville, Ill., and subsequently in New York city until 1875, when he became curator in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. He had charge of the department of antiquities, 1875-87, and his contributions to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1863-87, established his reputation as a foremost American archæologist. He was a member of the principal archæological and anthropological societies in Europe and America. He bequeathed his library and collections to the U.S. National Museum. He received the degree Ph.D. from the University of Freiburg, Baden, in 1882. He is the author of: *Early Man in Europe* (1876); *The Archæological Collections of the United States National Museum* (1876); *The Palenque Tablet in the United States National Museum* (1879); *Articles on Anthropological Subjects 1853-87* (1882), and at the time of his death was engaged on an exhaustive archæological work. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1887.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RAUB, Albert Newton, educator, was born at Martinsville, Pa., March 28, 1840; son of John and Mary (Miller) Raub. He was graduated in the scientific course of the State Normal school at Millersville, Pa., in 1860; was principal of the public schools of Bedford, Pa., 1860-61; had charge of the schools of Cressona, Pa., 1861-64; was superintendent of the Ashland, Pa., public schools, 1864-66; professor of English grammar and literature in the State Normal school at Kutztown, Pa., 1866-68; superintendent of schools in Clinton county and the city schools of Lock Haven, Pa., and principal of the Lock Haven high schools, and of the Central Pennsylvania State Normal school, which he was largely instrumental in founding, 1877-84. In 1888 he became president of Delaware college, Newark, Del. In 1865 he began his work as lecturer before teachers' institutes and other assemblies, which work became an important part of his professional life. He received the honorary degree A.M. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1866, that of Ph.D. from Lafayette in 1879, and that of LL.D. from Ursinus college in 1895. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' association in 1871, and in January, 1885, became editor and proprietor of the *Educational News*, a weekly. His published works include series of grammars, readers, and arithmetics; also: *Plain Educational Talks* (1869); *School Management* (1882); *Studies in English and American Literature* (1882); *Methods of Teaching* (1883); *A Practical Rhetoric* (1887); *Helps in the Use of Good English* (1897).



RAUCH, Friedrich August, educator, was born in Kirchbracht, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 27, 1806; son of a clergyman. He was graduated at the University of Marburg in 1827; took post graduate studies at the University of Giessen, 1827-28; was assistant to his uncle who conducted a literary institution in Frankford, 1828-29; and taught in the University of Heidelberg, 1829-30, and at the University of Giessen, 1830-31. In 1831, being obliged to leave the country owing to his free expression of his political opinions, he came to the United States and studied the English language. Meanwhile he supported himself by giving lessons on

the piano and teaching the German language in Lafayette college, 1833, and conducted a classical school in connection with the German Reformed Theological seminary, York, Pa., 1832-34. He was ordained to the German Reformed ministry in 1832, and was professor of Biblical literature in the seminary, 1832-41. He was married in 1833 to a daughter of Laomi Moore of Morristown, N.J. He removed his academy with the seminary, to Mercersburg, Pa., in 1834, and in 1835 the academy became Marshall college, of which he was first president, 1836-41. He received the degree Ph.D. from Heidelberg and the honorary degree of D.D. elsewhere. He is the author of: *De Sophoclis Electra*; *De Resurrection Mortuorum*; *Psychology*; *The Inner Life*, and *Commentary on Goethe's Faust*. He died in Mercersburg, Pa., March 2, 1841.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician, was born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1823; son of Bernhard and Jane (Brown) Rauch, and a descendant of the Rev. Christian Henry Rauch, a Reformed Moravian clergyman, missionary to the Indians, 1741-42; a German Reformed clergyman in Lebanon, Berks, Lancaster, and other counties, 1746, and a teacher and preacher in Lititz and Warwick, Pa., 1749. He prepared for college at Lebanon academy, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1849. He removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1850, and as a member of the Iowa State Medical society reported on the medical and economical botany of the state in 1850. He was the first delegate from Iowa to the American Medical association in 1851. He assisted Professor Agassiz in the collection of materials for *Natural History of the United States*, from valuable collections secured from the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, 1855-56, a description of which appeared in Silliman's *Journal of Natural Sciences*. He was an active member of the Iowa Historical and Geological institute; professor of materia medica in Rush Medical college, Chicago, Ill., 1857-60; president of the Iowa State Medical society, 1858, and an organizer and professor of materia medica and medical botany in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, 1859-61. He was brigade-surgeon in Hunter's and McDowell's army in Virginia, 1861-62; assistant medical director of the army of Virginia, 1862; of the army in Louisiana, 1862-64; and at Detroit, Mich., and in the Madison general hospital, 1864-65. He was mustered out with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1865; settled in Chicago, where he aided in reorganizing the health service of the city in 1867, and was a member of the board of health, and sanitary superintendent, 1867-78. He visited the mining regions of South America in 1870, in the hope

of bettering their sanitary condition. He was president of the American Public Health association in 1876; first president of the Illinois state board of health, 1877, and its secretary, 1878-80. His interest in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878-79 resulted in the formation of the sanitary council of the Mississippi Valley, and the establishment of the river-inspection service of the national board of health in 1879, and he also investigated the relation of small-pox to foreign immigration. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Social Science association, and one of the Agassiz memorial committee. He is the author of: *Intramural Interments and their Influence on Health and Epidemics* (1866); *Practical Recommendations for the Exclusion and Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North America* (1884); monographs on sanitary science and preventive medicine, and *Reports of the Illinois state board of health*. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1894.

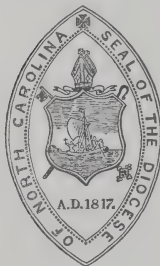
RAUM, Green Berry, soldier and representative, was born in Golconda, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829; son of John and Juliet C. (Feild) Raum; grandson of Melchoir and Mary (King) Raum, and of Green B. and Mary Elenor (Cogswell) Feild; and great-grandson of Conrad (who emigrated from Alsace to Pennsylvania, landing at Philadelphia in April, 1742) and Catherine (Weiser) Rahm, and of Dr. Joseph (a native of Connecticut, and of English descent) and Frances (Mitchel) Cogswell. He was educated in the common schools and by tutors, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He practised law in Golconda, 1853-56; in Kansas, where he was a member of the free state party, 1856-57, and in 1857 located in Harrisburg, Ill. He was married, Oct. 16, 1851, to Maria, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Daily) Field of Golconda. He was alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention which met in Charleston, S.C., April 23, 1860, and in Baltimore, Md., June 18, 1860, and which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President; made the first war speech in southern Illinois, at Metropolis, after the fall of Fort Sumter, April 23, 1861, and entered the Federal volunteer army as major of the 56th Illinois volunteers. He served under Gen. William S. Rosecrans in the Army of the Mississippi, as lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 56th Illinois in the 2d brigade, 3d division, where he led a successful bayonet charge in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. He served under Grant in the Army of the Mississippi as colonel of his regiment and commanded the 2d brigade in the 7th division, 17th corps, in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1-July 4, 1863, and in the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-25, 1863, being severely wounded at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. He took part

in the Atlantic campaign and held the line of communication from Dalton to Acworth and from Kingston to Rome, Ga.; discovered and defeated General Wheeler's raid, and re-inforced Resaca at night against General Hood in October, 1864. He was promoted brevet brigadier-general and brigadier-general; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and with the assembling of his army in South Carolina, and ended his military service by commanding a brigade in the veteran corps under General Hancock at Winchester, Va. He resigned his commission, May 6, 1865, and engaged in railroading as first president and builder of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad company in 1866. He was a Republican representative from the thirteenth Illinois district in the 40th congress, 1867-69, and defeated for the 41st congress in 1868; was president of the Illinois Republican convention of 1866, and temporary president of the state convention of 1876, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, the same year. He was president of the Illinois Republican convention in 1880, and a delegate at-large to the Republican national convention, and was one of the "loyal 306" who supported General Grant for the presidential nomination. He served as U.S. commissioner of internal revenue, 1876-83; practised law in Washington, D.C., 1883-89; was U.S. commissioner of pensions, 1889-93, and subsequently engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. He is the author of: *The Existing Conflict between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy* (1884); *History of Illinois Republicanism* (1900); *History of the War for the Union*, and of official reports on pensions and contributions to current magazines.

RAVENEL, Henry William, botanist, was born in St. John's parish, Berkeley district, S.C., May 19, 1814. He was graduated at South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835; engaged in planting, 1832-53, and removed to Aiken, S.C., in 1853. He made a study of the phænogams, mosses, lichens, algæ and fungi of South Carolina, and discovered a few new phænogams. He was botanist of the government commission sent to Texas to investigate the cattle disease in 1869, and botanist to the department of agriculture of South Carolina. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1886. His name is perpetuated in the genus *Ravenelia* of the Uredineæ and by many species of cryptogams which he discovered. He was agricultural editor of the *Weekly News and Courier*; published many botanical papers, and is the author of: *Fungi Caroliniani Exsiccati*, (5 vols., 1852-60); and *Fungi Americani Exsiccati*, with Mordecai C. Cooke of London (8 vols., 1878-82). He died in Aiken, S.C., July 17, 1887.

RAVENEL, St. Julien, chemist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 15, 1819. He was graduated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1840; attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, Pa., and in Paris, France, and practised in Charleston, S.C., 1840-52. He studied natural history, microscopy and physiology, under Louis Agassiz, 1849-50, and after 1852 devoted himself to agricultural chemistry. He established with Clement H. Stevens, the lime works at Stoney Landing, on Cooper river, in 1856, and from the marl bluffs supplied the Confederate States with most of the lime used during the civil war. As surgeon to the Confederate army he devoted himself to hospital practice, and became surgeon-in-chief of the Confederate hospital. He designed the torpedo cigar boat *Little David*, which did effective service during the investment of Charleston, S.C., in 1863. He was director of the Confederate laboratory at Columbia, S.C., 1861-65; discovered the value for agricultural purposes of the phosphate deposits near Charleston in 1866, and advocated the use of the rich rice lands for diversified crops. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 16, 1882.

RAVENSCROFT, John Stark, first bishop of North Carolina and 20th in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Blanford, Va., in 1772; son of Dr. John and — (Miller) Ravenscroft; grandson of Hugh Miller, and a



descendant of Scotch ancestors. His parents returned to Scotland during his infancy, and he attended school there, and in the north of England until January, 1789, when he returned to the United States. He studied law in the College of William and Mary; went to Scotland in 1792 to settle his father's estate, and on his return reinvested his money in an estate in Lunenburg county, Va., which he managed and where he lived a wild and irreligious life. In 1810 he joined a religious body known as the Republican Methodists, and in 1815, being moved to enter the ministry, he applied to the Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, bishop of Virginia, for admission to the diaconate and pursued his theological studies under the direction of the bishop. He labored meantime as a lay-reader in the parishes of Cumberland and St. James; was ordered deacon, April 25, 1817, and advanced to the priesthood, May 6, 1817, by Bishop Moore. He was rector of St. James's church, Boynton, Mecklenburg county, Va., 1817-1823; declined two calls and was elected in 1823 first bishop of North Car-

olina, which diocese had been organized in 1817, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1823, by Bishops White, Kemp and Croes, assisted by Bishops Bowen and Brownell. In addition to his duties as bishop he assumed the rectorship of Christ church, Raleigh, which afforded him a home and salary enabling him to administer the affairs of a diocese too poor to pay a bishop's salary. In 1828 his health began to fail, and he relinquished the charge of Christ church, and assumed that of St. John's church, Williamsborough. He attended the general convention of 1829 at Philadelphia. He was married first, to a daughter of Lewis Burwell of Mecklenburg county, and secondly, to a Miss Buford of Lunenburg county, Va. He received the degree D.D. from Columbia college, from the College of William and Mary and from the University of North Carolina, in 1823. He published several sermons and addresses, which were collected together with sixty-one additional sermons, as: "Sermons and Memoir of the Life of Bishop John Stark Ravenscroft, edited by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Wainwright" (2 vols., 1830). He died in Williamsborough, N.C., March 5, 1830.

RAWLE, Francis, lawyer, was born at the Freedom Iron Works, Mifflin county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1846; son of Francis William and Louisa (Hall) Rawle; grandson of William (q.v.) and Sarah Coates (Burge) Rawle, and of Charles (a lawyer) and Elizabeth (Coleman) Hall of Sunbury, Pa.; great-grandson of Robert Coleman of Cornwall, Pa., and a descendant of Francis Rawle and Francis Rawle, Jr., of Cornwall, England, who landed in Philadelphia, June 23, 1686. His father (1795-1881), University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1816, served as sergeant and lieutenant, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, in the war of 1812; was one of the first civil engineers employed in the construction of the Pennsylvania road; subsequently an iron master, and owner of the Freedom Iron Works, Mifflin county, and associate judge. Francis Rawle removed with his parents in 1848 to Philadelphia; attended Phillips Exeter academy, N.H., 1863-65, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1869, LL.B., 1871, A.M., 1872, having spent the year 1869-70 studying law in the office of William Henry Rawle (q.v.). He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, Nov. 4, 1871, soon after becoming associated in practice with Samuel Robb. He was married, Nov. 25, 1873, to Margaretta, daughter of James M. and Harriet Romeyn (Smith) Aertsen, and granddaughter of Jonathan Smith, cashier of the Bank of the United States. She died in 1894, leaving two sons. Mr. Rawle was elected temporary secretary of the American Bar association upon its organization at Saratoga,

1878, and in the same year became its treasurer, serving as such until 1902, when he was elected president. He prepared a new edition of Bouvier's "Law Dictionary" with extensive original additions (1883), and another edition largely re-written (1898); and read a paper before the American Bar association on *Car Trust Securities* (1885), which was subsequently published and came into general professional use. In 1887 he was appointed a delegate of the American Bar association to the London meeting of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations. In 1899-1902 he was a member of the executive committee of the latter association. He was elected a member of the board of overseers of Harvard university in 1890, and re-elected in 1896. He is the author of various articles in legal periodicals.

RAWLE, William, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1759; son of Francis and Rebecca (Warner) Rawle; grandson of William and Margaret (Hodge) Rawle and of Edward and Anna (Coleman) Warner; great-grandson of Francis, and great²-grandson of Francis Rawle, a member of the ancient lords of the manor of Tresparrett, parish of St. Juliot, Cornwall, England, both of whom were Quakers who immigrated to Pennsylvania in the ship *Desire* from Plymouth, England, in 1686. His great²-grandfather (1660-1727) founded "The Plymouth Friends" settlement; married a daughter of Robert Turner; was one of the commissioners under Penn; judge of the Philadelphia county courts; justice of the peace and an alderman of the city under its first charter, and published "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to Become Rich," probably the first book on political economy written in America. William Rawle attended the Friends academy at Philadelphia, and subsequently studied law under Counsellor Kemp of New York city, and at the Middle Temple, London. Returning to this country in 1788, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Philadelphia, Pa. He married in 1783 Sarah Coates, daughter of Samuel and Beulah (Shoemaker) Burge. He was a representative in the state assembly, 1789; U.S. district attorney of Pennsylvania by appointment from President Washington, 1791-1800. He was offered but declined the attorney-generalship of the United States; participated as U.S. attorney in the suppression of the whisky insurrection, under the President's orders, in October, 1794, and subsequently conducted the prosecution of the ring-leaders. He was chancellor of the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia, 1822-27, and of that organization's successor, the Law Association of Philadelphia, 1827-36, and one of the committee of three appointed by the legislature

to revise the civil code of Pennsylvania in 1830, was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1796-1836; one of the founders in 1805 of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1827, and from Dartmouth college, 1828; was the first vice-president of the Philadelphia Law academy, and in connection with Benjamin Franklin founded and formed the Society for Political Inquirers; was for many years between 1786 and 1825 the secretary, and afterward director of the Library Company of Philadelphia. He was a fellow of the American Philosophical society; founder of the Pennsylvania Historical society in 1824, and its first president, and was actively connected with various literary, political and scientific associations. He translated Plato's "Phædrus," adding an original commentary, and is the author of; *An Address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture* (1819); *Two Addresses to the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia* (1824); *A View of the Constitution of the United States* (1825); *The Study of Law* (1832), and a *Vindication of the Rev. Mr. Heckewelder's History of the Indian Nations*, a *Biographical Sketch of Sir William Keith*, and a *Sketch of the Life of Thomas Mifflin*, the three latter being contributions to the Historical Society publications; *Essay on Angelic Influences* (MS.), and also reports of the civil code commission (1830). He died in Philadelphia, April 12, 1836.

RAWLE, William, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1788; son of William, jurist (q.v.), and Sarah Coates (Burge) Rawle. He was a student at the College of New Jersey, but did not graduate; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he practised, 1810-58; was captain of the 2d troop of Philadelphia city cavalry, 1812-14; reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1814-35; U.S. district attorney of Pennsylvania, and president of the common council of Philadelphia, 1836-40. He was married, Oct. 7, 1817, to Mary Anna, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman of Philadelphia, Pa. He was one of the founders and vice-presidents of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the American Philosophical company; secretary and director of the Library company of Philadelphia, continuously from 1825 to 1855, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1836-55. He is the author of: *Reports of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania* (25 vols., 1818-33); *Address before Law Academy of Philadelphia* (1835); *Address before the Trustees of Lafayette College* (1836). He died near Merion, Pa., Aug. 9, 1858.

RAWLE, William Brooke. See Brooke-Rawle, William.

RAWLE, William Henry, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1823; son of William, lawyer (q.v.) and Mary Anna (Tilghman) Rawle. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and engaged in practice in Philadelphia. When his state was threatened by an invasion in 1862, he enlisted in the artillery as a private, and again in 1863 as a quartermaster. He was vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1865-73; vice-chancellor of the Law association, 1880-89, and a secretary and director of the Library Company of Philadelphia for several years. He was married, Sept. 13, 1849, to Mary Binney, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Binney) Cadwalader of Philadelphia; and secondly, Oct. 7, 1869, to Emily, daughter of Gen. Thomas and Maria C. (Gouverneur) Cadwalader of Trenton, N.J. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882. He published: *Law of Covenants for Title* (1852); John W. Smith's "Law of Contracts" (third American ed., with notes, 1853); Joshua William's "Law of Real Property" (second American ed., 1857); *Equity in Pennsylvania, including the Registrar's Book of Gov. William Keith's Court in Chancery* (1868); *Some Contrasts in the Growth of Pennsylvania in English Law* (1881); *Oration at Unveiling of the Monument Erected by the Bar of the United States to Chief Justice Marshall* (1884), and *The Case of the Educated Unemployed* (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1889.

RAWLES, William A., educator, was born in Remington, Ind., Dec. 4, 1863; son of Lycurgus and Catherine (Oilar) Rawles; grandson of John and Matilda (Newell) Rawles, and of Henry and Ruth (Darnell) Oilar. He attended the Remington and Bloomington public schools, and was graduated from Indiana university in 1884. He was principal of the high school at Mitchell, Ind., 1884-85; assistant in the preparatory department of Indiana university, 1885-87; principal of the Vincennes high school, 1887-89; principal of the high school at Sedalia, Mo., 1889-92 and 1893-94; serving as assistant in the St. Louis high school, 1892-93, and was instructor in history at the Indiana university, 1894-95; in history and economics, 1896-98; assistant professor of the same, 1899-1902, and assistant professor of political economy from 1902. He was married, June 26, 1895, to Harriet McClure, daughter of Henry McClure and Emma (Robb) Post of St. Louis, Mo. He received the degree of A.M. from Indiana university, 1895, and Ph.D. from Columbia university, 1903; was a fellow in economics at Cornell, 1895-96; scholar in administrative law, Columbia, 1898-99; a member of the American Historical association of Washington and of the

American Economic association, and is the author of: *The Government of the People of the State of Indiana* (1897); and *Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana* (1903).

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier and cabinet officer, was born at East Galena, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831; son of James Dawson Rawlins, a native of Madison county, Ky., who removed to Missouri, and from there to East Galena. He was a descendant of Robert Rawlings, an early settler of Maryland. The family removed to Guildford, Ill., where John Aaron Rawlins attended school and helped on the farm and in burning charcoal. He attended Mount Morris seminary, 1852-53; studied law in Galena, 1854-55; practised in partnership with Isaac P. Stevens, his preceptor, 1855-56, and with David Sheean, 1858-61. He was elected city attorney for Galena in 1857; was a Democratic candidate for presidential elector in 1860, and held a series of joint discussions with Allen C. Fuller, the Lincoln and Hamlin candidate for elector from his district, which gave him a local reputation as a public speaker. On the firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, he aided in arousing the people of Illinois to the dangers that threatened the Union and in recruiting the 45th Illinois volunteers. He was appointed aide-de-camp to General Grant, who had been attracted to him by hearing him speak at Galena in favor of maintaining the Union, and although the youngest member of his staff, was promoted assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, Sept. 15, 1861, at Cairo, his commission dating from Aug. 31, 1861. The only time he was absent from staff duty during the entire war was in August and September, 1864, when on sick leave. He was promoted rapidly, being made major, April 14, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 1, 1862; brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 11, 1863; brevet major-general of volunteers, Feb. 24, 1865; brigadier-general, U.S.A., and chief of staff, March 3, 1865, and brevet major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865. He was married first, June 5, 1856, to Emily, daughter of Hiram Smith of Goshen, N.Y., and secondly, in 1863, to Mary E., daughter of S. A. Hurlburt of Danbury, Conn. General Grant characterized him as "more nearly indispensable to me than any officer in the service." He was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, March 9, 1869, and held the office until his death from pulmonary consumption, contracted during the war. A popular sub-



U.S. WAR, STATE & NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

scription was started after his death for the benefit of his family, and \$50,000 was raised. His statue in bronze was erected in Washington. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, 1869.

RAWLINS, Joseph Lafayette, representative, was born in Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, March 28, 1850; son of Joseph Sharp and Mary (Frost) Rawlins; grandson of James and Jane (Sharp) Rawlins, and of John and Rachel (Pate) Frost, and a descendant of Charles Rawlins, who came to North Carolina from England, in its early settlement. He completed a classical course in the University of Indiana, but returned to Utah before graduation. He was professor in the University of Deseret, Salt Lake city, 1873-75, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and settled in practice in Salt Lake city, where he was married, Dec. 8, 1876, to Julia E., daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Davis. He was elected a delegate in the 53d congress from Utah Territory, as a Democrat, serving 1893-95; was defeated for the 54th congress by the Hon. Frank J. Cannon, and was elected to the U.S. senate from Utah for the term 1897-1903.

RAWSON, Albert Leighton, author, was born at Chester, Vt., Oct. 15, 1828; son of Adolphus and Betsey (Armington) Rawson; grandson of Samuel Read and Philanda (Cleveland) Rawson, and a descendant of Edward and Rachel (Perne) Rawson. Edward Rawson emigrated from Gillingham, Dorset county, England, to America in 1636, and settled in Newbury, Mass., subsequently removing to Boston, Mass. Albert L. Rawson was educated under private tutors, and at Black River academy, Ludlow, Vt.; studied law under William H. Seward, theology under "Elder" Graves, and medicine under Professor Webster of the Massachusetts Medical college. He visited the far East four times, and in 1851-52, by representing himself to be a Mohammedan medical student, succeeded in accompanying the caravan from Cairo to Mecca. He made important investigations in the Indian mounds of the Mississippi valley, and in 1854-55 made similar research in Central America. He was adopted as a "brother" by the Adwan Bedouins of Moab. He was one of the two founders of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a founder of the Theosophical society in the United States, a life member of the Society of the Rosy Cross, and a member of various literary and scientific societies. He was married to Sarah Lord. He received the degrees D.D. and LL.D. (1880), from Christ college, Oxford, England, and M.D. from the University of Sorbonne, Paris. He illustrated books, including "The Life of Jesus" by Henry Ward Beecher (1871); executed more than 3000 engravings, and painted the portraits of Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon, Empress Eugenie and other celebrities. He con-

tributed to magazines, wrote rituals for many secret societies, and is the author of: *Divine Origin of the Holy Bible* (1846); *Stella and Other Novels* (1847); *Vocabularies and Dictionaries of Arabic, Persian and Turkish* (1854); *Bible Handbook* (1869); *Ruins and Relics of the Orient* (1870); *Bible Dictionaries* (1870-75); *Histories of all Religions* (1870); *Statistics of Protestantism* (1870); *Antiquities of the Orient* (1871); *Scarlet Books of Free Masonry* (1873); *Vocabulary of the Bedouin Languages of Syria and Egypt* (1874); *Dictionaries of Arabic, German and English* (1876); *Vocabulary of Persian and Turkish Languages* (1877); *History of the Quakers* (1878); *Chorography of Palestine* (1880); *The Symposium of Basra* (1880); *Historical and Archaeological Introduction to the Holy Bible*, with maps and illustrations (1879, 1881, 1882); *The Unseen World* (1888); *The Archaic Library* (Vols. I and II, 1893), and *The History of Mysticism*. In 1903 he resided at Hillsdale Manor, N.J.

RAY, Anna Chapin, author, was born in Westfield, Mass., Jan. 3, 1865; daughter of Edward Addison and Helen Maria (Chapin) Ray; granddaughter of Benjamin and Anne (Dodge) Ray, and of Nathaniel and Fanny Bowen (Brown) Chapin, and a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. The Rays are Highland Scotch, their date being still in dispute. She removed with her parents to West Haven, Conn., 1867; was graduated from Smith college, A.B., 1885, A.M., 1888, and became well known as a writer for young people. Her published books include: *Half a Dozen Boys* (1890); *Half a Dozen Girls* (1891); *The Cadets of Flenning Hall* (1892); *Margaret Davis' Tutor* (1893); *Dick* (1896); *How Polly and Ned found Santa Claus* (1898); *Teddy, Her Book* (1898); *Each Life Unfulfilled* (1899); *Playground Toni* (1900); *Phebe: Her Profession* (1900); *Teddy: Her Daughter* (1901); *Nathalie's Charm* (1902); *Adam and the Queen of Sheba* (1903). She is also the author of a large number of fugitive writings of a semi-essay character.

RAY, George Washington, jurist, was born in Otselic, Chenango county, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1844. He was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated in the district school and Norwich academy. In 1861 he enlisted in the 90th New York volunteers as a private, and served as brigade clerk in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th army corps, 1862-65. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and while practising his profession in Norwich, N.Y., conducted a large farm. He served as chairman of the Republican county and state committees; as a representative from the twenty-first New York district in the 48th congress, 1883-85, and from the twenty-sixth district in the 52d-57th congresses, 1891-1903. He was chair-

man of the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi in the 54th congress, and of the judiciary committee in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses. He was a member of the board of trustees of Norwich academy and Union Free school; declined the justiceship of the New York supreme court in 1899, and on Sept. 13, 1902, was appointed by President Roosevelt U.S. district judge for the northern district of New York.

RAY, James Brown, governor of Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Feb. 19, 1794. He received a liberal education, studied law under General Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio, and practised in Brookville, Ind., 1818-25, and 1831-48. He was a



member of the Indiana senate, 1832-25, and president *pro tempore* of the senate, 1824-25, succeeding Ratliff Boon. When William Hendricks (q.v.) resigned the governorship, Feb. 12, 1825, the duties of acting-governor devolved upon Mr. Ray. He was elected governor in 1825, and re-elected in 1828, serving, 1825-31. During his second administration the supreme court of the state was re-organized, and in making appointments to the bench he gave offence to his party and was succeeded by Noah Noble (q.v.). While governor he was appointed a U.S. commissioner to negotiate a treaty of purchase with the Miami and Pottawatamie Indians. His acceptance of the position was in direct violation of the constitution of the state, and he was thus involved in a controversy. He secured land from the Indians to aid in building a wagon road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river, and state aid for railroads. He was defeated for clerk of Marion county in 1835, and for representative in the 25th congress in 1836. He was married, Dec. 10, 1818, to Mary Riddle of Cincinnati, Ohio, and secondly, to Mrs. Esther Booker of Centreville, Ind. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1848.

RAYMOND, Andrew Van Vranken, educator, was born at Visscher's Ferry, Saratoga county, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1854; son of the Rev. Henry A. and Catherine M. (Miller) Raymond. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878, and at the New Brunswick Theological seminary, 1878. He was married, Sept. 24, 1879, to Margaret M. Thomas of Middleville, N.Y. He was pastor of First Reformed church, Paterson, N.J., 1878-81; of the Trinity Reformed church, Plainfield, N.J., 1881-87; of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y., 1887-94, and in 1894 was elected and inaugurated president of Union university, Schenectady, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1887, and LL.D. from Williams in 1894.

RAYMOND, Benjamin, civil engineer, was born in Richmond, Mass., Oct. 19, 1774; son of Paul and Rachel (Stevens) Raymond; grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Blackmer) Raymond of Sharon, Conn., and of Zebulon and Miriam (Fellows) Stevens of Canaan, Conn., and a descendant of Capt. William (who settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1652) and Hannah (Bishop) Raymond. He attended school at Richmond, Mass., and studied civil engineering at Rome, N.Y., with Benjamin Wright, surveyor for the eastern half of the Erie canal. He was married, first, Sept. 25, 1800, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Butler) Wright of Wethersfield, Conn. and Rome, N.Y., and secondly, March 7, 1809, to her sister Cloe. Between 1798 and 1808, he was the first surveyor of large portions of northern New York state, and is said to have been the earliest to advocate a canal between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river, first, in a letter written in 1801, and later, in 1823, in a report which influenced the New York legislature to authorize surveys. He was the founder in 1803 of Potsdam, N.Y., and in 1810 erected at his own expense the first building of the St. Lawrence academy, Potsdam, and paid the entire salaries of some of its earlier instructors. For several years following 1808 he was county judge of St. Lawrence county, N.Y. He was associate surveyor of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal in 1823, and died at St. Georges, Delaware, Sept. 25, 1824.

RAYMOND, Benjamin Wright, pioneer, was born at Rome, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1801. He attended the district school, and a French academy in Canada; served as a clerk in a general store several years, and subsequently engaged in business for himself, first in Rome and then in East Bloomfield, N.Y. He was married, Jan. 12, 1834, to Amelia, daughter of Reuben and Anna (Root) Porter of East Bloomfield, N.Y. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1836, and was mayor of the city, 1840-46, devoting his entire salary to alleviating the distress of laborers. He inaugurated the system of wide streets, and secured Dearborn Park and the lake front as a gift to Chicago. He was influential in securing to the city the Galena railroad, the first road built in Illinois; erected the first woolen mill in the state, and in 1864 organized the Elgin National watch company and became its first president. He was one of the organizers of the city of Lake Forest, Ill.; a founder of Lake Forest university, and for twenty-five years president of its board of trustees. He was also president of the Chicago board of trade and the Fox River and Wisconsin Central railroad, and a trustee of Beloit college, and of Rockford Female seminary. He died in Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1888.

RAYMOND, Bradford Paul, educator, was born near Stamford, Conn., April 22, 1846; son of Lewis and Sally A. (Jones) Raymond; grandson of Gould and Olive (Stevens) Raymond, and of Isaac and Lois (Curtis) Jones, and a descendant of Richard Raymond. He taught school in Stamford, Conn., 1861-63, and in 1864 enlisted in the 48th New York volunteer infantry, serving until honorably discharged in September, 1865. He attended Hamline university at Red Wing, Minn., 1866-69, and was graduated at Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and at Boston university, Boston, Mass., B.D., 1874. He was married, Sept. 15, 1873, to Lula A., daughter of the Rev. Justin O. and Maria J. (Wellman) Rich of Red Wing, Minn. He made a special study of philosophy at Boston university, and under Lotze at Göttingen. He also studied under Luthardt at Leipsic and Ritschl at Göttingen, 1880-81. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1874; was pastor of the Allen Street church, New Bedford, Mass., 1874-77; of the Chestnut Street church, Providence, R.I., 1877-80, and of the Main Street church, Nashua, N.H., 1881-83. He was president

of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., 1883-89, and of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., from 1889. He received the degree Ph.D.



LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

from Boston university in 1881; D.D. from Northwestern university in 1884; LL.D. from Lawrence university in 1889, and D.D. from Yale in 1901. He is the author of: *Christianity and the Christ* (1894).

RAYMOND, Evelyn Hunt, author, was born at Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1843; daughter of Alvin and Charlotte (Hatch) Hunt. She attended private schools and Mount Holyoke college in the class of 1861, but was not graduated. She was married, Sept. 29, 1869, to John Bradford Raymond, and made her home in Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, removing to Baltimore, Md., 1897. Her published writings, chiefly juvenile stories, include: *Mixed Pickles* (1892); *Monica* (1893); *Little Lady of the Horse* (1894); *The Mushroom Cave* (1895); *A Cape May Diamond* (1896); *The Little Red Schoolhouse* (1897); *Among The Lindens* (1898); *The Boys and Girls of Brantham* (1899); *My Lady Barefoot* (1899); *A Daughter of the West* (1899); *Reels and Spindles* (1900); *The Story of Delight* (1900); *Divided Skates* (1900); *Yankee Girl in Old California*

(1901); *A Pair of Them* (1901); *Daisies and Digglees* (1901); *A Daughter of the Forest* (1901); *Jessica Trent* (1902).

RAYMOND, George Lansing, educator and author, was born at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1839; son of Benjamin Wright (q.v.) and Amelia (Porter) Raymond. He was graduated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1858; at Williams college, Mass., 1862, and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1865. He studied in Europe, 1865-68, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church, Danby, Pa., 1870-74. He was married at Philadelphia in 1872, to Mary Elizabeth Blake. He was professor of oratory in Williams college, 1874-81, and in 1880 was elected professor of oratory and esthetic criticism in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and in 1893, professor of esthetics there. The peculiarity of the system unfolded in his esthetic works lies in his developing all the different arts from identical methods of using forms borrowed from nature in order to represent (in distinction from present) different phases of thought and feeling. He received the degree L.H.D. from Rutgers college in 1883, and from Williams college in 1889. He was a member of the Authors club; a lecturer, and a vice-president of the American Social Science association. Among his published works are: *Colony Ballads* (1876); *Ideals made Real* (1877); *the Orator's Manual* (1879); *Modern Fishers of Men* (1879); *A Life in Song* (1886); *Poetry and Representative Art* (1886); *Ballads of the Revolution and Sketches in Song* (1887); *The Genesis of Art-Form* (1893); *The Speaker and The Writer* (1893); *Art in Theory and Pictures in Verse* (1894); *Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music and Painting, Sculpture and Architecture as Representative Arts* (1895); *Proportion and Harmony of Line and Color in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture* (1899); *The Representative Significance of Form and The Aztec God, and Other Dramas* (1900); *Ballads and Other Poems* (1901).

RAYMOND, Henry Jarvis, journalist, was born in Lima, Livingston county, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1820; son of Jarvis and Lavinia (Brockway) Raymond; grandson of Jonathan P. and Hannah (Jarvis) Raymond, and a descendant of Richard Raymond, mariner, of Salem, Mass., who moved to Norwalk, Conn., and then to Saybrook, where he died in 1692. He worked on his father's farm and was graduated from the University of Vermont at the head of his class, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and studied law in New York city. He taught in a young ladies' seminary, and became a regular contributor to the *New Yorker*, a weekly magazine conducted by Horace Greeley. In 1841 Mr. Greeley established the *New York Tribune*, and Raymond was appointed assistant editor on a weekly salary of

eight dollars. He was a reporter and editorial writer, and originated a system of reporting lectures before shorthand was introduced. He was married, Oct. 24, 1843, to Juliette, daughter of John Warren and Artemisia (Munson) Weaver, of Winooski and Colechester, Vt., respectively, and granddaughter of William Munson, an early settler of Vermont. In the same year he joined the editorial staff of the *Courier and Enquirer* and carried on a discussion of Fourier's principles of socialism with Mr. Greeley, the articles being later published in pamphlet form. He was a Whig member of the state assembly, 1849-51; speaker of the house, 1850-51, and on Sept. 18, 1851, in connection with George Jones, a banker in Albany, and E. B. Wesley, he established the *New York Times* with a capital of \$30,000, of which Mr. Wesley furnished the greater part. Mr. Raymond controlling a third interest. This paper so increased in circulation that at the end of eight years its owners refused an offer of \$1,000,000 for the property. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1852; was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1855-57; and took a prominent part in the organization of the Republican party, writing its "Declaration of Principles." He refused to be a candidate for governor in 1856; advocated the nomination of William H. Seward for President in 1860, and supported President Lincoln in his active war measures. He was re-elected to the state assembly in 1860; chosen speaker in 1861, and in 1863 was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the state legislature for U.S. senator, but was defeated by Edwin D. Morgan. He was a Republican representative in the 39th congress, 1865-67; refused the appointment as U.S. minister to Austria tendered him by President Johnson in 1867; assisted in organizing the National Union convention held at Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1866, and wrote the address to the people of the United States. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1847. In 1864 he wrote a campaign life of Abraham Lincoln under the title: *History of the Administration of President Lincoln*, and after the President's assassination he revised and enlarged the work as *Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln with his State Papers, Speeches, Letters, etc.* (1865). He is also the author of: *Political Lessons of the Revolution* (1854), and *Letters to Mr. Yancey* (1860). He died suddenly of apoplexy in the hallway of his residence, in New York city, June 18, 1869.

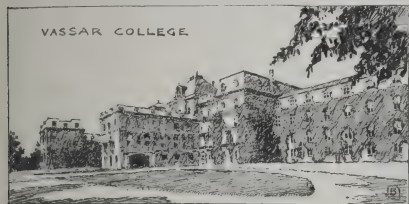
RAYMOND, Henry Warren, journalist, was born in New York city, Sept. 10, 1847; son of Henry Jarvis and Juliette (Weaver) Raymond. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1872, and engaged in journalistic work; graduated

from Columbia Law school in 1871, with the degree of LL.B., was admitted to the bar in 1871, and practised in New York, 1871-73, and Chicago, 1878-80. He was married, Sept. 29, 1875, to Harriet White, daughter of James and Margaret Eleanor (Wheeler) Allen of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a reporter and editor of the *New York Times*, the *New York Evening Post* and the *Brooklyn Union*; was literary and musical critic on the *Chicago Tribune*, 1880-84, and in 1884, through the generosity of George W. Childs, was enabled to purchase the *Telegraph* of Germantown, Pa. He was elected a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; was private secretary to Benjamin F. Tracy, secretary of the navy, 1889-93, and appointed solicitor of the state department, February, 1893, but failed of confirmation by adjournment of the senate. He lectured extensively on naval matters and is the author of articles on the *Use of Nickel Steel in Armour* (1898); *Extracts from my Father's Diary*, and a series on the civil side of naval administration, in the *Army and Navy Journal* (1900), besides numerous contributions to the leading periodicals.

RAYMOND, Jerome Hall, educator, was born in Clinton, Iowa, March 10, 1869; son of Henry and Virginia (Hall) Raymond. He was educated in the Chicago public schools and worked as a stenographer and typewriter in St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill. He was graduated from the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., A.B., 1892, A.M., 1893, and from the University of Chicago, Ph.D., 1895. He was private secretary to George M. Pullman, 1889-90, and to Frances E. Willard while at the university, 1890-92; was secretary to Bishop Thoburn in a tour around the world, 1892-93, traveling extensively in Europe and Asia; secretary and lecturer on history, Chicago Society for University Extension, 1893-94; professor of history and political science, Lawrence university, Wisconsin, and lecturer on sociology and secretary, class study department, University Extension division, University of Chicago, 1894-95. He was married, Aug. 15, 1895, to Nettie Josephine, daughter of Rev. Eli and Deborah (Meade) Hunt of Aurora, Ill. He was professor of sociology and secretary of the University Extension department, University of Wisconsin, 1895-97; president and professor of economics and sociology, West Virginia university, 1897-1901, and in April, 1901, became associate professor of sociology in the University of Chicago.

RAYMOND, John Howard, educator, was born in New York city, March 7, 1814; son of Eliachim and Mary (Carrington) Raymond; grandson of Nathaniel and Dolly (Wood) Raymond, and a descendant of Richard Raymond, a mariner, who settled in Salem, Mass., previous to 1634; re-

moved to Norwalk, Conn., in 1862, and from there to Saybrook, Conn., in 1864. He attended Columbia college for one year; was graduated at Union, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1835, but never practised. He was graduated in theology at Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., in 1838; was a tutor in Hebrew there, 1837-39, and professor of rhetoric and English literature, 1839-49. He was married, May 12, 1840, to Cornelia E. Morse of Eaton, N.Y. He aided in establishing the University of Rochester in 1850; was professor of history and belles-lettres there, 1850-55, and organized and was president of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic institute, N.Y., 1856-64. He accompanied Henry Ward Beecher to Europe in 1863; organized Vassar college at Poughkeepsie in 1865, and



was its first president, and professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1865-78. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1855. He is the author of several pamphlets and sermons, and his "Life and Letters" were prepared by Harriet Raymond Lloyd (1880). He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1878.

RAYMOND, John T., actor, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., April 5, 1836; son of Irish parents by the name of O'Brien. He attended the public school, engaged as a merchant's clerk, but determined to become an actor. He changed his name to Raymond, secured an engagement at the theatre in Rochester, N.Y., and there made his début as Lopez in "The Honey-moon," June 27, 1853, immediately scoring a reputation for farcical rôles. He appeared as Timothy Quaint in "The Soldier's Daughter," at the Chestnut Street theatre in Philadelphia in 1854; went to Halifax, N.S., 1857, with Edward Askew Sothorn, and subsequently became a favorite in Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other southern cities. Upon his return to New York city, he played in the Winter Garden in support of Julia Dean Hayne, and in 1861 joined Laura Keane's company, making a notable success as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." Sothorn playing the rôle of Lord Dundreary. In 1867, in the same character, he appeared with Sothorn (q.v.) in England and in Paris, where his wife played Florence Trenchard. He returned in October, 1868, to New York, where he re-opened the

Theatre Comique as Toby Twinkle in "All that Glitters is not Gold;" appeared as Graves in "Money" at the California theatre, San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1869, his wife taking the part of Clara Douglas, and remained west until 1871. In 1874, at the Park theatre, New York city, he made his first appearance in the character of Col. Mulberry Sellers, in the dramatization of Mark Twain's "The Gilded Age," in which rôle he made a national reputation, although it failed to meet with success in England in 1880. His other rôles include: Risks in "Wolfert's Roost"; the leading characters in "Fresh, the American"; "In Paradise"; "For Congress" ("The Politician"); "A Gold Mine," and "The Woman Hater," the last-named play being performed by him only a few times. He died suddenly at Evansville, Ind., April 10, 1887.

RAYMOND, Rossiter Worthington, consulting engineer and author, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27, 1840; son of Professor Robert Raikes and Mary Ann (Pratt) Raymond. He was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute in 1858; and studied at the Royal Mining academy, Freiberg, Saxony, and at the Heidelberg and Munich universities, 1858-61. He was aide-de-camp in the Union army, with the rank of captain, 1861-64. In 1863 he married Sarah Mellen, daughter of William R. Dwight of Brooklyn, N.Y. He practised as consulting mining engineer and metallurgist in New York city, 1864-68; was U.S. commissioner of mining statistics, 1868-76; commissioner to the Vienna exposition, 1873; professor of economic geology at Lafayette college, Pa., 1870-81; an original member (1871) of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and president, 1872-75, and the secretary from 1884. He was made an honorary member of the Society of Civil Engineers in France, and of several other technical societies. He edited the *American Journal of Mining*, 1867-68, and the same periodical under the name *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 1868-90. He was a state electric subway commissioner for Brooklyn, N.Y., 1885-89. He is the author of: *Reports on the Mineral Resources of the United States West of the Rocky Mountains* (8 vols., 1869-76); *Die Leibgarde* (1863), a German translation of Mrs. John C. Frémont's "Story of the Guard"; *The Children's Week* (1871); *Brave Hearts* (1873); *The Man in the Moon and other People* (1874); *The Book of Job* (1878); *The Merry-go-Round* (1880); *Camp and Cabin* (1880); *Two Ghosts* (1890); *A Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms* (1881); *The Law of the Apex*, and other essays on mining law (1883-95); and *Memoir of Alexander L. Holley* (1883). He edited the *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers* (Vols. XII.-XXXII., 1884 to 1902).

RAYNER, Isidor, representative, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1850; son of William S. and Amalie Rayner. He was graduated at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1871. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature, 1879-80; chairman of the Baltimore delegation; state senator, 1887-91; and a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Maryland in the 50th, 53d, and 53d congresses, 1887-89 and 1891-95, serving on the committees of foreign affairs, coinage, and commerce. He was elected attorney-general of Maryland in 1900, and was the leading counsel for Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley in his famous trial before the court of inquiry in November, 1901.

RAYNER, Kenneth, representative, was born in Bertie county, N.C., in 1808; son of the Rev. Amos Rayner, a Baptist clergyman and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at the Tarborough academy, was admitted to the bar in 1829, but engaged in planting in Hertford county, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1835. He was married in 1841, to Susan, daughter of Col. William Polk of Raleigh, N.C., an officer of the Revolution. He represented Hertford county in the state legislature, 1835, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1846, 1848, and 1851; was a Whig representative in the 26th, 27th, and 28th congresses, 1839-45; a presidential elector for Taylor and Fillmore in 1849, and after the close of the civil war removed to Mississippi. He was a judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, 1874-76, and was solicitor of the U.S. treasury, 1877-84. He is the author of: *The Life and Services of Andrew Johnson* (1866). He died in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1884.

REA, John, representative, was born in Pennsylvania in 1755. He served in the Revolutionary war; was a representative in the state legislature for several years; was a Democratic representative from the Chambersburg district in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1803-11; was defeated in 1810 for the 12th congress, and was elected to the 13th congress, 1813-15. He died in Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 6, 1829.

READ, Daniel, educator, was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 24, 1805; son of Ezra Read of Urbana, Ohio. He was graduated at Ohio university, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, and was married to Alice Brice of Athens, Ohio. He was principal of the preparatory department of Ohio university, 1824-35; was admitted to the bar in 1836; was professor of ancient languages in Ohio university, 1836-38; of Latin and political economy, 1839-42; professor of languages in Indiana State university, 1843-56; acting president of the university, 1853-54, and a member of the Indiana state constitutional convention in 1851. He was

professor of mental philosophy, logic, rhetoric and English literature in the University of Wisconsin, 1855-66, and president of the University of the State of Missouri, 1866-76. He was a government visitor to the U.S. military academy in 1840, and received the degree LL.D. from Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university, in 1853. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1878.

READ, George, signer, was born in Cecil county, Md., Sept. 18, 1733; son of John and Mary (Howell) Read. John Read came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Cecil county, where, with six associates, he founded and laid out Charlestown. He spent his last years in Newcastle county, Del. George attended the schools of Chester and New London; studied law with John Moland of Philadelphia, Pa., and entered upon its practice at New Castle, Del., March 6, 1754. He was married in 1763 to Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. George Ross of New Castle, and sister of George Ross, the signer. He was the first attorney-general for Delaware, 1763-75; a member of the general assembly, 1765-77; a delegate from Delaware to the Continental congress, 1774-77, and president of the convention that framed the first constitution of the state of Delaware in September, 1776. He voted against the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, but finally signed the instrument and was its firm supporter. He declined the presidency of the state in 1776, and was elected its vice-president, becoming acting-president upon the capture of President John McKinly in October, 1777, and serving until March, 1778. He was appointed justice of the court of appeals in admiralty cases in 1782; was a delegate to the commercial convention held at Annapolis, Md., in 1786; president of the Delaware deputies to the United States constitutional convention held at Philadelphia, and a signer of the instrument, Sept. 17, 1787. He was elected with Richard Bassett, U.S. senator from Delaware, 1789-93; drew the short term expiring, March 3, 1791; was elected for a full term, but resigned in 1793 to take his seat as chief justice of the state of Delaware, having been appointed by Gov. Joshua Clayton, Sept. 18, 1793. He died in Newcastle, Del., Sept. 21, 1798.

READ, George Campbell, naval officer, was born in Ireland about 1787; came to the United States with his parents in childhood, and was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 2, 1804. He was promoted lieutenant, April 25, 1810; was 3d lieutenant on the *Constitution* in the fight with the British frigate *Guerriere*, Aug. 19, 1812, and was honored by Capt. Isaac Hull, as the officer to receive the sword of Capt. James R. Dacres. He was lieutenant on the *United States* in the capture of the *Macedonian*, Oct. 25,

1812, and commanded the *Chippewa* of the flying squadron under Com. Oliver H. Perry, 1813. He was promoted commander, April 27, 1816, and captain, March 3, 1825. He commanded the East India squadron in 1840, the African squadron in 1846, and the Mediterranean squadron subsequently. He was placed on the reserved list, Sept. 13, 1855, was governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, Pa., 1861-62, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, July 16, 1862. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 23, 1862.

READ, Hollis, missionary, was born in Newfane, Vt., Aug. 26, 1802. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1826-28; was a missionary at Bombay, India, 1830-35, and an agent of the A.B.C. for F.M., 1835-37. He preached in Babylon, L.I., 1837-38; Derby, Conn., 1838-43; was agent of the American Tract society, 1843-44, and pastor at New Preston, Conn., 1845-51. He taught school at Orange, N.J., and was agent of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 1851-55; was stated supply at Cranford, N.J., 1855-64, and was agent of the Freedman's Relief association. He is the author of: *Journal in India* (1835); *Babajee the Christian Brahmin* (1837); *The Hand of God in History* (1848-52); *Memoirs and Sermons of W. J. Armstrong, D.D.* (1851); *Palace of a Great King* (1855); *Commerce and Christianity* (1856); *India and its People* (1858); *The Coming Crisis of the World* (1858); *The Negro Problem Solved* (1864); *Footprints of Satan* (1866). He died in Somerville, N.J., April 7, 1887.

READ, Jacob, senator, was born in South Carolina in 1752. He received a liberal education; studied law in England, 1773-76, and established himself in practice in Charleston, S.C., in 1776. He was appointed major of a regiment of South Carolina volunteers, and was taken prisoner early in the war and confined at St. Augustine, Fla., 1778-82. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783-85; a Federalist U.S. senator, 1795-1801, and judge of the U.S. court for the district of South Carolina, 1801-16. He died in Charleston, S.C., July 17, 1816.

READ, John Joseph, naval officer, was born in New Jersey, June 17, 1842. He was appointed a cadet in the U.S. Naval academy, Sept. 21, 1858, and was ordered into active service in May, 1861; promoted ensign, Nov. 25, 1862; lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1866; commander, Dec. 11, 1877; captain, April 27, 1893, and rear-admiral, Nov. 29, 1900. During the civil war he served on the flagship *Hartford*, West Gulf blockading squadron, under Admiral Farragut, in the battles from Southwest Pass to Vicksburg, 1862; stationed with the South

Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862-64; on the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, North Atlantic squadron, 1864-65; *De Soto* and *Rhode Island*, Atlantic squadron, 1865-67; flagship *Susquehanna*, North Atlantic squadron, 1867-68; *Michigan* on the Lakes, 1869; *Guerrière*, European station, 1870-72; *Richmond*, North Pacific station, 1873-76, and South Pacific station, 1876-77. He was in command of the bureau of yards and docks, 1877-79; lighthouse inspector, 1879-83, 1886-90, and 1892-93; in command of the *Michigan*, 1883-86; of the *Iroquois*, March, 1891-July, 1892; inspector, on temporary duty at Newport, R.I., from May, 1893, until August, 1894, when he was assigned to the command of the receiving ship *Independence*. He commanded the flagship *Olympia*, Asiatic squadron, 1895-97; was on waiting orders, November, 1897-98; commanded the receiving ship *Richmond*, League Island navy yard, 1898-1900; and on April 1, 1900, was placed in command of the U.S. navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., his date of retirement by operation of law being June 17, 1904.

READ, John Meredith, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1797; son of the Hon. John and Martha (Meredith) Read. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1816; was admitted to the bar in 1818, and established himself in practice in Philadelphia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1822-24; city solicitor of Philadelphia, 1824-27; member of the select council, 1827-30; U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1837-41; solicitor for the U.S. treasury, 1841-45, and attorney-general of the state in 1846. He was nominated by President Polk as associate justice of the U.S. supreme court, but owing to the opposition of the Southern senators to his free-soil views, he requested the President to withdraw his name. He advocated the annexation of Texas, and supported President Jackson in opposing the charter for the Bank of the United States. In 1856 he joined the Republican party, and delivered a speech on the "Power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories," which was used as a campaign document during the canvass. He was elected by the Republican party justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1858, serving, 1858-72, and as chief justice, 1872-73. He was proposed as the Republican candidate for President in 1860, with Abraham Lincoln for vice-president, but the arrangement was defeated by Simon Cameron in the Republican state convention held in Pennsylvania in 1860. He received sixty votes for the nomination for President at the Chicago convention of 1860, but withdrew in favor of Abraham Lincoln. He was made a member of the American Philosophical society in 1863. He

was twice married; first, to Priscilla, daughter of the Hon. John Marshall of Boston, and secondly, to Amelia, daughter of Edward Thompson of Philadelphia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1860. He is the author of: *Plan for the Administration of the Girard Trust* (1833); *Views on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus* (1863); *The Law of Evidence* (1864); *Jefferson Davis and his Complicity in the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln* (1866). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1874.

READ, John Meredith, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1837; son of John Meredith Read (q.v.). He attended a military school and Brown university; was graduated from the Albany Law school in 1859; studied



John Meredith Read

international law in Europe, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1859. He removed to Albany, N.Y., in 1860, and was adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, 1860-66, receiving the thanks of the war department for his efficiency in equipping and forwarding New York volunteers. He was U.S.

consul-general for France and Algeria, 1869-73, and during the Franco-German war he was acting consul-general for Germany, 1870-72. General De Cissy, French minister of war, appointed him president of a commission to consider the advisability of teaching the English language to French soldiers. He was U.S. minister-resident to Greece, 1873-79, and in his official position he secured the release of the American ship *Armenia*, and obtained a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale of the Bible in Greece. During the Russo-Turkish war he discovered a single port open in Russia to foreign commerce, and his report to the U.S. government led to sending a grain fleet from New York to that port, resulting in great gains to American commerce. He received the thanks of the U.S. government for his effectual protection of American citizens in Greece, and in 1881 was created a knight of the grand cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest degree in the gift of the Greek government, by King George. He was president of the social science congress, Albany, N.Y., in 1863; vice-president of the social science congress, Plymouth, England, in

1872; a trustee of the Albany female academy and of Cornell university, 1865-73. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown in 1866. He is the author of: *Relation of Soil to Plants and Animals* (1860); *First Annual Discourse before the Delaware Historical Society* (1864); *Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson* (1866); and many articles on legal, archæological and historical subjects. He died in Paris, France, Dec. 27, 1896.

READ, Opie, author, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1852; son of Guilford and Elizabeth (Wallace) Read; grandson of James and Lydia Read and of James and Elizabeth Wallace, and a descendant of the Reads and Wallaces who settled in North Carolina and Virginia early in the seventeenth century. He attended schools in Gallatin, Tenn., and engaged in newspaper work in Franklin, Ky. He removed to Little Rock, Ark.; was editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*, 1878-81; was connected with the *Cleveland Leader*, 1881-83, and established the *Arkansas Traveler*, a humorous paper that gained him a wide reputation in 1883. He conducted this paper until 1891, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in literary work. He was married, June 30, 1880, to Ada, daughter of Lucinda and Philo Benham of New York. He is the author of: *Len Gansett* (1888); *A Kentucky Colonel* (1889); *Emmett Benlore* (1891); *A Tennessee Judge* (1893); *Wives of the Prophet* (1894); *The Jucklins* (1895); *My Young Master* (1896); *Arkansas Planter* (1896); *Bolango* (1897); *Waters of Caney Fork* (1899); *The Starbucks* (1902).

READ, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Newcastle, Del., in 1740; son of Col. John (the immigrant) and Mary (Howell) Read, and grandson of Henry Read, an English gentleman. He received a liberal education, and was appointed commodore of the Pennsylvania navy, Oct. 23, 1775, being the first American naval officer to receive that rank. He successfully defended the entrance to the Delaware river, and was appointed to the highest grade in the Continental navy, June 7, 1776, and assigned to the command of the 32-gun frigate *George Washington*, still on the stocks on the Delaware river. While waiting for his vessel to be launched and fitted for service, he was appointed captain in the Continental army by the committee of safety, and joined General Washington before the army crossed the Delaware. He commanded a battery made up of guns intended for his frigate, in the battle of Trenton, and for his part in that battle received the formal thanks of all the general officers who took part. He subsequently resigned his commission and retired to his estate near Bordentown, N.J., and in 1787 was induced by Robert Morris to take command of the frigate *Alliance*,

owned by the former. He made a voyage to the China seas, for commercial purposes, over a course that had never been sailed before, and reached Canton in December, 1787, having been more than six months on the way. He discovered two islands, naming them "Morris" and "Alliance," which form part of the Caroline group, and made the first out of season passage to China. He died at White Hill, N.J., Oct. 26, 1788.

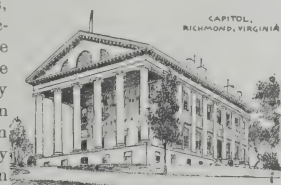
READ, Thomas Buchanan, artist and poet, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 12, 1822. After his father's death he was apprenticed to a tailor, but, disliking the trade, he secretly made his way to Philadelphia, where for a time he was employed in a cigar manufactory, and in 1837 went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he lived with Shobal V. Clevenger (q.v.), the sculptor; became a sign-painter, and at times went to school. After spending a year in Dayton as employee in a theatre, he returned to Cincinnati and established himself as a portrait painter through the kindness of Nicholas Longworth. He was obliged, however, to earn a precarious living by sign-painting in various towns, by cigar-making, and by giving readings and dramatic performances. He removed to New York city in 1841, and soon after to Boston, Mass., where he began to devote himself to literary pursuits, and contributed poems to the *Courier*, 1843-44. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1846; traveled abroad in 1850, and in 1853 returned to Italy, where he remained for art-study in Florence and Rome until 1858, and after many visits to Philadelphia and Cincinnati, finally made Rome his permanent home. During the civil war he recited his National war-songs in the camps, and devoted the proceeds of his public readings to the comfort of the wounded soldiers. His paintings include: "The Spirit of the Waterfall"; "The Lost Pleiad"; "The Star of Bethlehem"; "Undine"; "Longfellow's Children"; "Cleopatra and her Barge"; "Sheridan's Ride"; portraits of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, George M. Dallas, and Longfellow. He made his reputation, however, chiefly by his patriotic poetry, and is the author of: *Poems* (1847); *Lays and Ballads* (1848); *The Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard*, a serial romance in prose; *The New Pastoral* (1854); *The House by the Sea* (1856); *Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd, and other Poems* (1857); *A Voyage to Iceland* (1857); *Rural Poems* (London, 1857); *Complete Poetical Works* (1860); *The Wagoner of the Alleghanies* (1862); *Sheridan's Ride* and *A Summer Story* (1865); *The Good Samaritan* (1867); *Poetical Works* (3 vols., 1865; 1867). He died in New York city, May 11, 1872.

READY, Charles, representative, was born in Readyville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1802. He was graduated from Greenville college, Tenn.; was ad-

mitted to the bar, and began practice in Murfreesboro. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature in 1835; in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853-59, and was defeated as the Independent candidate for the 26th congress by Robert Hutton in 1858. He was an active supporter of the Confederate States government; was identified with the organization of the judiciary of Tennessee, and by special permission twice presided over its supreme court. He received the degree of A M. from Nashville university, and was a trustee of the institution, 1847-78. He died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1878.

REAGAN, John Henninger, statesman, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1818; son of Timothy R. and Elizabeth (Lusk) Reagan; grandson of Richard and — (Shulz) Reagan and of Joseph Lusk; great-grandson of Timothy Reagan, an Irishman, who was a soldier in the American Revolution and was wounded at Brandywine, and a descendant of English, Irish, Welsh and German ancestry. He attended the Southwestern college, Marysville, Tenn.; Nancy academy; Boyd's Creek academy, and for two years worked in a tanyard, on a farm, on board a flatboat, managed a flouring and saw mill in Tennessee, and was overseer of a large plantation in Mississippi. In 1838 he went to Texas, joined the army of the republic, and took part in battles with the Cherokee Indians, July 15-16, 1839. He was deputy surveyor of public lands, 1839-43; was elected captain of a company of militia, and justice of the peace, and in 1846 was elected probate judge and lieutenant-colonel of Henderson county militia. He was temporarily licensed to practice law in 1846, and regularly licensed in 1848; was a representative in the Texas legislature in 1847-48; judge of the 9th judicial district of Texas, 1852-57; a Democratic representative in the 35th, 36th congresses, 1857-1861; presidential elector in 1860; a member of the secession convention of Texas in 1861; a delegate to the provisional congress of the Confederate States in 1861; postmaster-general of the Confederate States, 1862-65, and secretary of the Confederate States treasury *ad interim* on the resignation of Secretary Trenholm in 1865. He es-

escaped from Richmond with President Davis and was made a prisoner of war, May 10, 1865, with President Davis, Governor Lubbock, Col. William Preston Johnston and Burton Harrison, and was taken to Macon, Ga., thence to Hampton



Roads, Va., and finally with Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where he was confined until October, 1865. He returned to Palestine, Texas, and worked on his farm in order to support his family. He declined the appointment of military governor of Texas in 1867 from Governor Griffin; resumed his law practice, 1868; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875, and chairman of the judiciary committee. He was a representative in the 44th-49th congresses, 1875-87, and resigned before taking his seat in the 50th congress to take that of U.S. senator, serving, 1887-91. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1891 to become chairman of the railroad commission of Texas by appointment of Gov. James S. Hogg; was re-appointed in 1893, and by Governor C. A. Culberson in 1895, and was elected to the same position in 1896, serving 1897-1903. He retired from public life in 1903, holding the unique distinction of having served under three governments without removing from the state of his adoption, in each of which he was honored with high public office.

REAVIS, James Bradley, jurist, was born in Boone county, Mo., May 27, 1848; son of John Newton and Elizabeth (Preston) Reavis; grandson of Marcus A. and Lucy (Bradly) Reavis and of John and Jane (Ramey) Preston, and a descendant of a refugee, who landed with Ashley Cooper's expedition at Albemarle Sound, N.C., and adopted the name of Reavis, and in the maternal line descended from the Lees of Leesburg, Va. He was a student at Kentucky university, 1868-71; was admitted to the bar at Hannibal, Mo., in 1872; edited the Monroe City, Mo., *Appeal*, 1872-74, and in the latter year removed to California. In 1880 he opened a law office in Goldendale, Washington Territory. He was a member of the upper house of the territorial legislature, 1888, and a regent of the Territorial university, 1888-89. On the admission of Washington as a state he was Democratic candidate for justice of the supreme court and was defeated. He was married, May 27, 1891, to Minnie A. Freeman, daughter of Smith and Martha (Butler) Freeman of Nashville, Tenn. In 1896 he became chief-justice of the supreme court of Washington.

REAVIS, Logan Uriah, editor and author, was born in Sangamon Bottom, Mason county, Ill., March 26, 1831. He attended the grammar and high schools; taught school 1851-55; was an editor and part owner of the *Gazette*, which name he changed to the *Central Illinoisian*, Beardstown, Ill., 1855-57; resided in Nebraska, 1857-60; repurchased and edited *The Central Illinoisian*, 1860-66, and through lectures and otherwise, inaugurated a movement looking to the removal of the national

capital to St. Louis, earning for himself the sobriquet of "The Capital Mover," 1866-79. He also began a movement, 1879, to promote immigration to Missouri; made two lecturing tours of England to further the scheme, and in the same interests published: *The New Republic, or the Transition Complete, with an Approaching Change of National Empire*, based upon the *Commercial and Industrial Expansion of the Great West* (1867); *St. Louis the Future Great City of the World* (1867); and *A Change of National Empire, or Arguments for the Removal of the National Capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley*, with maps (1869). He also is the author of: *A Representative Life of Horace Greeley, with an Introduction by Cassius M. Clay* (1872); *Thoughts for the Young Men and Women of America* (1873); *Life of Gen. William S. Harney* (1875), and *Railway and River System* (1879). He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, Henry Massey, governor of Arkansas, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1816; son of Elias and Fannie B. (Thruston) Rector; grandson of John Rector, and of the Hon. John Thruston of Kentucky, and great-grandson of

Frederick M. Rector, who emigrated from Wurttemberg, Saxony, and settled in Fauquier county, Va., during Lord Dummore's administration, as a fief of the British crown. Henry spent his early years as a laborer in Missouri, attended school in Louisville, Ky., 1834-35, and in 1835 removed to Arkansas to look after landed interests inherited from his father.

He was married in 1839 to Miss Field, and a second time to the daughter of Albert Linde. He was teller of the State bank of Arkansas, 1839-40; engaged in farming in Saline county, Ark., in 1841, and studied law. He was appointed U.S. marshal for the district of Arkansas by President Tyler, serving, 1842-45; was elected to the state senate in 1848, and engaged in the practice of law in Little Rock in 1854, confining himself chiefly to criminal law. He was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1859, and governor of Arkansas as an Independent Democrat for a four years' term. He refused to furnish Arkansas's quota of 750 men in response to Lincoln's call in 1861, and seized the arsenal at Little Rock and the Fort at Fort Smith, with all arms, ammunition and stores. He was a



member of the military board which raised and equipped forty regiments for the Confederate army in May, 1861, and in June, 1862, was forced to retire from office because the convention of 1861 had omitted in its enactments to continue the office of governor, and therefore, after a contest, the state supreme court declared it vacant. He then joined the reserve corps of the Confederate army and served as a private until the close of the war, having been refused a commissary or quarter-master's position. He engaged in the cotton business after the war, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1868. He died in Little Rock, Ark., in August, 1899.

RECTOR, John Benjamin, jurist, was born in Jackson county, Ala., Nov. 24, 1837. He removed with his parents to Texas in 1847, prepared for college and was graduated from Yale in 1859. He was admitted to the bar; established himself in practice in Austin, Texas; served throughout the civil war in Terry's Texas Rangers, and in 1865 removed to Bastrop, Texas, and resumed his law practice. He was attorney of the 2d judicial district of Texas, 1866-67; judge of the state court, 1871-76; engaged in private practice in Austin, 1876-92, and was judge of the U.S. court for the northern district of Texas, 1892-98. He died in Austin, Texas, April 9, 1898.

REDDEN, Laura Catherine. See Searing, Laura Catherine Redden.

REDFIELD, Anna Maria Treadwell, scientist, was born in L'Original, Ontario, Jan. 17, 1800; daughter of Nathaniel Hazard and Margaret (Platt) Treadwell, and granddaughter of Judge Charles Platt. Her father removed his family to Plattsburgh, N.Y., in 1812, and she was graduated at the seminary of Mrs. Emma Willard, Middlebury, Vt., and took a post-graduate course under direction of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Henry Davis (q.v.), president of Hamilton college. She was married, Feb. 7, 1820, to Lewis H. Redfield, editor of the *Register*, Onondaga Hollow, N.Y., and removed to Syracuse, N.Y., in 1829, when her husband consolidated the *Register* with the *Syracuse Gazette*. Mrs. Redfield made a large collection of shells, minerals and botanical specimens which she used in the preparation of her work, illustrating nature in living forms and in papers prepared for the use of students of nature in Hamilton college, and by the Long Island and Chicago historical societies. At the time she resided in Syracuse, that city was the centre of advanced thought, and she was actively interested in the conventions held there in the interest of political economy, religion and education. Ingham university, Le Roy, N.Y., conferred on her the degree of honor equivalent to master of arts, never before accorded to any woman in America. Her husband died, July 14, 1882, two

sons and four daughters surviving. Mrs. Redfield is the author of: *Zoological Science, or Nature in Living Forms*, which work Professor Agassiz pronounced "would do credit to the majority of college professors." She died in Syracuse, N.Y., June 15, 1888.

REDFIELD, Isaac Fletcher, jurist, was born in Wethersfield, Vt., April 10, 1804; son of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield. His parents removed to Coventry, Vt., in 1805, and he was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1825, A.M. 1828; was admitted to the bar in Orleans county, Vt., in 1827, and established himself in practice in Derby, and later in Windsor, Vt. He was state's attorney for Orleans county, 1832-35; judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1835-52; chief-judge, 1852-60, and professor of medical jurisprudence at Dartmouth, 1857-61. He removed to Boston in 1861, and was sent as special counsel of the United States government to adjust claims with Great Britain, and to recover property held on behalf of the Southern Confederacy. He was twice married, first, Sept. 28, 1836, to Mary Ward Smith of Stanstead, Vt., and secondly, May 4, 1842, to Catharine Blanchard Clark of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1835, and that of LL.D. by Trinity college in 1849, and by Dartmouth in 1855. He edited the *American Law Register of Philadelphia*, 1862-76, and is the author of: *Practical Treatise on the Law of Railways* (1857); *Law of Wills* (3 parts, 1864-70); *Practical Treatise of Civil Pleading and Practice with Forms* (1868); *The Law of Carriers and Bailments* (1869), and *Leading American Railway Cases* (2 vols., 1870). He also edited Judge Joseph Story's "Equity Pleadings" and "Conflict of Laws" and Greenleaf "On Evidence." He died in Charlestown, Mass., March 23, 1876.

REDFIELD, William C., pioneer railroad projector, was born at Middletown, Conn., March 26, 1789. He was a saddler and harness maker's apprentice, 1803-10; engaged in the business, 1810-27, and in 1827 removed to New York city and interested himself in steam navigation. He introduced a line of large passenger barges towed by a steamboat between New York and Albany; planned a steam railroad route to connect the Hudson and Mississippi rivers, which was afterward carried into operation by the New York and Erie Railway company; secured the charter of the New York and Harlem railroad; was associated with James Brewster in the construction of the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and petitioned the common council of New York city for permission to lay tracks for a street railroad on Canal street. He became a student of meteorology and geology, and was elected a

member of the American Association of Naturalists and Geologists, and its president in 1843. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale college in 1839. He is the author of "Atlantic Storms" and "Hurricanes and Storms of the United States and West Indies," published in the *American Journal of Science* (1831). He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1857.

REDPATH, James, journalist, editor and author, was born in Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberlandshire, England, Aug. 24, 1833. His father was a school-master, and immigrated with his family to the United States, settling in Michigan.



James obtained employment on the *Kalamazoo Telegraph* in 1850; was subsequently employed as a compositor on the *Advertiser*, Detroit, Mich., where he did his first journalistic work, and soon after wrote a series of sketches giving his experience and observations of underground life in Philadelphia, which produced a great sensation.

He wrote articles on life in city prisons, for the *New York Rambler*; was employed on the *New York Tribune*, and during the Kansas troubles in 1855 was the correspondent for that paper. He made a careful study of the Free Soil movement from the standpoint of the settlers, and aroused the enmity of the opponents of that party, then known as "Border Ruffians," by whom his life was threatened. In 1857 he made a tour of the south on foot, studying the lives of the slaves by associating with them, and his observations, known as the "Berwick" letters, were published in the *Tribune*. He favored the colonization of slaves in Hayti, and to that end made visits to that country in 1859, and was appointed by the President of Hayti emigration agent in the United States and Haytian consul in Philadelphia. He founded the Haytian bureau of emigration in Boston and New York, and published in the interests of the movement a weekly newspaper called *Pine and Palm*, having established himself in the book and stationery business in Boston. He was war correspondent for the *New York Tribune* and the *Boston Journal* in the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, 1861-65, and in 1865 was superintendent of the Freedman's bureau for the department including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He organized the Redpath lyceum bureau in Boston, Mass., in 1865, and for several years con-

trolled the public lecture system for the whole country. His letters from the distressed districts of Ireland in 1879-81, created a considerable sensation. He made a lecturing tour of the United States and published *Redpath's Weekly*, 1881-82; was editor of the *North American Review*, 1883; editor of *Belford's Magazine*, 1884, and was an advocate of the reforms advanced by Henry George and Dr. McGlynn. He assisted Jefferson Davis, in preparing the revised edition of "Rise and Fall of the Confederate States of America" (1881); and Mrs. Davis in compiling the memoirs of her husband under the title "Jefferson Davis Ex-President of the Confederate States of America" (1891). He is the author of: *Hand Book to Kansas* (1859); *The Roving Editor, or Talks with Slaves in the Southern States* (1859); *Echoes of Harper's Ferry* (1860); *Southern Notes* (1860); *Guide to Hayti* (1860); *The John Brown Invasion* (1860); *The Public Life of Captain John Brown* (1860); *John Brown the Hero* (1862); *Talks about Ireland* (1881). His death, the result of an accident, occurred in New York city, Feb. 10, 1891.

REDWAY, Jaques Wardlaw, geographer, was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 5, 1849; son of John W. and Lady Alexandrina (Wardlaw) Redway. His father and two brothers died in the service of the Confederate States, and his mother and sister did not long survive them. He was placed in the family of a friend in the northern states to be educated, but he ran away and was employed on the *Morning Post*, Chicago, and began to study medicine. He went across the plains with a party of emigrants, who employed him as a scout and mail rider, and he engaged in mining and engineering in Oregon, California, Arizona and Mexico, 1870-81. He took a special course in chemistry at the University of California, and studied also in Europe, where he married Lilian Burnham Lascelle, then residing in Dresden. He was instructor in chemistry at the University of California. He also traveled in South America, Europe, Asia and Northern Africa, making extensive geographical researches. In 1898 he became a lecturer on geography and political economy on the Institute staff of the University of the State of New York. A research concerning the first landing place of Columbus won him a fellowship in the Royal Geographical society. He edited: "Sir John Mandeville's Travels" (1899), and Kinglake's "Eothen" (1899). He is the author of: *Manual of Geography* (1887); joint author of *Natural Geographies* (1898); author of *Elementary Physical Geography* (1900); *New Basis of Geography* (1901); *Inquiry Concerning the First Landfall of Columbus* (1892); *The Treeless Plains of North America* (1894); *A Commercial Geography* (1902); *Stories in New York History* (1903).

REDWOOD, Abraham, philanthropist, was born on the island of Antigua, W.I., in 1710. His father, son of Abraham and Mehetable (Langford) Redwood, who was born in Bristol, England, 1665, and owned a large sugar plantation in Antigua, known as Cassada Garden, removed to the New England colonies in 1712; lived in Salem, Mass., and Newport, R.I., and died at Salem in 1728. Abraham, Jr., attended the schools of Philadelphia, and in 1727 settled on his father's estate at Portsmouth, R.I., known as Redwood farm, which came into his possession on the death of his elder brother, Jonas Langford Redwood. He there cultivated rare plants, shrubs and trees. He was married about 1730 to Martha Coggeshall of Newport. He gave £500 for the purchase in London of standard books, and in 1750 the Redwood Library company, Newport, was formed, and an edifice was built. During the Revolutionary war a large number of the volumes in the library were destroyed, but these were afterward replaced. He also gave £500 to the Society of Friends, of which he was a member for the establishment of a school in Newport, and a like sum to found Friends school in Providence, organized, 1784, long conducted by Augustine Jones (q.v.). His son, Jonas Langford, married Abigail Godfrey; their son, Abraham, became a benefactor of the Redwood library, and his coat of arms and portrait are on the walls of the library building. Abraham Redwood the elder died in Newport, R.I., March 6, 1788.

REED, Elizabeth Armstrong, author, was born in Wintthrop, Maine, May 16, 1842; daughter of Alvin and Sylvia (Morrell) Armstrong; granddaughter of William and Hannah (Legrow) Armstrong, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth Morrell, and a descendant of Captain William Armstrong, who was born in Carlisle, England, April 20, 1739, and settled in Readfield, Maine, in 1774, where some of the family still live. Her parents were both prominent educators, and she studied under private tutors and at home until 1860. She was married, April 29, 1860, to Hiram Von Reed of Harvard, Ill. She was elected a member of the International Congress of Orientalists; the Royal Asiatic society; the Victoria Institute, and the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. She was chairman of the Woman's Congress of Philology held at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, and (in 1903) was the only woman whose work had been accepted by the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. She is the author of: *The Bible Triumphant* (1866); *Hindu Literature, or the Ancient Books of India* (1891); *Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern* (1893); *Primitive Buddhism, its Origin and Teachings* (1896). In 1903 she was doing active work upon important books of reference.

REED, George Edward, educator, was born in Brownville, Maine, March 28, 1846; son of the Rev. George and Ann (Hellyer) Reed, who came from England to America in 1838. His father was a clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist church in England, and his great-grandmother was a class leader under John Wesley. His father died in 1852, leaving the family in straitened circumstances, and they removed to Lowell, Mass., where George attended the public schools. He obtained employment in a mill, and worked on a farm, and deciding to become a minister, he entered the Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., in 1864, completed a three years' course in half a year, was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1869, and studied theology at Boston university in 1870, meanwhile preaching at Cliftondale, Mass. He was married in June, 1870, to Ella Frances Leffingwell of Norwich, Conn. He was pastor at Willimantic, Conn., 1870-72; at Fall River, Mass., 1872-75; of Hanson Place (1875-78, 1884-87) and Nostrand Avenue churches (1881-84), Brooklyn, N.Y.; at Stamford, Conn., 1878-81, and of Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., 1887-89. He was president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1889-1903, succeeding Dr. James Andrew McCauley (q.v.), resigned. He deeded the president's house, valued at \$16,000, to the college, and during his administration the Dickinson school of law was established. He was state librarian of Pennsylvania, 1899-1902, when he resigned, not being in political accord with the state administration. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1886, and that of LL.D. by Lafayette college in 1889. He contributed largely to magazines and newspapers.



REED, Henry Hope, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1808; son of Joseph and Maria Ellis (Watmough) Reed. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and entered into practice in Philadelphia. He was assistant professor of moral philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1831-34; professor of rhetoric and English literature, 1834-54, and vice-provost, 1845. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1838, and received the honorary degree of

LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1846. He was married to Elizabeth White, daughter of Enos Bronson of Philadelphia. He assisted Wordsworth in an arrangement of an American edition of his poems in 1837, and wrote a preface to the volume and an article on Wordsworth in the *New York Review* in 1839. He also superintended the publication of an edition of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth's memoirs of the poet (2 vols., 1851). He edited Alexander Reed's "Dictionary of the English Language" (1845); American reprints of Thomas Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History" (1845); George F. Graham's "English Synonyms" (1847); Lord Mahon's "History of England" (2 vols., 1849), and the poetical works of Thomas Gray, with a memoir (1850). He is the author of: *Lectures of English Literature from Chaucer to Tennyson* (1855); *Lectures on English History and Tragic Poetry as Illustrated by Shakespeare* (1855); *Lectures on the History of the American Union* (1856), and *Lectures on the British Poets* (2 vols., 1857). He sailed for England on the steamer *Arctic*, which was lost at sea, Sept 27, 1854.

REED, James, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1834; son of Sampson and Catherine (Clark) Reed; grandson of the Rev. Dr. John and Hannah (Sampson) Reed, and of John and Lydia (Sanderson) Clark, and a descendant of William Reade of Weymouth, Mass., who arrived from England in 1635. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and was married, Dec. 19, 1858, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Ripley of Brookline, Mass. He entered the ministry of the New Church (Swedenborgian), and was connected with the Boston society of the New Jerusalem Church as assistant minister, 1860-68, being made pastor in 1868. In 1894 he became president of the New Church Theological seminary. He also served as president of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, and as a member of the Boston school board. He edited the *New Church Review* from 1894, and is the author of: *Religion and Life* (1869); *Man and Woman, Equal but Unlike* (1870); *Swedenborg and the New Church* (1880).

REED, John, clergyman, was born in Framingham, Mass., Nov. 11, 1751; son of Solomon (a clergyman at Middleborough, Mass.) and Abigail (Stoughton, or Houghton) Reed; grandson of William and Alice (Nash) Reed, and a descendant of William Reade of Weymouth, who came from England about 1635. He was graduated from Yale in 1772; was married in 1780 to Hannah, daughter of Uriah and Anna (White) Sampson of Middleborough, and practised law, 1773-80. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1780, and was settled at the church in West Bridgewater, 1780-1831. He represented

his district in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses as a Federalist, 1795-1801, and served for a time as chaplain of the U.S. navy. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown in 1803. He is the author of: *An Apology for the Rite of Infant Baptism* (1806), besides several ordination and convention sermons (1787-1804). He died in West Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 17, 1831.

REED, John, representative, was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 2, 1781; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Hannah (Sampson) Reed. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806; was tutor in languages at Brown, 1804-06; principal of the academy at Bridgewater, Mass., 1806-07; studied law with William Baylies, and engaged in practice in Yarmouth, Mass. He was married in 1809 to Olive, daughter of Abiezer and Hepzibah (Keith) Alger of West Bridgewater. He was a Federalist representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813-17; a Whig representative in the 17th-26th congresses, 1821-41, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1845-51. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown in 1845. He died in West Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860.

REED, Joseph, statesman, was born in Trenton, N.J., Aug. 27, 1741; son of Andrew and Theodosia (Bowers) Reed. His grandfather emigrated from Carrickfergus, Ireland, and his father, a prosperous storekeeper in Trenton, removed to Philadelphia, Pa., soon after 1741, residing there till about 1753, when he returned to Trenton. Joseph prepared for college in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760; studied law with Robert Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1762. He was a law student at the Middle Temple, London, England, 1765-67, and was deputy-secretary of New Jersey in 1767. He was married in May, 1770, to Esther, daughter of Dennis De Berdt of London, England. He removed to Philadelphia in October, 1770, and there continued the practice of law. In 1772, upon the succession of the Earl of Dartmouth to the colonial office, Reed became his confidential correspondent, and was of great assistance to the colonists in informing the British ministry of the actual condition of affairs in America. He endeavored to persuade the British ministry to adopt moderate measures toward the colonists and advised that: "This country will be deluged in blood before it will submit to any taxation than by their own legislature." He was a member of the committee of correspondence for Philadelphia in 1774; was president of the Pennsylvania provincial convention in January, 1775; accompanied Washington to Boston in July, 1775, and accepted the post of aide and con-

fidential secretary to the commander-in-chief, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was chairman of the Philadelphia committee of safety, 1775-76, and was a member of the provincial assembly, Jan.-Sept., 1776. In June, 1776, he was appointed adjutant-general of the Continental army, with the rank of colonel, and took an active part in the battles of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776, and Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. In 1777 he was offered the appointment of brigadier-general with the command of all the American cavalry, and also the chief-justiceship of Pennsylvania, both of which offices he refused. He was present as a volunteer officer at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was elected a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental congress in September, 1777, but remained with the army until April 6, 1778, when he took his seat in the congress assembled at York, Pa. He was chairman of a committee to confer with Washington concerning the management of the campaign of 1778; declined election to the Pennsylvania assembly in October, 1777, but accepted the appointment of president of the supreme executive council, Dec. 1, 1778, and continued in office until 1781. He aided in founding the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a trustee, 1782-85; favored the abolishment of the proprietary powers of the Penn family, and in 1780 was instrumental in suppressing the insubordination in the Pennsylvania line. He resumed his law practice in 1781; was a member of the commission to settle the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut; visited England for his health in 1784, and was again chosen a delegate to congress in 1785, but did not live to take his seat. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1766. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1768, and served as a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1780-85. He is the author of: *Remarks on Governor Johnstone's Speech in Parliament* (1779), and *Remarks on a Late Publication in the Independent Gazetteer, with an Address to the People of Pennsylvania* (1783). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1785.

REED, Myrtle, author, was born at Norwood Park, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1874; daughter of Hiram Von and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Reed; granddaughter of Dyer and Huldah (Holdredge) Reed and of Alvin O. and Sylvia (Murrell) Armstrong; and great granddaughter of Capt. Dyer Reed of the American Revolutionary army and of Capt. William Armstrong, born in Carlisle, England, April 20, 1739. She was graduated from a Chicago high school in 1893, and became known as a contributor of short stories, verse

and essays to periodicals. Her published books are: *Love Letters of a Musician* (1899); *Later Love Letters of a Musician* (1900); *The Spinster Book* (1901).

REED, Philip, senator, was born in Kent county, Md. He was liberally educated, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was elected U.S. senator from Maryland by the Democratic party to fill the unexpired term of Robert Wright, resigned, and served, Dec. 20, 1806-March 3, 1807, and was re-elected for a full term, serving 1807-13. At Moorefields, Md., Aug. 30, 1814, he was in command of the regiment of Maryland guards that defeated the British seamen under Sir Peter Parker. He was a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 15th congress, 1817-19, and successfully contested the seat of his opponent, Jeremiah Causden, to the 17th congress, serving, March 20, 1822-March 3, 1823. He died at Huntingville, Md., Nov. 2, 1829.

REED, Thomas B., senator, was born in Kentucky. He practised law in Lexington, Ky., and removed to Natchez, Miss., where he presented the argument for the defence in the criminal case of the state versus the Blennerhassetts in 1818. He was attorney-general of the state, 1821-25; was elected U.S. senator from Mississippi to complete the term of David Holmes who had resigned in 1825, Powhatan Ellis having been appointed by the governor, senator *pro tempore*, and Reed took his seat, March 11, 1826, serving until March 3, 1827. He was re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1833, but died while on his way to Washington to take his seat, at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 26, 1829.

REED, Thomas Brackett, representative, was born in the ancestral home of the Reed family for eight generations, in Portland, Maine, Oct. 18, 1839; son of Thomas Brackett Reed. He was assisted through Bowdoin college by the Congregational church of which he was a member, this course having been undertaken with a view to his entering the ministry. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1860, and when he decided upon studying law, his first concern was to repay the money loaned by the society, which he did by teaching in the Portland High school, 1860-63. He removed to California in 1863, where he completed his law studies and was admitted



to the bar early in 1865. He received appointment as acting assistant paymaster in the U.S. navy, April 19, 1864, and served in the Mississippi squadron on various vessels up to Nov. 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He established himself in the practice of law in Portland; was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1868-69; state senator in 1870; attorney-general of the state, 1870-72, and city solicitor of Portland, 1874-77. He was a Republican representative from Maine in the 45th-55th congresses, 1877-99, serving as speaker of the house during the 51st, 54th and 55th congresses. He was the minority leader in the 52d and 53d congresses; chairman of the committee on ways and means, and a vigorous opponent to the free coinage of silver. As chairman of the judiciary committee in the 47th congress he introduced and secured the passage of the bill distributing the balance of the Geneva award. As speaker of the house in the 51st congress, he introduced a measure, afterward known as the "Reed Rules," for completing a quorum by ordering recorded as present on the roll-call the names of the opposition present who refused to respond to the call. In this course he reversed the practice of the house and brought upon himself severe criticism, including the characterization of "Czar." The supreme court sustained his position, and the house adopted the rule, Feb. 14, 1890. When by change in the house he became merely the leader of the minority, he as skilfully fought for minority rights as he had before for the majority rule, and on financial and tariff questions his strength was acknowledged by the opposition and applauded by his own party. His course secured his re-election as speaker of the 54th and 55th congresses, but he did not agree with the administration of President McKinley on the questions growing out of the war with Spain, and rather than embarrass his party by joining those opposed to the expansion policy, he resigned in August, 1899, and became a member of a prominent law firm in New York city. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Colby university in 1885, and from Bowdoin college in 1890. He is the author of: *Reed's Rules* (1894), and edited "Modern Eloquence" (10 vols. 1901), being assisted in this work by McCarthy, Rossiter and Bergh. His last political utterance was a paper entitled "What Shall We Do with the Tariff?", published in the *North American Review*, December, 1902. He died while on a visit to Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1902.

REED, William Bradford, historian and diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1806; son of Joseph and Maria Ellis (Watmough) Reed; grandson of Joseph and Esther (De Berdt) Reed, and great-grandson of Andrew and Theo-

dosia (Bowers) Reed. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825; accompanied Joel R. Poinsett (q.v.) to Mexico, serving as his private secretary, 1825-27, and established himself in the practice of law in Philadelphia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834-35; attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1838; state senator in 1841; vice-provost of the law academy, Philadelphia, 1840-41, and professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1850-56. He was U.S. minister to China, 1857-58, and negotiated the treaty of 1860, securing to the United States all the advantages acquired by the allies from the Chinese. He settled in New York city, and engaged in journalistic and literary work. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1856, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1860. He was twice married: first, to Louisa Whelan of Baltimore, Md.; and, secondly, to Mary Love, daughter of Robert Ralston of Philadelphia. He contributed to the press of New York city; was American correspondent of the *London Times*; edited the works of his brother, Henry Hope Reed, and is the author of: *Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed* (2 vols., 1847); *Life of Esther De Berdt, afterwards Esther Reed* (1853); *President Reed of Pennsylvania: a Reply to George Bancroft and Others; A Rejoinder to Mr. Bancroft's Historical Essay*, besides pamphlets on historical subjects. He died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1876.

REED, William Shields, educator, was born in West Nottingham, Pa., April 21, 1778; son of Adam and Martha (Shields) Reid, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805; taught in the Georgetown, D.C., academy, 1802-04; was professor in Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1804-06, and president of the college, as successor to Dr. Archibald Alexander, 1806-08. Having, while engaged in teaching, taken a course in theology under Drs. Balch and Hoge, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Winchester in 1806, and removed to Lynchburg, Va., 1808, where he opened a school for young ladies, which he conducted until 1848. He organized a Presbyterian church in Lynchburg, of which he was pastor, 1822-53. He received the honorary degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1834. He died in Lynchburg, Va., June 23, 1853.

REEDER, Andrew Horatio, governor of Kansas, was born at Easton, Pa., July 12, 1807; son of Absalom and Christina (Smith) Reeder; grandson of John and Hannah (Marchand) Reeder and of Leonard and Regina (Hungesser) Smith, and a descendant of John Reeder of Norwich, Eng-

land, who settled at Newtown, Long Island, about 1650. He attended the academy at Lawrenceville, N.J., and practised law in Easton from 1828, attaining a high position at the Pennsylvania bar, and as a campaign orator in Democratic political meetings. He was married, Sept. 13, 1831, to Fredericka Amalia, daughter of Christian J. and Charlotte (Bauer) Hutter of Easton. He was appointed by President Pierce, governor of Kansas Territory in 1854, and although in sympathy with the policy of the administration regarding slavery, he expressed himself as satisfied that the admission of the institution in Kansas would result in lawlessness, and he was removed from office in July, 1855. He claimed to have been elected a Free State delegate from Kansas to the 34th congress in 1855, but his election was successfully contested by John W. Whitfield, the incumbent delegate; and after his election as U.S. senator under the Topeka constitution, which congress refused to ratify, Mr. Reeder returned to Easton, where he supported John C. Frémont, the Republican candidate for President. He was chairman of the Republican state delegation to the national convention at Chicago in 1860; a candidate for Vice-President before the convention, receiving the third highest vote, and in 1861, after having secured the appointment of Simon Cameron as secretary of war, declined a commission as brigadier-general in the U.S. army from President Lincoln. On Sept. 23, 1901, his portrait was presented to the county of Northampton, by his surviving son and daughter, on the ground that he had no military education except that gained by his service as captain in the state militia at Easton. He, however, sent three sons to the Union army. He was chairman of the Republican state delegation to the Republican national convention of 1864, which re-nominated Lincoln for President, and served as chairman of the commission to investigate the charges against Surgeon-General Hammond in 1864. He died in Easton, Pa., July 5, 1864.

REEDER, William Augustus, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 28, 1849. He removed with his parents to Ipava, Fulton county, Ill., in 1853, attended the public schools, and taught school in Illinois, 1863-71, and in Beloit, Kan., 1871-79. He was married, Aug. 18, 1876, to Eunice H. Andrews of Beloit, and removed to Logan, Kan., where he engaged in banking. In 1890, in partnership with A. H. Ellis and J. J. Wiltrout, he purchased an extensive tract of land on the Solomon river, and established the largest irrigation farm in the state of Kansas. He was a Republican representative from the sixth congressional district of Kansas in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905,

REES, John Krom, astronomer, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1851; son of Hans and Lucinda (Krom) Rees; grandson of Iver Jensen and Lena Maria Rees and of Reuben and Mary (Dubois) Krom, and a descendant of Louis DuBois (1660). He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875, and from the Columbia School of Mines, E.M., 1875. He was assistant in mathematics at the School of Mines, 1873-76; was married Sept. 7, 1876, to Louise E., daughter of Nathaniel and Emma (Chambers) Sands of New York city; was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1876-81; was recalled to Columbia as director of the observatory in 1881, and also served as adjunct professor of geodesy and practical astronomy, 1882-84; and professor, 1884-92, being transferred to the chair of astronomy in 1892. He was chairman of the board of editors of the *School of Mines Quarterly*, 1883-90. He prepared with Prof. Harold Jacoby (q.v.) and Dr. Herman S. Davis as assistants, an account of the seven years' campaign (1893-1900) with the Royal Observatory of Naples (M. Fergola, director), for the purpose of determining the variations of latitude, and the constant of aberration, the result of this work being published by the New York Academy of Sciences as a volume of the *Annals of the Academy* (1903); and under his general direction the measurements and reduction of the C. M. Rutherford star plates were carried out by Professor Jacoby and the Observatory computing staff, and also published by the Academy (1892-1903). In 1900 he completed arrangements for the mounting of a fixed telescope at Helsingfors, Finland, adapted for photographing star plates about the North Pole, according to a plan suggested by Professor Jacoby. For astronomical work done, the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1895. He was president of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1894-96; secretary of the American Metrological society, 1882-96, being made vice-president in 1896; vice-president of the American Mathematical society, 1890-91; secretary of the University Council of Columbia university, 1892-98; a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of London and a member of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*. He received from the French government in January, 1901, the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

REESE, William Brown, jurist and educator, was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1793; son of James Reese, a pioneer settler of East Tennessee (then Washington county, N.C.) and a representative in the legislature of the proposed state of Franklin, 1785-87. William B. Reese attended the preparatory school of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and Blount college, and was

graduated from Greeneville college, Tenn., about 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practised at Knoxville, Tenn. He was president



of the East Tennessee Historical society, 1830-59; chancellor of the eastern district of Tennessee, 1831-35, succeeding Nathan Green, resigned, and in 1835 was unanimously elected by the legislature a judge of the supreme court, serving on the bench until 1847, when his term expired, and he became a candidate for U.S. senator, but was defeated by John

Bell. He became president of East Tennessee university in 1850, as successor to President Eastbrook, resigned, and Judge Reese resigned in 1853. He advocated the building of a canal to one of the South Atlantic ports, and was interested in the introduction of railroads in his native state. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from East Tennessee university, 1845. He died near Knoxville, Tenn., July 7, 1859.

REESE, William Smythe, educator, was born in Pipestone, Mich., May 18, 1850; a descendant of the Reeses and Rulisons of the Schoharie Valley, N.Y. He attended the schools of Berrien county, and was graduated from Otterbein university, Westerville, Ohio, Ph.B., 1885, Ph.M., 1888. He was married, June 11, 1874, to Amy M., daughter of David and Mary Johnson of Westerville, Ohio, and engaged in farming. He entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, in 1886; was ordained in 1888, and was pastor at Marion, Ohio, and at Avalon, Mo. He was professor of mathematics at Avalon college, 1887-89, and at Western college, Toledo, Iowa, 1889-94; was president of York college, Nebraska, 1894-97; was elected president of Westfield college, Illinois, in 1897, serving as professor of mental and moral science there, 1897-1900, as professor of philosophy, 1900-03, and as professor of mathematics and pedagogy from 1902. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by York college in 1900.

REEVE, Charles McCormick, lawyer, was born in Dansville, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1847; son of Gen. Isaac V. D. and Elizabeth (Mann) Reeve; grandson of Isaac and Harriet (Howell) Reeve, and of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hurlbert) Shepard, and a descendant of James Reeve, who came to Southold, L.I., in 1640, from England; Ralph Shepard, who came from Stepney Parish, England, in 1634, and settled in Massachusetts, and

Edward Howell, who came from England in 1635, and settled on Long Island, N.Y. He attended Canandaigua academy, was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was married, June 4, 1873, to Christine, daughter of James and Helen (Wetherbee) Lawrence, and established himself in practice in Minneapolis. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1890; was sent to Russia during the famine of 1892 as a relief commissioner from Minnesota and Nebraska, and was secretary of the World's Fair commission, 1891-93. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed colonel of the 13th Minnesota volunteers, May 7, 1898; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 13, 1898, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Manila, and served as deputy provost-marshal and 1st American chief-of-police of Manila. He was appointed warden of the Minnesota State prison, Dec. 1, 1899. He is the author of *How We Went, and What We Saw* (1890).

REEVE, Tapping, jurist, was born in Brookhaven, L.I., in October, 1744; son of the Rev. Abner Reeve, a minister of Long Island, and afterward of Vermont, who lived to be one hundred and four years old, preaching his last sermon when one hundred and two years of age. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766; taught school at Elizabeth, N.J., being joint headmaster of a flourishing institution, 1763-67, and at the same time was a tutor to Aaron and Sarah (children of the Rev. Aaron) Burr. He was a tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1767-70; married Sarah Burr in 1771, when she was seventeen years of age; studied law with Judge Root, and in 1772 established himself in practice in Litchfield, Conn. Owing to his wife's invalidism he could not take up active service in the Revolutionary war, although an ardent patriot. In December, 1776, however, he was appointed by the Connecticut assembly a member of the committee (as was Oliver Ellsworth, his classmate at college) to go through the state and rouse the people to aid the desperate Continental army by enlistments. He himself took a commission as an officer, and got as far as New York with the new volunteers, when the news of the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and Washington's altered fortunes reached him, and he immediately returned to his invalid wife. In 1784 he founded a law school in Litchfield, in which he was the only instructor till 1798, when James Gould became associated with him, the school of Reeve and Gould becoming the most prominent of its kind in the country. His wife died, March 30, 1797, leaving one son, Aaron Burr Reeve, born Oct. 3, 1780; graduated

at Yale, 1802; married Annabella Sheldon of New York, Nov. 21, 1808; settled as a lawyer at Troy, N.Y., and died there, Sept. 1, 1809, leaving a son, Tapping Burr Reeve, who died at Litchfield, Aug. 28, 1829, age 20 years, while a student at Yale. Annabella Reeve, after the death of her first husband, married David T. Burr of New Haven, and removed to Richmond, Va. Judge Reeve was married a second time in 1799, and this wife, who survived him, had no children. He was a judge of the superior court of Connecticut, 1798-1814; chief justice of the supreme court, 1814, and a Federalist representative in the state legislature for several years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury college, Vt., in 1808, and by the College of New Jersey in 1813. He is the author of: *The Law of Baron and Femme* (1816; 2d ed., 1846; 3d ed., 1862); *Law of Parent and Child* (1816); *Law of Guardian and Ward* (1816); *Law of Master and Servant* (1816; 2d ed., 1862); *Treatise on the Law of Descents in the United States of America* (1825), and *Essays on the Legal Import of the Terms, Heirs, Heirs of the Body Issue, Etc.* The best biographical sketch of him is found in the funeral sermon preached over him by his pastor, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, and published in the *Christian Spectator* for 1887, pp. 62-71. He died in Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 13, 1823.

REEVES, Walter, representative, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; son of Harrison and Maria (Leonard) Reeves; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Palmer) Reeves, and of Benjamin and Mary Leonard. He removed to Illinois in 1856, and engaged in farming, later becoming a teacher. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and practised in the courts of Illinois. He was married, June 27, 1876, to Marietta M., daughter of Lucius and Catherine (Warner) Cogswell of New Milford, Conn. He was a Republican representative from the eleventh district of Illinois in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895-1903. As a member of the committee on rivers and harbors he devoted his energies to the internal development of the country. He also proposed and prepared the legislation under which President McKinley appointed the Isthmian Canal commission which investigated the Panama and Nicaraguan routes for the inter-oceanic canal. In the 57th congress he was chairman of the committee on patents.

REHAN, Ada, actress, was born in Limerick, Ireland, April 22, 1860; daughter of Thomas and Harriet Crehan. She immigrated to the United States with her parents in 1864, and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where she attended the public schools until 1873. She made her first public appearance on the stage in Newark, N.J., in 1873, taking the part of an actress in the

company of Oliver Dond Byron, then producing "Across the Continent." She succeeded so well that her parents decided upon her adopting the profession, which was followed by her older sisters as well. She studied for one year, and then played in support of Edwin Booth, Adelaide Neilson, John McCullough, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, John T. Raymond and Lawrence Barrett in the rôles of Ophelia, Desdemona, Celia, Olivia and other Shakesperian characters, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and Louisville stock companies. She declined the offer of leading lady in Edwin Booth's company to engage with Augustin Daly in 1878, and in 1879 made her appearance under his management at Daly's theatre, New York city, as Nelly Beers in "Love's Young Dream" and as Lulu Ten Eyck in "Divorce." She became very successful in such comedy rôles as Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew;" Rosalind in "As You Like It;" the Countess Vera in "The Last Word;" and the principal female characters in "Cinderella at School;" "Needles and Pins;" "A Wooden Spoon;" "The Railroad of Love;" "After Business Hours;" "Our English Friends;" and "The Country Girl." She achieved remarkable success in Daly's company in London and Paris, and remained under the one manager until his death in 1899, when she retired from the stage.

REHN, Frank Knox Morton, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1848; son of Professor Isaac and Abigail Francis (Zelly) Rehn; grandson of James and Susanna (Asy) Zelly, and a descendant of immigrants from Holland. He attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts under Christian Schussell, and engaged in portrait, landscape, marine, still-life and figure painting. He was married, Dec. 1, 1881, to Margaret Selby, daughter of George C. and Margaret (Rackliffe) Bower of Philadelphia, and removed to New York city, where he opened a studio. He exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design, New York city, and was awarded the first prize for marine painting at the St. Louis exposition in 1882; a prize of \$250 at a water-color competitive exhibition held in New York in 1885, a gold medal at the prize fund exhibition at New York in 1886, honorable mention at the Paris exposition, 1900, and a silver medal at the Pan-American, 1901, and South Carolina, 1902, expositions. He was made associate National Academician, a member of the American Water Color society, and of the New York Water Color club. Among his most famous paintings are: *The Turkish Harem*; *Looking down on the Sea from the Rocks at Magnolia, Mass.* (1885); *The Missing Vessel*; *The Close of a Summer Day* (1887); *Evening, Gloucester Harbor* (1887); and *the Derelict* (1892).

REICHEL, Charles Gotthold, Moravian bishop, was born in Hermsdorf, Silesia, July 14, 1751; son of the Rev. C. R. Reichel, a Lutheran minister. He was educated in the Moravian college at Nisby, and in the theological seminary at Gradenfeld, Germany, and came to the United States in 1784 to take charge of the boys' military boarding school at Nazareth, Pa., founded by Francis Christian Lembke in 1759. Under Reichel's administration the school was greatly increased, and he resigned the principalship in 1801 to receive consecration to the episcopacy of the Moravian church. He served as presiding bishop of the southern district, residing in Salem, N.C., until 1811, when he was transferred to the northern district, and resided in Bethlehem, Pa. He was present at the general synod at Herrnhut, Saxony, in 1818, after which he resigned his appointment and continued to live in Germany. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1811. He died at Niesky, Prussia, April 18, 1835.

REICHEL, Levin Theodore, Moravian bishop, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., March 4, 1812; son of Bishop Charles Gotthold Reichel (q.v.). He went with his parents to Saxony in 1818; was educated in the Moravian college at Nisby and in the theological seminary in Gradenfeld, Germany, and returned to the United States in 1834. He taught for three years at Nazareth Hall, Pa., and subsequently in the theological seminary at Bethlehem; served as preacher in Schöneck, Emmaus and Nazareth, and was principal of Nazareth Hall, 1849-53. He was pastor at Lititz, Pa., 1853-54, and served as president of the provincial board of the southern district, 1854-57, residing at Salem, N.C. He was president of the general synod at Herrnhut in 1858, and was made a member of the mission board, which position he continued to hold throughout his life. He was consecrated bishop, July 7, 1869, and as such visited the West Indies and Labrador. He was the founder and for several years editor of *Das Bruder Blatt*, the pioneer German Moravian publication in the United States, and is the author of: *History of Nazareth Hall* (1855); *The Moravians in North Carolina* (1857); *Missions-Atlas der Brüder-Kirche* (1860), and an unfinished history of the American branch of the Moravian church. He died near Herrnhut, Saxony, May 23, 1878.

REICHEL, William Cornelius, author, was born in Salem, N.C., May 9, 1824; son of the Rev. G. Benjamin Reichel, principal of the Salem Female academy, and grandson of Bishop Charles Gotthold Reichel (q.v.). He attended Nazareth Hall, Pa., and was graduated from the Moravian Theological seminary in 1844. He was tutor at Nazareth Hall, 1844-48; taught school in Beth-

lehem, Pa., 1848-58; was professor in the Moravian Theological seminary, 1858-62; principal of Linden seminary, Lititz, Pa., 1862-68, and professor of Latin and natural sciences in the Young Ladies' seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., 1868-76. He was ordained to the diaconate in 1862, and to the priesthood in May, 1864. He is the author of many books on the early history of the Moravian church, including: *History of Nazareth Hall* (1855); *History of the Bethlehem Female Seminary 1785-1858* (1858); *Moravianism in New York and Connecticut* (1860); *Memorials of the Moravian Church* (1870); *Wyalusing and the Moravian Mission at Friedenshuetten* (1871); *Names which the Lenni Lennapé or Delaware Indians give to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, with their Significations* (1872); *A Red Rose from the Olden Time* (1872); *The Crown Inn near Bethlehem, Pa., 1745* (1872); *The Old Sun Inn at Bethlehem, Pa., 1758* (1873); *A Register of Members of the Moravian Church 1727 to 1754* (1873); and a revised edition of John Heckewelder's *History of the Indian Nations* (1876). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 15, 1876.

REID, David Settle, senator, was born in Rockingham county, N.C., April 19, 1813; son of Reuben Reid. He attended the public school; was admitted to the bar in 1834, and opened a law office in Wentworth. He was a member of the state senate, 1835-42; a Democratic representative from the third North Carolina district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47; was defeated for governor of the state in 1848, by Charles Manly, Whig, and was governor for two terms, 1851-54, and was U.S. senator from North Carolina, from Dec. 11, 1854, to March 3, 1859, serving as chairman of the committee on patents and the patent office. He was a delegate to the Peace convention that met in Washington, D.C., in February, 1861. He married a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Settle (q.v.). He died in Wentworth, N.C., June 19, 1891.

REID, John Morrison, educator, was born in New York city, May 30, 1820; son of John and Jane (Morrison) Reid. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and was a teacher and principal of the Mechanics' Institute school, New York city, 1839-44. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1844; was pastor at Wolcottsville, Conn., 1844-45; New Hartford, Conn., 1846; Jamaica, N.Y., 1847-49; Birmingham, Conn., 1849-50; Middletown, Conn., 1851-52; Seventh street, N.Y., 1853-54; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1855-56, and Bridgeport, Conn., 1857. He



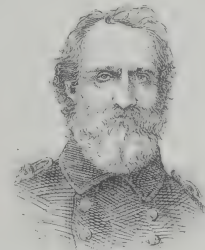
was president of Genesee college, Lima, N.Y., 1838-64; editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1864-68; editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, 1868-72; secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, 1872-88, and honorary secretary 1888-96; delegate to the general conference, 1856-88, and to the Ecumenical Methodist conference, London, England, 1881. He was married first, Nov. 14, 1844, to Ann Mason of New York city; and secondly, May 3, 1848, to Caroline S., daughter of Thomas B. Fanton of Redding, Conn. He received the degrees, A.M., from Wesleyan university in 1858, D.D., from the University of the City of New York in 1858, and LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1881. He is the author of: *Missions and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (2 vols., 1883); *Doomed Religions* (1883), and many religious tracts and pamphlets. He died in New York city, May 16, 1896.

REID, Robert Raymond, governor of Florida, was born in Prince William parish, S.C., Sept. 8, 1789. He was educated at South Carolina college, and in early life removed to Augusta, Ga., where he was admitted to the bar in 1810. He was judge of the Georgia superior court, 1816-18 and 1823-25; a Democratic representative in the 15th congress, completing the term of John Forsyth, elected to the U.S. senate, and in the 16th and 17th congresses, serving from Feb. 18, 1819, to March 3, 1823. He was mayor of Augusta, 1827-30; judge of the superior court for the district of East Florida, 1832-39; governor of the territory of Florida, 1839-41, and presiding officer of the state constitutional convention held at St. Joseph, Fla., from Dec. 3, 1838, to Jan. 11, 1839. He was married in 1811 to Anna Margaretta McLaws of Augusta, Ga.; secondly, May 8, 1829, to Elizabeth Napier Delphia Virginia Randolph of Columbia county, Ga.; and thirdly, Nov. 6, 1837, to Mary Martha, daughter of Capt. James Smith of Camden county, Ga. He died near Tallahassee, Fla., July 1, 1841.

REID, Sam Chester, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 21, 1818; son of Capt. Samuel Chester (q.v.) and Mary (Jennings) Reid. He shipped before the mast in 1834, and was attached to the U.S. survey of the Ohio river in 1838. He settled in Natchez, Miss., in 1839; studied law with Gen. John A. Quitman, and practised in Natchez, 1841-44, where he was U.S. deputy marshal. He removed to Louisiana in 1844, and served during the war with Mexico in Capt. Ben McCulloch's company of Texas Rangers, being mentioned for meritorious services and distinguished gallantry at Monterey. He was a member of the editorial staff of the New Orleans *Picayune* in 1849, and was a delegate to the national railroad convention at Memphis, Tenn.,

to decide upon a line to the Pacific. He declined appointment of U.S. minister to Italy in 1857, and during the civil war he was the Confederate war correspondent for a number of southern newspapers. He resumed his law practice in 1865, and was married in July, 1866, to Josephine Rowen of Kentucky. In 1874 he established the Mississippi Valley and Brazil steamship company at St. Louis, Mo. He lectured in the principal cities of the south on "The Restoration of Southern Trade and Commerce," and is the author of: *The U.S. Bankrupt Law of 1841, with a Synopsis and Notes* (1842); *The Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers* (1847); *The Battle of Chickamauga, a Concise History of Events from the Evacuation of Chattanooga* (1863), and *The Daring Raid of Gen. John H. Morgan in Ohio, His Capture and Wonderful Escape with Capt. T. Henry Hines* (1864). He edited: *The Case of the Private-Armed Brig-of-War, General Armstrong* (1857), and *Life and Times of Col. Aaron Burr, a Vindication*, which was never published, the manuscript being destroyed by fire in 1850. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 13, 1897.

REID, Samuel Chester, naval officer, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 25, 1783; second son of Lieut. John and Rebecca (Chester) Reid, and grandson of Lord John Reid of Glasgow, Scotland, and of John Chester of Norwich. His father was an officer in the Royal navy; was taken prisoner at New London, Conn., in October, 1778, and afterward resigned his commission and espoused the American cause. Samuel Chester Reid went to sea in 1794, and entered the U.S. navy as midshipman on the sloop-of-war *Baltimore*, under Commodore Truxton. He was married in New



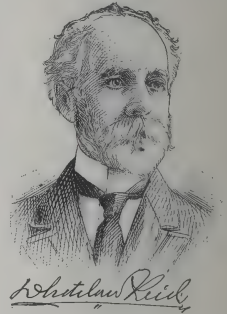
Sam C. Reid

York city, June 8, 1813, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Nathan Jennings of Fairfield, Conn. He was commissioned captain by President Madison, and given command of the brigantine, *General Armstrong*, fitted out as a privateer and on Sept. 9, 1814, he ran the blockade of British war-ships off Sandy Hook, New York harbor. He arrived at the island of Fayal, Azores, and while there, the British brig-of-war *Carnation*, the frigate *Rosa*, and the ship-of-the-line *Plantagenet* entered the bay. After a fruitless effort to escape, Reid cleared his decks for action, and was attacked by the British in small

boats, which he drove back. At midnight a second attack was made, and after a hand to hand fight, the British were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated in their boats. In forty minutes, the British loss amounted to over 120 killed and 130 wounded. On Sept. 27, the *Carnation* weighed anchor and stood close in for the *General Armstrong*, opening a heavy fire. This fire was returned with wonderful effect, the maintopmast of the *Carnation* going by the board, the hull and rigging being much cut up, and the vessel forced to retire. The British fleet then determined to use its entire force against the *Armstrong*, and finding further resistance futile, Captain Reid set a fuse to his magazine and with his crew went ashore. Captain Lloyd perceiving the desertion of the *Armstrong* sent two armed boats to seize her just as she blew up. In the three engagements, the British loss was 210 killed and 140 wounded, while the American loss was but two killed and seven wounded. When Captain Lloyd demanded the American crew from the governor of Fayal as prisoners of war, Reid took refuge in a deserted convent, about half a mile in the interior, fortified it, ran up the American flag and the British fleet soon left for New Orleans. The news of the battle reached the United States in November, 1814, and was received with great demonstrations. The battle undoubtedly saved the newly acquired territory of Louisiana from falling into the hands of the British, for at this time the balance of the British naval force was waiting at Jamaica for the arrival of Lloyd's squadron to attack New Orleans, but the delay caused by the encounter with Captain Reid enabled General Jackson to prepare the city for defence, and resulted in the victory of Jan. 8, 1815. The battle of Fayal was the last naval engagement of the war of 1812, and on Nov. 15, 1814, Captain Reid with his officers and crew were landed at St. Mary, Fla. He received ovations at every city through which he passed from Savannah to New York, state legislatures passing resolutions of thanks for gloriously maintaining the honor of the American flag. New York state voted him a gold sword, which was presented, Nov. 25, 1816, by Governor Tompkins, and the citizens of New York city presented him with a silver service. He declined promotion to past captain in the navy, but accepted the position of harbor master of New York. He invented and erected the first marine telegraph between the highlands of the Navesink, N.J., and the Battery, New York city; re-organized and perfected regulations for governing the pilots of New York, designating the pilot boats by numerals; published a national code of signals for all vessels belonging to the United States, and established the lightship off

Sandy Hook. In 1826 he invented a new system of land telegraphs by means of which he satisfactorily demonstrated that a message could be sent from Washington to New Orleans in two hours. A bill was before congress for its adoption, when it was superseded by Morse's invention. Captain Reid also designed the United States flag with thirteen stripes to represent the thirteen original states, providing that the respective states be represented by a star in the union of blue, and suggested that the stars be formed into one grand star symbolizing the national motto "E Pluribus Unum." The design was accepted in a bill which became a law by the signature of President Monroe, April 4, 1818. The first flag, as designed by Captain Reid, was made in silk by Mrs. Reid and her young friends, each of whom embroidered her name in the centre of a star, and on April 13, 1818, it was hoisted on the flag-staff of the National House of Representatives. Captain Reid re-entered the U.S. navy in 1842, and was retired in 1856. His son was Sam Chester Reid (q.v.). One daughter, Mary Isabel, married Count Luigi Palma di Cesnola (q.v.), and another, Louise Gouverneur, married John Savage, the journalist (q.v.). He died in New York city, Jan. 28, 1861, his last words being "Soon I shall solve the great mystery of life."

REID, Whitelaw, editor, was born near Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837; son of Robert Charlton and Marian (Ronalds) Reid, and a grandson of James Reid, a Scotch covenantor, who emigrated to America in 1783, and after residence till 1800 in Western Pennsylvania and Fayette county, Kentucky, became a founder of the town of Xenia, Ohio. Whitelaw Reid was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859; taught school, 1856-58; edited the *Xenia News*, 1858-59; was correspondent for the *Cincinnati Gazette* and *Cleveland Herald* in Columbus, Ohio; city editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* in 1861; war correspondent, 1861-62; served as aide-de-camp on the staffs of Thomas A. Morris and W. S. Rosecrans in the two Western Virginia campaigns, and was with Grant at the battle of Shiloh. He was Washington and war correspondent of the *Gazette*, 1862-68, and finally one of its proprietors and editors; served as



clerk of the military committee of the 37th congress, 1862-63; was librarian of the U.S. house of representatives, 1863-66, and engaged in cotton planting in Concordia Parish, La., 1866-67. He became an editorial writer on the *New York Tribune* by invitation from Horace Greeley in 1868; managing editor in 1869, editor-in-chief in 1872, and chief proprietor on the death of Mr. Greeley. He declined the office of U.S. minister to Germany tendered by President Hayes in 1877, and by President Garfield in 1881; served as U.S. minister to France by appointment from President Harrison, 1889-92; was chairman of the New York Republican state convention in 1892, and the Republican nominee for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison in 1892. He was appointed by President McKinley special ambassador of the United States to Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897; was a member of the Peace commission to Paris, negotiating the treaty with Spain in 1898, and special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of Edward VII. of England in 1902. He was chosen a life regent of the New York State university by the legislature in 1876, and its vice chancellor in 1902; was president of the Lotus club for fourteen years, and a member of the Century association, the University, Grolier, Metropolitan, Union League, Republican, Tuxedo and Riding clubs, and of the Ohio, New England, St. Andrew's and American Geographical societies. He was also a director of numerous financial and charitable corporations, an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum. He was married, April 26, 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of Darius Ogden and Jane Templeton (Cunningham) Mills of New York. He is the author of: *After the War, a Southern Tour* (1867); *Ohio in the Civil War* (1868); *Schools of Journalism* (1870); *Newspaper Tendencies* (1874); *Town Hall Suggestions* (1881); *Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee* (1897); *Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris* (1899); *Our New Duties* (1899); *Later Aspects of Our New Duties* (1899); *A Continental Union* (1900); *Our New Interests* (1900); *Problems of Expansion* (1900); a biographical and memorial sketch of Horace Greeley, and many other published speeches and contributions to periodical literature. He received the honorary degree A.M. from the University of the City of New York in 1872, and from Dartmouth in 1873, and LL.D. from Miami in 1890, from Princeton in 1899, from Yale at the Bi-Centennial in 1901, and from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1902.

REID, William Thomas, educator, was born near Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 8, 1843; son of George

Washington and Martha Elizabeth (Williams) Reid, and grandson of Stephen Holland and Mary (Frather) Reid and of William White and Lydia (Williams) Whitehurst Williams of Virginia. From his father's death in 1850 until 1859 he worked on his grandfather's farm. He attended Illinois college, 1859-61, enlisted in the 68th Illinois volunteers as sergeant in April, 1861, and served near Alexandria, Va. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1872, and was principal of the high school at Newport, R.I., 1868-71, meanwhile studying law, which he finally abandoned. He was married, Aug. 16, 1870, to Julia, daughter of Maro McLean and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Reed, of Jacksonville, Ill. He was assistant to Dr. Francis Gardner, head master of the Boston Latin school, 1871-73; superintendent of the public schools of Brookline, Mass., 1873-75, and principal of the Boys' high school at San Francisco, Cal., 1875-81. He was elected president of the University of California at Berkeley in 1881, succeeding Dr. John LeConte, and filled the office until 1885, when he resigned, and founded and opened the Belmont School in Belmont, San Mateo county, Cal.

REILLY, James B., representative, was born in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill, Pa., Aug. 12, 1845. He was graduated from the Pottsville high school in 1862; was admitted to the bar, Jan. 11, 1869, and established himself in practice in Pottsville. He was district attorney of Schuylkill county, 1871-75; a Democratic representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875-79; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880; law judge of his county, 1881-83, and a representative from the thirteenth district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-95. He was defeated for the 54th congress in 1894, by Charles N. Brown, Republican.

REILLY, James William, soldier, was born in Akron, Ohio, May 21, 1828; son of Thomas Reilly. He attended Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md.; was admitted to the bar, and in 1861 was elected a representative from Columbiana county in the Ohio legislature. He enlisted in the Ohio volunteers; was commissioned colonel, 104 Ohio; joined Gen. Lew Wallace's division at Covington, Ky., Sept. 2, 1862, and with him marched to Lexington. He served in the army of the Ohio under Gen. H. G. Wright and later under General Burnside, and in August, 1863, moved upon Knoxville, Tenn.; fought at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; was ordered to organize and command the eastern Tennessee recruits and formed them into the 1st brigade, 3d division, 23d army corps. He fought at the battle of Knoxville, Dec. 4, 1863; joined in the pursuit of Longstreet, and remained in eastern Tennessee until April, 1864, when under Schofield, he marched to Dalton, Tenn. The

army of the Ohio participated in Sherman's march to Atlanta, and July 30, 1864, during the operations before Atlanta, Colonel Reilly was promoted brigadier-general. When General Hood began to threaten Sherman's communications, Schofield was sent back with the 23d corps, and Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn., was attacked by Hood. General Reilly's brigade was in reserve and after the Confederates had entered the fortifications and routed some raw troops, Reilly charged, restored the Federal line, and captured 1000 prisoners and twenty-two colors. From that point the corps moved to Nashville where it joined Thomas and participated in the battle of December 15-16, General Reilly handling his brigade with valor and coolness. He commanded the third division in Cox's corps (the 23d) which he led in the battle of Bentonville, N.C., March 18, 1865. He resigned his commission, April 20, 1865, and practiced law in Wellsville, Ohio, where he was still living in 1903.

REILLY, James, diplomatist and soldier, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1811. He was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Houston, Texas. He was a representative from Harris county to the congress of the Republic, 1840-41; minister to the United States until the annexation of Texas, 1845, and commanded a Texas volunteer regiment during the Mexican war, 1846-47. He served as colonel of the 4th Texas cavalry, Confederate States army, participating in the invasion of New Mexico, 1862, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Mexico in the same year. At Galveston, Texas, he was in command of Gen. W. C. Scurry's and H. H. Sibley's brigades, under Maj.-Gen. J. P. Magruder, when three companies of the 42d Massachusetts regiment, Col. Isaac S. Burrell, were taken prisoners, Jan. 1, 1863, and he prevented the Federal troops from taking possession of the city. His brigade, concealed by the woods, delayed the advance of General Grover from Red River to Madame Porter's plantation, March 13, 1863, previous to the capture of Port Hudson. While leading his regiment with conspicuous gallantry at Franklin, La., he was killed, April 13, 1863.

REINHART, Benjamin Franklin, artist, was born near Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 29, 1829. His first paternal ancestor in America came from Loraine to Pennsylvania in 1704. He took lessons in oil painting in Pittsburg, Pa., as early as 1844; attended the National Academy of Design in New York city, 1847-50; studied in Rome, Paris and Düsseldorf, 1850-53, making a specialty of historical and genre painting; opened a studio in New York city in 1853; resided in England, 1860-68, where he painted portraits of royalty, and celebrities; re-opened his studio in New

York city in 1868, and was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1871. He first exhibited at the National Academy in 1847, and his works, many of which were engraved, include: *Cleopatra* (1865); *Evangeline* (1877); *Pocahontas* (1877); *Katrina Van Tassel* (1878); *Washington receiving the News of Arnold's Treason* (1875); *Consolation* (1875); *After the Crucifixion* (1875); *Nymphs of the Wood* (1879); *Young Franklin and Sir William Keith* (1884); *The Regatta* (1884); *The Pride of the Village* (1884); *Capt. Kidd and the Governor* (1884), and *Baby Mine* (1884). The subjects of his portraits include: The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Vane Tempest, Lord Brougham, John Phillip, R.A., Thomas Carlyle, Lord Tennyson, Mark Lemon, Charles O'Connor, George M. Dallas, James Buchanan, Edwin M. Stanton, Gen. Winfield Scott, John C. Breckinridge, Stephen A. Douglas and Sam Houston. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1885.

REINHART, Charles Stanley, artist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 16, 1844; son of Aaron Grantley and Catherine (McHenry) Reinhart, and nephew of Benjamin Franklin Reinhart (q.v.). He attended Sewickley academy near Pittsburg; as a telegraph operator in the transportation department of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-64, and clerk in a steel manufactory in Pittsburg, 1864-67. He studied at the Atelier Suisse, Paris, in 1867, and at the Royal Academy, Munich, under Echter and Otto, 1868-70, and settled in New York city as an illustrator in 1870. He was married, Nov. 19, 1873, to Emilie, daughter of Emil Varet of New York city. He was employed by Harper and Brothers, 1871-77; worked independently in New York, 1877-81, and opened a studio in Paris in 1881, where he resided until 1891, when he returned to New York city. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, of the Society of American Artists, of the American Water Color society, the New York Etching, Players and Salmagundi clubs, and the Century association. He received honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1887 for *Washed Ashore*, and the first gold medal at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1888; the first gold medal and silver medals at the Paris Salon of 1889; first honor at the exposition at Adelaide, Australia, in 1887, and two medals at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893. He was best known as an illustrator in black and white, was the pioneer in the modern style of designing for books and magazine illustrations, and contributed illustrations to both foreign and home publications. His color work in oil includes: *Clearing Up* (1875); *Caught Napping* (1875); *Reconnoitring* (1876); *Rebuke* (1877); *September Morning* (1879); *Old Life Boat* (1880); *Coast of Normandy* (1882);

In a Garden (1883); *Mussel Fisher-woman* (1884); *Flats at Villerville* (1884); *Sunday* (1885); *English Garden* (1886); *Fisherman at Villerville* (1886); *Rising Tide* (1888), purchased by Paris exposition in 1889; *Awaiting the Absent* (1888), and his water colors, *Gathering Wood* (1877); *Close of Day* (1877); *At the Ferry* (1878) *The Spanish Barber* (1884). He died in New York city, Aug. 30, 1896.

REINKE, Amadeus Abraham, Moravian bishop, was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 11, 1832; son of Samuel Reinke, bishop at Bethlehem, Pa. He was graduated at the Moravian Theological seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., was sent as a missionary to Jamaica, West Indies, in 1844, and later engaged in a missionary exploratory tour on the Mosquito coast. He returned to the United States and was pastor at Salem, N.C.; Graceham, Md.; New Dorp, Staten Island; Philadelphia, Pa., and in New York city, 1865-88. He was a delegate to the General Moravian Synod of the World in Germany in 1869; was elected and consecrated bishop in the Moravian church at the synod in York, Pa., in 1870, and was president of the synod in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1888, where he was chosen a member of the provincial executive committee, and a delegate to the General Moravian Synod of the World, held in Herrnhut in 1889. He was the senior bishop of the Moravian church in the United States at the time of his death, which occurred in Herrnhut, Germany, Aug. 12, 1889.

REINKE, Samuel, Moravian bishop, was born in Lititz, Pa., Aug. 12, 1791. He was graduated at the Moravian Theological seminary at Nazareth, Pa., in 1810, in its first class, and filled various pastorates until 1858, when he was consecrated bishop in the Moravian church. In 1860, having become blind, he was forced to retire from active duties. An operation partially restored his sight, after which he occasionally preached and ordained ministers, and in 1870 assisted in the consecration of his son, Amadeus Abraham Reinke. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1875.

REMEY, George Collier, naval officer, was born in Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1841; son of William Butler and Eliza Smith (Howland) Remey, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter a native of Vermont; grandson of Nathaniel and Mathilda (Grigsby) Remey, and of Seth and Harriet (Emmons) Howland, and a descendant of the Pilgrim, John Howland, of the *Mayflower*, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1859, and was attached to the *Harford*, East India squadron, 1859-61. He was commissioned lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861, and served on the gunboat *Marblehead* at the siege of Yorktown, and operations on the York and the Pamunkey rivers succeeding; was on the blockade

and engaged in the siege of Battery Wagner, August and September, 1863; for a time during this period commanded the *Marblehead*; commanded the Naval battery on Morris Island; took part in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, where he commanded the second division of boats in a night assault on the fort on the night of Sept. 8, 1863, was taken prisoner, and exchanged Nov. 15, 1864. He was promoted lieutenant commander, June 25, 1865, and was attached to the steamer *Mohongo*, Pacific squadron, the Naval academy, the sailing frigate *Sabine*, the *Tehautepec* and Nicaragua Ship Canal survey, the Naval observatory, the flagships *Worcester* and *Powhatan*, and commanded the *Frolic*, 1865-73. He was commissioned commander, Nov. 25, 1872. He was married, July 8, 1873, to Mary Josephine, daughter of Judge Charles Mason (q.v.). He served in the bureau of yards and docks and on other duty, 1874-76; commanded the *Enterprise*, 1877-78; was chief of staff on the flagship *Lancaster*, European station, 1881-83, and was stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1884-86. He was promoted captain, Oct. 30, 1885; was captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., 1886-89; commanded the cruiser *Charleston*, 1889-92, Pacific and Asiatic squadrons; was captain of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1892-95, and commandant of same yard, 1896-98. He was promoted commodore, June 19, 1897; commanded the naval base, Key West, Florida, during the Spanish war, and afterward commanded the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1898-1900. He was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 22, 1898; was commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, April, 1900, to March, 1903, and in 1903 was chairman of the light house board, and senior rear-admiral of the active list of the navy, the date of his retirement being Aug. 10, 1903.



REMINGTON, Eliphalet, manufacturer, was born in Suffield, Conn., Oct. 27, 1793; son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Kilbourn) Remington. His father removed to Crane's Corners, Herkimer county, N.Y., in 1800, where he manufactured agricultural implements, and established a forge. Eliphalet worked in the shop and attained skill in forging gun-barrels. He was married, May 12, 1814, to Abigail, daughter of William and

Lucy Paddock. The manufactory was removed to Ilion, N.Y., in 1838, and upon the death of his father, he continued the business alone, in 1845 bringing out a contract awarded Ames & Co. of Springfield, Mass., for several thousands of carbines for the U.S. army. In 1857 he added the manufacture of pistols, and in 1861 numerous government orders necessitated the enlargement of his works. Under the pressure of these demands his health broke down, and his sons Philo and Samuel took his place in the factory. He was president of the Ilion bank, and was interested in the local affairs of the city. He died in Ilion, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1861.

REMINGTON, Frederick, artist, was born in Canton, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1861; son of Pierre and Clara Remington; grandson of Seth and — (Cushing) Remington, and a descendant of John and Mary Remington, who settled in Newburyport, Mass., in 1634. He attended the Yale Art school, and the Art Students' league in New York city, and went to the far west, where he established a ranch. He devoted himself to drawing, using military and western subjects entirely, and illustrating for the leading magazines, and also became well known as a painter, sculptor and author. He was married, Oct. 1, 1883, to Eva Adelle, daughter of Lawton and — (Hoyt) Calen. He was one of the first to depart from the conventional methods of drawing a horse in motion. He made pictures of the Geronimo war, the Yaqui war, the outbreak of Sioux in '90, and the Spanish Cuban rebellion, and went to Cuba as a newspaper artist during the Santiago campaign. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, and among his works in sculpture are: *The Broncho Buster*, *The Wounded Bunkie*, *The Buffalo Signal*, and *The Norther*. He is the author of: *Pony Tracks*; *Crooked Trails*; *Frontier Sketches*; *Sundown*; *Lefflare* (1899); *Men with the Bark On* (1900); *John Ermine of the Yellowstone* (1903).

REMSEN, Ira, educator, was born in New York city, Feb. 10, 1846; son of James Vanderbilt and Rosanna (Secor) Remsen; grandson of Garret and Martha (Vanderbilt) Remsen and of Theodore and Mary (Haring) Secor, and a descendant of Rem Jansen Vanderbeek (came to this country from the Netherlands in 1642, and settled first at Albany, N.Y., and shortly afterwards at Wallabout (or Flatbush), Long Island), and of John Haring (q.v.). He was a student at the College of the City of New York, and was graduated M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1867. He began the practice of medicine but soon gave it up for the study of chemistry. He went to Munich in 1867, where he heard the lectures of Liebig, and worked under Volhard, afterward professor of chemistry in the

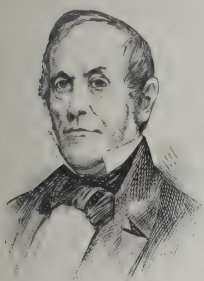
University of Halle; to Göttingen in 1868, where he came in contact with Wöhler, Hübner and Fittig, and received the degree Ph.D. in 1870; and to Tübingen in 1870 as an assistant of Fittig, holding the position

for two years. He was professor of chemistry and physics in Williams college, 1872-76; professor of chemistry in Johns Hopkins university, 1876-1901; acting president, 1889-90, and upon the resignation of President Gilman in 1901, he became president.

He was married, April 5, 1875, to Bessie Hillyer, daughter of William and Mary (Mellus) Mallory of New York city. In 1879 he founded and became editor of the *American Chemical Journal*. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1882, and was elected foreign member of the Chemical Society of London, and honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He declined several attractive calls, among them one to Chicago university, preferring to remain at Johns Hopkins, where most of his work was done. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1893, from Princeton in 1896, from Yale in 1901, and from Toronto in 1902. Among his many published articles embodying the results of original investigations in the field of pure chemistry are: oxidation of substitution-products of aromatic hydrocarbons; investigations on the sulphinides; on the decomposition of diazo-compounds by alcohols; on chemical action in a magnetic field; on the sulphonphthaleins; on ozone and active oxygen; on the nature and structure of the double halides. His text-book publications are: *Principles of Theoretical Chemistry* (5 editions; also German and Italian translations); *Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon* (1885, many later editions), of which there is an English edition by Macmillan & Co., and German, Russian and Italian translations; *Introduction to the Study of Chemistry* (1886, and many later editions), of which there is an English edition, and German, French and Japanese translations; *The Elements of Chemistry* (1887, 2d ed., 1891), reprinted by Macmillan & Co., London, and translated into German and Japanese; *Inorganic Chemistry, Advanced Course* (1889, 3d. ed., 1892), of which there is an English edition by Macmillan & Co., and German and Italian translations.



RENCHER, Abraham, statesman, was born in Wake county, N.C., Aug. 12, 1798; son of John Grant and Ann (Nelson) Rencher. His father came to America from Ireland, and was for many years high sheriff of Wake county, and



A. Rencher

his mother was a near relative of Lord Nelson. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1822, received the degree of A.M. in 1831, and having obtained a license he formed a law co-partnership with Francis Lister Hawks (q.v.). He made his home in Pittsboro and soon rose to distinction. He was a Whig representative in the

21st-25th congresses, 1829-39, and in the 27th congress, 1841-42, declining re-election to the 26th and 28th congresses on account of ill-health. Under President Tyler's appointment he served as U.S. minister to Portugal, 1843-47. In 1852, as an elector on the Pierce and King ticket, he made a brilliant and effective campaign of the state. He declined the portfolio of the navy offered by President Buchanan, and served as governor of New Mexico, 1857-61. In 1836 he was married to Louisa Mary, daughter of Col. Edward (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Mallett) Jones, granddaughter of Peter and Eunice (Curtis) Mallett and great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Curtis of Stratford, Conn. They had four children: John Grant and William Conway both served in the Confederate army; Sarah married Col. Latham Anderson, U.S.A., and Eva married Robert Winston of Franklinton, N.C. Governor Rencher died at Chapel Hill, N.C., July 6, 1883.

RENFROW, William Cary, governor of Oklahoma, was born in Smithfield, N.C., March 15, 1845; son of Perry and Lucinda (Atkinson) Renfrow, and grandson of William Renfrow and of Cary Atkinson. He served in the Confederate army throughout the civil war, and at its close removed to Jackson county, Ark., where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1889 he removed to Norman, Oklahoma Territory, where he was president of the Norman State bank. He was appointed by President Cleveland governor of Oklahoma Territory and served as such from May 7, 1893, to May 24, 1897, when he resumed his banking business in Norman.

RENO, Conrad, lawyer author, was born in Mt. Vernon Arsenal, near Mobile, Ala., Dec. 28, 1859; son of Gen. Jesse Lee and Mary Bradley

Blanes (Cross) Reno. He attended the schools of Baltimore, Md., Media, Pa., Lehigh university, and the law department of Harvard, and was graduated from Boston university, LL.B. in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and engaged in practice in Boston. He was married; April 13, 1887, to Susan Moore, daughter of the Rev. William T. and Maria (Dwight) Eustis of Springfield, Mass. He is the author of the industrial court bill, and the industrial partnership bill, intended to reconcile the conflicting interests of employees and stockholders of corporations, and to avert strikes and lockouts, and of: *State Regulation of Wages* (1891); *Non-Residents and Foreign Corporations* (1892); *Employers' Liability Acts* (1896; 2nd ed., 1903); *History of the Judicial System of New England* (1900), and contributions to legal and scientific periodicals.

RENO, Jesse Lee, soldier, was born in Wheeling, Va., June 20, 1823; son of Lewis Thomas and Rebecca (Quinby) Reno; grandson of Charles and Francis (Laughlin) Reno, and a descendant of John Renault who came to America about 1700. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Pennsylvania, and was graduated there and brevetted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, July 1, 1846. He served as assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., in 1846; took part in the Mexican war, being engaged with the Howitzer battery at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 19-29, 1847, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He was promoted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, March 3, 1847; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, and captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; was on special duty at Erie, Pa., in 1848, and assistant professor of mathematics in the U.S. Military academy from January to July, 1849. He was secretary of the board for preparing a "System of Instruction for Heavy Artillery," 1849-50; assistant to the ordnance board at Washington Arsenal, D.C., 1851-53, and on topographical duty, making a survey of the military road from the mouth of the Big Sioux river to Mendota, Minn., 1853-54. He was married, Nov. 1, 1853, to Mary Bradley Blanes, daughter of Trueman and Eliza (Blanes) Cross of Washington, D.C. He was promoted first lieutenant of ordnance, March 3, 1853; served on coast survey duty, April to July, 1854; as assistant ordnance officer at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., 1854-57; as chief of ordnance on the Utah expedition, 1857-59, and in command of the Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., from 1859 until its seizure by the Confederates in January, 1861. He was promoted captain of ordnance, July 1, 1860, for fourteen years' continuous service;

commanded the arsenal at Leavenworth, Kan., February to December, 1861; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 12, 1861; commanded a brigade in General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina from December, 1861, to April 1862, and participated in the capture of Roanoke island with its garrison and armament, Feb. 8, 1862, the combat at Newbern, N.C., March 4, 1862, and the action at Camden, April 19, 1862. He commanded a division in the department of North Carolina, April to August, 1862; was engaged in the movement to Newport News and the Rappahannock in August, 1862, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 18, 1862. He commanded the 9th corps in the Northern Virginia campaign, August to September, 1862, being engaged in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly and in the battle of South Mountain in the Maryland campaign, where he was killed while leading his men. On Sept. 13, 1862, the day after the Confederates forces evacuated Frederick, Md., General Reno called upon Barbara Fritchie, and received from her hands the large cotton flag which she had frequently waved from her attic window. This flag was brought to Boston with General Reno's body a few days afterward by his brother, Col. B. F. Reno, a member of his staff, and delivered to General Reno's widow, remaining in the possession of the family until it was loaned for safe keeping to the Massachusetts Commandary of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He died on South Mountain, Md., Sept., 14, 1862.

RENWICK, Edward Sabine, patent expert, was born in New York city, Jan. 3, 1823; son of James (q.v.) and Margaret Anne (Brevoort) Renwick. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842; engaged in civil and mechanical engineering and became superintendent of large iron works in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He was married, June 4, 1862, to Alice, daughter of Henry and Bridget (Seley) Brevoort of Lenox, Mass. He engaged as an expert in the trials of patent cases



in the U.S. courts 1839-97. In 1862, in consultation with his brother, Henry B. Renwick, he repaired the *Great Eastern* while afloat, replating a

fracture in the bilge eighty-two feet long and ten feet wide in the greatest width, and twenty-seven feet under water, which feat had been pronounced impossible by other experts. He invented many machines and mechanical devices, among them a wrought-iron railway-chair for connecting the ends of rails (1850); a steam cut-off for beam engines (1856); a system of side propulsion for steamers (1862), and many improvements in incubators and brooders (1877-86), besides being the principal joint inventor of the original self-binding reaping-machine (1851-53). He was elected a member of many scientific societies and of several New York clubs. He is the author of: *The Thermostatic Incubator* (1883), and *Practical Invention* (1893).

RENWICK, Henry Brevoort, engineer, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1817; son of Prof. James and Margaret Anne (Brevoort) Renwick. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1833; followed commercial pursuits for a time, and then practised civil and mechanical engineering. He entered the service of the U.S. government as an assistant engineer in 1837, served as first assistant astronomer of the U.S. boundary commission, 1840-42; was appointed examiner in the U.S. patent office in 1848, and the first U.S. inspector of steam vessels at the port of New York in 1853. He was married in June, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (McPherson) Janney of Alexandria, Va. While civil engineer in the government service he was engaged in many important works, including the breakwaters at Sandy Hook and Egg harbor, and the survey that settled the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. He devoted himself to consultation practice in the specialty of mechanical engineering in which he ranked as an authority, and was engaged to testify in the suits growing out of the invention of sewing machines, the McCormick reaper and the Bell telephone. He wrote with his father, *The Life of John Ray* (1841). He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1895.

RENWICK, James, physicist, was born in Liverpool, Eng., May 30, 1790; son of William and Jennie (Jeffrey) Renwick, and grandson of James Renwick, who settled in New York city in 1783, and of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Jeffrey, a Scotch clergyman. He was graduated at Columbia college, New York city, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810; was an instructor in natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry in Columbia college, 1812, and was married, Oct. 10, 1816, to Margaret Anne, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Whetten) Brevoort. He was professor of philosophy and chemistry at Columbia, 1820-53, and professor emeritus, 1853-63. He entered the service of the United States as topographical engineer with the rank of major in 1814, devoting his summers to this work, and

was appointed by the U.S. government one of the commissioners for the survey of the northeast boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick in 1838. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1817-20, and received the degree LL.D. from there in 1829. He contributed to the *New York Review*, the *Whig Review*, and the *American Quarterly Review*; translated from the French, Lallemand's "Treatise on Artillery" (2 vols., 1820), and edited with notes, American editions of Parker's "Rudiments of Chemistry" (1824); Lardner's "Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine" (1828); Daniell's "Chemical Philosophy" (2 vols., 1832), and Moseley's "Illustrations of Practical Mechanics" (1839). He is the author of: *Life of David Rittenhouse* (1839); *Life of Robert Fulton* (1845), and *Life of Count Rumford* (1848), in Sparks's "Library of American Biography"; *Outlines of Natural Philosophy* (2 vols., 1822-23); *Treatise on the Steam Engine* (1830); *Elements of Mechanics* (1832); *Applications of the Science of Mechanics to Practical Purposes* (1840); *First Principles in Chemistry* (privately printed for the use of his classes, 1838); *Life of DeWitt Clinton with Selections of his Letters* (1840); *Life of John Jay* (with Henry B. Renwick, 1841); *Life of Alexander Hamilton* (1841); *First Principles of Chemistry* (1841); *First Principles of Natural Philosophy* (1842). He died in New York city, Jan. 12, 1863.

RENWICK, James, architect, was born in New York city, Nov. 3, 1818; son of James (q.v.) and Margaret Anne (Brevort) Renwick. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839; engaged in civil engineering on the Erie railway, and became assistant engineer on the Croton aqueduct, superintending the construction of the distributing reservoir, Fifth avenue and Forty-Second street, now the site of the New York Public library. He furnished a plan for a fountain to be erected at the expense of the property owners in Union Square, New York, and another in the Bowling Green, both of which were accepted; was the successful competing architect for Grace church, New York city, completed in 1845; architect of Calvary P. E. church and of the Church of the Puritans in New York city; of the new building of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the Corcoran art gallery, in Washington, D.C.; of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, 1855-59, and of the two towers, 1887-88; of the group of buildings of Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn; of Booth's theatre, and the Young Men's Christian Association building, New York city; of the restoration of the old Spanish cathedral at St. Augustine, Fla., and of many other churches. He was married in April, 1850, to Anna Lloyd, daughter of William H. and Anna

(Breck) Aspinwall of New York. During his lifetime he made a collection of the paintings of old masters, and at his death bequeathed seventy-



four paintings and other objects of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, together with a bust of himself, on condition that they should all be placed in a special room and be known as the James Renwick collection. The trustees declined the gift in the December following his death, as the condition was impracticable. He died in New York city, June 23, 1895.

REPPLIER, Agnes, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1859; daughter of John and Agnes (Mathias) Repplier, and granddaughter of John and Catharine (Alghaier) Repplier and of Jacob and Mary (Shorb) Mathias. She attended the Sacred Heart convent, Torresdale, Pa., and early engaged in literature, contributing essays to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Scribner's*, *Harpers'*, and other magazines. She received the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. She is the author of: *Books and Men* (1888); *Points of View* (1891); *Essays in Miniature* (1892); *Essays in Idleness* (1893); *In the Dozy Hours* (1895); *Varia* (1897); *Philadelphia, The Place and the People* (1898); *The Fire-side Sphinx* (1902).



RESTARICK, Henry Bend, first American missionary bishop of Honolulu and 210th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Somerset, England, Dec. 26, 1854; son of Edwin and Amelia Riall (Webb) Restarick. He attended King James Collegiate school, Bridgewater, Eng., and was graduated at Griswold college, Iowa, A.B., 1882. He was married, June 28, 1882, to May Lottie, daughter of Peter Baker of Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was ordained deacon at Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1881; priest at Davenport, Iowa, 1882; had charge of Trinity church,

Muscatine, Iowa, 1881-82, and was rector of St. Paul's church, San Diego, Cal., 1882-1902. He was elected first bishop of the missionary district of Honolulu by the House of Bishops assembled in special session at the parish house of Christ church, Cincinnati, April 17, 1902, and was consecrated, July 2, 1902, by Bishops Nichols, Kendrick and Johnson, assisted by Bishop Jagger, who preached the sermon. He is the author of: *Lay Readers* (1894); *The Love of God, or Addresses on the Last Seven Words* (1897), and various pamphlets and magazine articles.

REVELS, Hiram R., senator, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., Sept. 1, 1822. He was the son of free-born parents of mixed blood. Education being denied him under the laws of North Carolina, he removed to Indiana in 1844, attended the Friends seminary at Liberty and a theological school in Ohio, and was ordained a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal church. He engaged in missionary work among the Negroes of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri, and in 1860 settled in Baltimore, Ohio, as a minister and principal of a high school for Negro students. He assisted in organizing colored regiments in Maryland and Missouri, taught school in St. Louis, 1863-64, and in 1864 went to Vicksburg as chaplain of a colored regiment, assisting the provost-marshal in establishing order and industry among the freedmen. He accompanied the army to Jackson, Miss., where he preached to the emancipated slaves, organized several churches, and engaged in similar work in Kansas and Missouri, 1865-67. He settled at Natchez, Miss., in 1868, was chosen presiding elder in the African church, and served as a member of the city council and as state senator. On the reconstruction of the state he was elected U.S. senator from Mississippi with Adelbert Ames, and drew the short term expiring, March 3, 1871. He took his seat in the senate, Feb. 25, 1870, being the first colored man to sit in that body. He was president of the Alcorn Agricultural university, Rodney, Miss., 1871-83, and subsequently pastor of churches at Holly Springs, Miss., and at Richmond, Ind. He died at Aberdeen, Miss., while addressing the Mississippi conference, Jan. 15, 1901.

REVERE, Joseph Warren, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1812; son of John and Lydia Le Baron (Goodwin) Revere, and grandson of Paul (q.v.) and Rachel (Walker) Revere. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, April 1, 1828; was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1834, and lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841. He was married, Oct. 4, 1842, to Rosanna Duncan, daughter of Benjamin Waldo Lamb. He took part in the Mexican war, raised the first U.S. flag on the north side of the bay of San Francisco, and resigned from the U.S. navy, Sept. 20, 1850.

He entered the Mexican service as lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and was knighted by Queen Isabella of Spain for saving the lives of several of her subjects. He entered the U.S. service as colonel of the 7th New Jersey volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 25, 1862, and led the 3d brigade, Sickles's division, Stoneman's corps, in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was transferred to the command of the 2d brigade in the 2d division, Sickles's corps, at Chancellorsville, where he was censured by Gen. Joseph B. Carr, commanding the division, and the command of the brigade was given to J. Egbert Farnum of the 71st New York volunteers. He was court-martialed and dismissed from the service in May, 1863, but he succeeded in re-opening the proceedings and explaining the circumstances of his dismissal, and on Sept. 10, 1864, President Lincoln accepted his resignation from the army. He is the author of: *Keel and Saddle* (1872). He died in Hoboken, N.J., April 20, 1880.

REVERE, Paul, patriot, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1735; son of Apollos and Deborah (Hitchborne) Rivoire. His father, a native of Riancaud, France, emigrated to the island of Guernsey, and thence to Boston, Mass., in 1715, where he engaged in business as a goldsmith in 1722, and changed his name to Paul Revere. The son attended the North Grammar school, learned the goldsmith's trade under his father, and became skilful as an engraver. He served in General Winslow's expedition against Crown Point in 1756, as 2nd lieutenant of artillery, and was stationed at Fort William Henry on Lake George, from May to November, 1756. Returning to Boston he engaged in business as a gold-and-silver-smith. He produced many excellent copperplate engravings, including representations of the imposition and repeal of the stamp act, which achieved immediate popularity; illustrations of the "Boston Massacre," "Landing of the British Troops in Boston" (1774), and "A Warm Place—Hell," representing the seventeen members of the house who voted to rescind the circular of 1768 to the provincial legislature. He also executed several portraits of colonial celebrities. Many of his engravings appeared in the *Royal American Magazine*, and he illustrated Capt. James Cook's "New Voyage Round the World, 1768-71" (1774). He was a member of the famous Sons of Liberty, and was frequently commissioned to carry to New York and Philadelphia the sentiments of Massachusetts, and to propose uniting the colonies through a Continental congress. He was a member of the guard of twenty-five men appointed to watch the ship *Dartmouth*, laden with tea, and to prevent the landing of any of the cargo. A promise was obtained from the

owner of the *Dartmouth*, and of two other ships, that the cargo would be sent back to England. Governor Hutchinson upset this peaceful solution by refusing the ships clearance papers, and after a meeting held at the Old South Meeting house, Dec. 16, 1773, a band of men disguised as Indians, and led by Paul Revere, boarded the ships, and destroyed three hundred and forty-two chests of tea. He was sent to enlist the support of the southern provinces; carried the "Suffolk Resolves" to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, and carried to Portsmouth, N.H., the message that Parliament had forbidden the further importation of gunpowder and military stores. Acting on this intelligence, the "Sons of Liberty" surprised the fort and removed over one hundred barrels of gunpowder and fifteen cannon, Dec. 14, 1774. On April 18, 1775, Dr. Joseph Warren learned that troops were gathering on Boston Common, and confided to Revere his fears for the safety of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were at Lexington, and for whose capture and that of the stores at Concord he believed the expedition organized. Revere at once volunteered to warn the patriots. Arrangements were made with Robert Newman, sexton of the North church, for the displaying of two lights from the belfry, if the troops



departed by water, and of one if by land. He was rowed across the Charles river and arrived safely in Charlestown, where he waited until two signal lights shone out from the belfry. He procured a horse and started for Lexington by way of Medford, alarming the minute men along the route. He delivered his message to Hancock and Adams at the home of the Rev. Jonas Clark, and was joined by William Dawes and Samuel Prescott. When about half way to Concord, Revere and Dawes were captured by British scouts, but in the excitement that followed they were released, Prescott managing to escape and to give timely warning at Concord. On April 20, 1775, Revere was employed as a trusted messenger for the committee of safety. He repaired the cannon at Castle William that had been broken by the British; and in July, 1776, he was commissioned major of a regiment raised for town and harbor defence, and lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 27, 1776. He was a member of the unsuccessful expedition

to Castine, Maine, under Gen. Solomon Lovell, June 26, 1779, and after the war he resumed his trade in Boston, and established a foundry for casting church-bells and bronze cannon. He engraved and printed the first notes issued by congress and by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He inaugurated the method of rolling copper into large sheets, at Canton, Mass., and made the plates for frigate *Constitution*, and for Robert Fulton's steamboats. He assisted Governor Samuel Adams in laying the cornerstone of the Massachusetts state house, July 4, 1795, and was a founder of the Charitable Mechanics association in 1795, and its first president, 1795-99. He was twice married; first, Aug. 17, 1737, to Sarah Orne, and secondly, Nov. 10, 1773, to Rachel Walker, both of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., May 10, 1818, and was buried in the Granary burial ground.

REVERE, Paul Joseph, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1832; son of Joseph Warren and Mary (Robbins) Revere, and grandson of Col. Paul and Rachel (Walker) Revere and of Edward Hutchinson and Elizabeth (Murray) Robbins. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852; engaged in mercantile pursuits, made trips into the mountain and lake regions, had the care of an extensive wharf in Boston, and defended the cause of laborers and women and children. He was married in 1859 to Lucretia Watson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. P. Lunt. He was commissioned major of the 20th Massachusetts volunteers, July 1, 1861; was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, and with his brother, Dr. E. H. R. Revere, was confined in Henrico county prison from November, 1861, to February, 1862, and held with six others as hostages for a number of Confederate privateers under sentence of death by the U.S. court. He was paroled, Feb. 22, 1862, exchanged in May, 1862, and served in the Peninsular campaign until August, 1862, when he was granted sick leave. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and appointed assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, Sept. 4, 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, and was an invalid at home until April 14, 1863, when he was promoted colonel of the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. He received a mortal wound at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for his bravery in that battle. He died at Westminster, July 4, 1863.

REX, Charles D., educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1856. He matriculated at St. Charles college, Ellicott city, Md., Sept. 11, 1871, was graduated in December, 1876, and was a student at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., 1876-78. He also studied theology at the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, France, 1878-80, where

he took the vows of the order and was ordained priest in 1880. He continued his studies at Rome, 1880-82; was professor of classics at St. Charles college, 1883-84; treasurer of St. John's seminary, Brighton, in 1884, and later became professor of dogmatic theology. He succeeded the Rev. Fr. Hogan as superior of St. John's seminary in 1889, filling the office, 1889-94. He was president of St. Charles college, 1894-96, and died at Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 22, 1897.

REXFORD, Eben Eugene, author, was born in Johnsbury, N.Y., July 16, 1848; son of Jabez Burrows and Rebecca (Wilcox) Rexford; grandson of Rowell and Betsey Rexford and of Jacob and Susanna Wilcox. He was a student at Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis.; contributed to current periodicals from 1862, and was a member of the editorial staff of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, from 1890, conducting the horticultural department. He also edited the floral department of *Home and Flowers*, Springfield, Ohio. He was married, Dec. 9, 1890, to Mrs. Harriet Harsh, daughter of Carl and Anna Bauman. He is the author of several well-known songs, including "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and "Only a Pansy Blossom." He is also the author of: *Brother and Lover*, poem of the war (1886, new ed., 1897); *Home Floriculture* (1888, rev. and enl., 1903); *John Fielding and His Enemy* (1888); *Grandmother's Garden* (1890); *Flowers, How to Grow Them* (1898); *The Swamp Secret* (1897); *Into the Light* (1899), and many contributions to periodicals.

REYNOLDS, Alexander Welch, soldier, was born in Clarke county, Va., in August, 1817. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, July 1, 1838; served in the Florida war, 1838-40, and as adjutant, 1840-41, and was on frontier and in garrison duty in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, 1841-46. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 11, 1839, and assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, Aug. 5, 1847; served on quartermaster duty in Philadelphia, Pa., 1847-48, and in Mexico in 1848, and was promoted captain, March 15, 1848. He was engaged in conveying trains to Forts Washita and Towson, Indian Territory, and to Santa Fé, Mexico, 1848-52, and in settling his accounts at Washington, D.C., 1852-55. A deficiency could not be accounted for, and he was dismissed from the service, Oct. 8, 1855. He was reinstated as assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in 1857, served on quartermaster duty, 1858-61, and having failed to report for several months was dropped from the army list, Oct. 4, 1861. He joined the Confederate army as captain of infantry in 1861; was appointed colonel of the 50th Virginia infantry in July, 1861; commanded the 4th brigade, made

up of the 3d, 31st, 43rd and 59th Tennessee volunteers and the 3rd Maryland battery in Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division, Pemberton's Confederate army, at Champion's Hill, Big Black Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg up to July 4, 1863; was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 14, 1863, and commanded the 3d brigade, made up of the 58th and 60th North Carolina regiments and the 54th and 63d regiments, Virginia troops, in the division of C. L. Stevenson, Hood's corps, in the Atlanta campaign. He went to Egypt after the close of the civil war, was appointed colonel of staff in the Egyptian army, April 21, 1870, and took a prominent part in the Abyssinian war. He died in Alexandria, Egypt, May 26, 1876.

REYNOLDS, Daniel Harris, soldier, was born near Centerburg, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1832; son of Amos and Sophia (Houck) Reynolds, and a descendant of John Reynolds, who came to America prior to 1771 and settled in Loudoun county, Va. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan university; removed to Somerville, Tenn., in 1857, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He settled in practice at Lake Village, Chicot county, Ark., in May, 1858, and on March 25, 1861, was appointed captain in an Arkansas regiment. He served in McCulloch's division in the campaigns of Missouri and Arkansas, 1861-62; took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7-8, 1862, and in April was transferred with Price's army to Tupelo, Miss., the headquarters of General Beauregard, in command of the Army of the Mississippi. On June 27, 1862, General Bragg assumed command and began his invasion of Kentucky. Captain Reynolds took part in the battles of Iuka, Sept. 19; Corinth, Oct. 3-4, and Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general, March 5, 1864, and commanded his brigade in Cantey's and Walthall's division, Polk's corps, Army of the Mississippi, in the Atlanta campaign, and in Hood's Army of Tennessee in the invasion of that state, including the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864. He was several times wounded and his leg was amputated. He surrendered with the army of the West and returned to the practice of law in Lake Village, Ark., from which place he was a state senator, 1866-67. He was married, Nov. 24, 1868, to Martha Jane, daughter of Jeremiah and Eleanor (Waddell) Wallace of Lake Village, Ark., where he died, March 14, 1902.

REYNOLDS, Elmer Robert, ethnologist, was born near Dansville, N.Y., July 30, 1846; son of Dr. Allen Branch and Sarah Wanzer (Van Amburg) Reynolds, and grandson of Allen Reynolds, of Colonel Warren's regiment, of the Connecticut line, in the Revolutionary war. He removed with his parents to New Lisbon, Wis., in 1848, where he received his primary educa-

tion. He studied medicine at the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., and at the National College of Pharmacy. In 1861 he joined the Federal army, serving in the 10th Wisconsin light artillery, 1861-65. He entered the U.S. navy as a school teacher in 1866, serving in the Home station and in the Mediterranean squadron until 1876. He was married, May 15, 1871, to Dora, daughter of Conrad and Miranda Alt-house of Ohio. He was a reporter on the *Daily Chronicle*, Washington, D.C., in 1876, and entered the civil service as examiner of pensions in 1877. He made extensive explorations of the aboriginal remains of Maryland and Virginia, extended his research to the remote tributaries of Chesapeake bay, made a map of the Indian towns of that region, and collected photographs of the Pamunkey Indian tribe of Virginia. He was lecturer on American archaeology at the Catholic University of America, 1890-92. He was knighted by King Humbert of Italy in 1887, and received honors from Portugal, France, Denmark and Germany. He was a founder of the Anthropological society of Washington, D.C., and its secretary, 1879-81; an honorary member of the Trinity Historical society, Dallas, Texas, American Academy of Science, the Society of American Authors, British Society of Arts, and of many other important literary and scientific societies at home and abroad. He is the author of several monographs on ethnology, botany and geology. He received the degree Sci.D. from Albertus Magnus university, Wichita, Kan., and was made a member of the university senate in 1901, and professor *in partibus*.

REYNOLDS, Ignatius Aloysius, R.C. bishop, was born at Bardstown, Ky., Aug. 22, 1798. His parents removed from Maryland to Nelson county, Ky., before his birth, and he was prepared for the priesthood in St. Thomas Theological seminary at Bardstown, and at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md.; was ordained priest at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24, 1823, and was a professor in St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., 1823-27, and president of the institution, 1827-30. He was professor in St. Thomas Theological seminary and pastor of the Cathedral at Bardstown, Ky., 1830-34, and during the cholera epidemic of 1833, devoted himself to the care of the sick and dying. He was rector of the only Roman Catholic church in Louisville, Ky., 1834-40, where he organized parochial schools and an orphanage; was in Europe, 1840-41, and was vicar-general of the diocese of Bardstown, and then of Louisville, under Bishop Flaget, 1842-44. He was made successor to Bishop John England, in the see of Charleston, S.C., in May, 1843, and was consecrated in St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1844, by Archbishop Pur-

cell, assisted by Bishops Miles of Nashville, Tenn., and O'Connor of Pittsburg, Pa. He visited every part of his diocese annually. In 1845 he visited Europe to obtain pecuniary aid, and laid the foundation of the Cathedral of St. Finbar in Charleston in 1850, which he completed and consecrated in 1854. He was a member of the sixth council of Baltimore in 1846, of the seventh in 1849, and of the first national plenary council in 1852. He edited the *Works of Bishop England* (5 vols., 1849). He died in Charleston, S.C., March 9, 1855.

REYNOLDS, John, governor of Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 26, 1788; son of Robert and Margaret (Moore) Reynolds, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1785. His parents removed to Tennessee during his infancy and from there to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800. He labored on his father's farm, attended college in Tennessee, and studied law under John McCampbell in Knoxville, Tenn., 1810-12. He served on the Illinois frontier as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, 1812-13, and began the practice of law in Cahokia, Ill., in 1814, where he also engaged in surveying and selling lands. He was elected an associate judge of the state supreme court in 1818, subsequently succeeding Chief-Justice Phillips; represented St. Clair county in the Illinois legislature, 1826-29; was Democratic governor of Illinois, 1830-34; commanded the Illinois militia during the Black Hawk war in May and June, 1832; was a Democratic representative from Illinois in the 23d congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Slade, and in the 24th congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1834, to March 3, 1837. He was defeated for the 25th congress in 1836, and was re-elected to the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43. He was a member of the state financial committee appointed in 1838 to negotiate loans to carry on public improvements; visited England and the continent of Europe in behalf of the project in 1839; was a representative in the state legislature, 1846-48 and 1852-54, and speaker of the house, 1852-54. He was an anti-Douglas delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860, upported John C. Breckinridge for the presidency, and in 1861 urged upon the Democratic administration



the seizure of the treasure and arms in the custom-house and arsenal at St. Louis, Mo. He edited the *Daily Eagle*, Belleville, Ill., for several years, and is the author of: *The Pioneer History of Illinois* (1848); *John Kelly*; *A Glance at the Crystal Palace and Sketches of Travel* (1854), and *My Own Times* (1855). He died in Belleville, Ill., May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Fulton, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820; son of John and Lydia (Moore) Reynolds; grandson of William and Catharine Ferree (Le Fevre) Reynolds and of Samuel and ——— (Fulton) Moore. William Reynolds, a Scotch-Irish Protestant, came to America in 1762; settled in Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolutionary war.



John F. Reynolds

John Fulton Reynolds was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, July 1, 1841; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1841, and served in garrison duty, 1841-45; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico, 1846-47. He engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, Tex.; was brevetted captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallantry at Monterey, and major, Feb. 23, 1847, for Buena Vista. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846; served in garrison duty, 1848-52; as quartermaster of the regiment, 1850-52, and as aide-de-camp to Major-General Twiggs, 1852-53. He served in garrison in New York and on the Pacific coast, 1854-56; was promoted captain, March 3, 1855, and took part in the Rogue River expedition in 1856. He served in garrison and on frontier duty, 1856-58, in the Utah expedition and in the march to the Columbia river, 1858-59, and was stationed at Fort Vancouver, 1859-60. He was commandant of cadets, and instructor in artillery, infantry and cavalry tactics, at West Point, N.Y., 1860-61; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 14th infantry, May 14, 1861; was stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July to September, 1861, and was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Aug. 20, 1861. He commanded the 1st brigade of the Pennsylvania reserve corps, on the right of the lines before Washington, D.C., 1861-62, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1st, commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, Fitz-John Porter's 5th corps. In the second day's battle at Beaver Dam Creek

he had charge of the defenses and forces at and above Mechanicsville, and so valiantly did his brigade repulse D. H. Hill's attack, that the road and hillside were strewn with dead and wounded Confederates, and the main body of Hill's army withdrew. The following day, Porter's corps was ordered back to Gaines's Mill, and Reynolds was assigned to an unimportant post; but as soon as he found that the rest of the fifth corps was under fire, he hastened to their aid, and arrived just in time to give General Griffin much needed support. After severe fighting, Porter was dislodged and Reynolds was captured, June 28, 1862. The civil authorities at Fredericksburg, Va., where Reynolds was very popular, interceded at Richmond for his exchange, and Aug. 8, 1862, he was exchanged for General Barksdale. He joined the army in northern Virginia and was given command of the third division of Porter's corps, the division containing his old brigade. On Aug. 22, 1862, he was temporarily assigned to McDowell's corps, and on Aug. 28, engaged General Taliaferro near Gainesville, tried to assist King at Groveton and hastened to Manassas. He became engaged late in the afternoon of Aug. 29, and fought valiantly on the left of the line. At the request of Governor Curtin, he was assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania volunteer militia in September, 1862, during the first invasion of the state, thus missing the battle of Antietam. He returned to the Army of the Potomac, was promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and succeeded General Hooker in the command of the first corps. He took part in the Rappahannock campaign, and at Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862, made the principal attack, ordering Meade's division, supported by Gibbons, to the crest of the heights, a position he was unable to hold because poorly supported. After this battle, the command of the army was offered to Reynolds, but he declined the position, claiming that any commander would be hampered by orders from Washington. Hooker accepted the command and moved to Chancellorsville, leaving Sedgwick and Reynolds at Fredericksburg. On May 2, 1863, Reynolds was ordered to join Hooker at Chancellorsville, but his corps was not engaged in the fight, and on May 5, 1863, he urged Hooker to advance instead of retreating. After Meade had succeeded to the command of the army, he consulted with Reynolds in regard to massing the scattered corps at Pipe Creek and bringing on a general engagement. On June 27, Reynolds had three corps at Middletown pass and South Mountain pass, and started to move his troops in accordance with Meade's plans. On July 1, while at the head of the first and eleventh corps, he heard that Buford's cavalry was heavily engaged at Gettysburg,

He hurried forward with one small division, and ordered the rest to follow. On reaching the field, he immediately put his division into action and with Buford mapped out a plan of battle, and when his reinforcements arrived, led Meredith's "Iron Brigade" in an attempt to dislodge a Confederate force in a wood. He struck heavy, successive blows, turned the enemy's right, captured the commander and routed the brigade. Reynolds was killed by a sharp-shooter, while leading the charge, but not before his quick decision in selecting the field of battle had given the advantage of position to the Federal army. The members of his corps erected a bronze heroic statue of him (executed by John Q. A. Ward) on the field of battle, and his portrait by Alexander Laurie is in the library of the U.S. Military academy. The state of Pennsylvania placed a granite shaft on the spot where he fell, and in 1884 the Reynolds' Memorial association unveiled a bronze equestrian statue of him by John Rogers in Philadelphia, which statue was the gift of Joseph E. Temple. See "Reynolds Memorial Address" by Joseph G. Rosengarten (1880). He was killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, agriculturist, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820; son of John Parker and Laura Patience (Willson) Reynolds; grandson of Gilbert and Experience (Hurd) Willson of Bennington county, Vt., and great-grandson of Joseph Reynolds, a native of Dutchess county, N.Y., and a descendant of Jonathan Reynolds of Warren, R.I., who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1650. He was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and from the Cincinnati Law college, LL.B., 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was married, Nov. 3, 1842, to Eliza Ann, daughter of William and Sarah Bebb of Hamilton, Ohio; practised law in Hamilton, 1841-48; conducted a stock and fruit farm in Winnebago county, Ill., and subsequently in Marion county, 1850-60. He was secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural society, Springfield, Ill., 1860-68; its president, 1871, and a member of its board of directors for twenty-seven years; president of the Illinois state sanitary commission, 1862-65; delegate to the Paris Universal exposition of 1867, when he served on the jury of agricultural implements and establishments; president of the Illinois state board of agriculture, Chicago, Ill., 1871-73; secretary and director of the interstate industrial exposition of Chicago, 1873-91; president of the Illinois state commission to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, 1876; chief state inspector of grain, 1877-82; and director-in-chief of the Illinois state commission for the World's Columbian exposition, 1891-93. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Miami

university in 1896, and was a frequent contributor to agricultural and scientific journals.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Jones, soldier, was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 4, 1822. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Indiana and was graduated from there and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1843. He took part in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, May 11, 1846. He was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1846-47; of natural and experimental philosophy, 1847-49, and principal assistant professor of the same, 1849-55. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 3d artillery, March 3, 1847; served on frontier duty at Fort Washita, Indian Ty., 1855-56, and resigned from the army, Feb. 28, 1857. He was professor of mechanics and engineering in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1836-60, and a merchant at Lafayette, Ind., 1860-61. On April 27, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 7th Indiana volunteers, placed in command of Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Ind., was promoted brigadier-general of Indiana volunteers, May 10, 1861, and May 7 was commissioned brigadier-general of the U.S. volunteers. He served in western Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans, and when in September, 1861, Rosecrans marched against Wise, Reynolds was left in command of the Cheat mountain district, which he defended in two lively combats, Sept. 12 and 14, preventing the diversion of Rosecrans from his campaign, and on Oct. 3, 1861, he attacked the Confederates at Greenbrier river. He resigned his commission, Jan. 23, 1862, and until the following November spent his time enlisting troops in Indiana. He was commissioned colonel of the 75th Indiana volunteers, Aug. 21, 1862; and on Sept. 17, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He was promoted major-general, Nov. 29, 1862, and in June, 1863, when Rosecrans dislodged Bragg at Tullahoma, Tenn., Reynolds' division supported Col. J. T. Wilder's mounted infantry at Hoover's Gap and pushed Stewart back to the main body. At Chickamauga, Ga., he commanded the 4th division, 14th (Thomas's) corps, and at the opening of battle was placed on a crest with three other divisions, and when Longstreet broke through the Union line, these four divisions were cut off from the rest of the line and were the only part of Rosecrans's command to hold its ground in the face of Longstreet's desperate attack. Reynolds was made chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, Oct. 10, 1863, and in this capacity took part in the battle of Chattanooga. In January, 1864, he was given command of the defenses of New Orleans, La., and on July 7, 1864, was made commander of the

19th army corps. He commanded the Mississippi river from its mouth to Memphis, Tenn., October to November, 1864; the military division of West Mississippi in November, 1864, the department of Arkansas from November, 1864, to April, 1866, and the 7th army corps from November, 1864, to August, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, having been reappointed to the U.S. army as colonel of the 26th infantry, July 28, 1866. He commanded the 5th military district of the Rio Grande, Tex., the district of Texas and the 5th military district, 1867-68; was brevetted brigadier-general of the U.S. army, March 2, 1867, for Chickamauga and Mission Ridge respectively, served as assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas in December, 1868, and January, 1869, and as a member of the court of inquiry at Washington, D.C., January to February, 1869. He commanded the 5th military district, 1869-70; the department of Texas, 1870-72, was transferred to the 25th infantry, Jan. 8, 1870, and to the 3d cavalry, Dec. 15, 1870, and commanded Fort McPherson, Neb., from March, 1872, to May, 1873, and from August, 1873, to February, 1874. He was a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy in July, 1873, and of the court of inquiry at Washington, D.C., February to May, 1874; in command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and of the district of South Platte, 1874-76, and of the Big Horn expedition, February to April, 1876, and was retired from active service for disability contracted in the line of duty, June 25, 1877. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Wabash college in 1853, and declined the nomination of U.S. senator from Texas in 1871. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1899.

REYNOLDS, Robert John, governor of Delaware, was born in Smyrna, Del., March 17, 1838; son of Robert W. Reynolds, who was defeated by four votes for governor of Delaware in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Fairfield, N.Y., and engaged in farming in Petersburg, Del., in 1861, making a specialty of the cultivation of peaches. He was married in 1861 to Lavinia L., daughter of William E. Riggs of Newcastle county, Del. He was elected a member of the general assembly of Delaware, 1879-83, served as state treasurer, 1879-83, and as chairman of the Democratic state committee, 1883-87. He was elected governor of Delaware by the Democratic party, serving 1891-95. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892, and resumed farming in 1895.

REYNOLDS, Thomas, governor of Missouri, was born in Bracken county, Ky., March 12, 1796. He was admitted to the bar in 1817; removed to Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law and was elected clerk of the state house of rep-

resentatives. He was a representative in and speaker of that body; attorney-general of the state, and chief-justice of the state supreme court. He removed to Fayette, Howard county, Mo., in 1829; represented Howard county in the state legislature, and was elected speaker in 1832. He was a circuit judge for several years, and in 1840 was elected governor of Missouri by the Democratic party serving, 1841-44. He died by his own hand at Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 9, 1844.



REYNOLDS, William, naval officer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1815; son of John and Lydia (Moore) Reynolds. He was appointed acting midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 17, 1831; was stationed at the Naval school, Norfolk, Va., 1836-67; promoted past midshipman, June 15, 1837; served on Capt. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition, 1838-42, and was commissioned lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841. He was attached to the *Cumberland* and *Plymouth* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1843-45; to the steamer *Alleghany*, on the Mississippi river, in the Gulf of Mexico, at Brazil and in the Mediterranean, 1846-49; was on sick leave, 1850-57; naval store keeper at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, 1857-61; was returned to the active list, April 25, 1861; promoted commander, June 9, 1862, and commanded the *Vermont* at Port Royal, S.C., in November, 1862, and the *New Hampshire*, and the naval depot at Port Royal, 1863-65. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866, commanded the *Lackawanna* of the North Pacific squadron, 1866-69; served as senior officer of the ordnance board, 1869-70, and was promoted commodore, June 10, 1870. He was chief of the bureau of equipment, 1870-75; acting secretary of the navy, during the temporary absence of Secretary Robeson, 1873-74; was promoted rear-admiral, Dec. 12, 1873, and commanded the Asiatic station on the flagship *Tennessee*, 1875-77. In 1877 ill health forced him to return to the United States, and he was placed on the retired list, Dec. 10, 1877, and died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1879.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette county, Pa., March 4, 1812; son of Col. George (a Revolutionary soldier) and Mary (Babe) Reynolds. He was graduated at the Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1828, and at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1832; was principal of the preparatory department of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., 1833-35; financial agent of the college in 1835; was licensed to preach by the Western Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church in 1835, and ordained in 1836. He was pastor of the

Lutheran congregation at Deerfield, N.J., 1835-36, and professor of Latin in Pennsylvania college, 1836-50. He was married in June, 1838, to Anna Maria, daughter of John Swan. He was the first president of Capitol university, Columbus, Ohio, 1850-53; principal of a female seminary, Easton, Pa., and of a classical academy, Allentown, Pa., 1853-57; president of Illinois State university, 1857-60; principal of a female seminary in Chicago, Ill., 1860-64; was admitted to the diaconate and ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois in 1864, and was rector of various parishes in the diocese of Illinois until his death. He received the degree D.D. from Jefferson college in 1850. He founded and became editor of the *Evangelical Magazine* in 1840; edited the *Linnean Record and Journal* in 1845, and established and edited the *Evangelical Review*, 1849-62. He was also the chief editor of the hymn book of the general synod in 1850, and an active member of its liturgical committee for several years. He published *American Literature*, an address (1845); *The Captivi of Plautus*, with introduction and notes (1846); *Inaugural Address as President of Capitol University* (1850); *Historical Address before the Historical Society of the Lutheran Church* (1848); *Inaugural Address as President of Illinois State University* (1858); and translated with introduction and notes, *History of New Sweden*, by Israel Acrelius (1874). He died in Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 5, 1876.

REZE, Frederic, R.C. bishop, was born near Vienenberg, diocese of Hildeshiem, Germany, Feb. 6, 1791; son of John Gotfried and Caroline (Alrutz) Reese and was baptized John Frederic Conrad Reze (Reese). Being left an orphan he was apprenticed to a tailor, and subsequently engaged in that trade until 1813, when he was drafted into the military service of his country. He served in the English Hanoverian campaigns, 1813-14, being a dragoon under General Blücher at Waterloo. He was prepared for the priesthood in the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and ordained at Rome by Cardinal Zurla, prefect of the Propaganda in 1822, his name being thereafter written Frederic Reze. He served on the African mission, 1822-24, when ill-health forced him to retire. He accompanied Bishop Edward D. Fenwick to the United States in 1825, became his secretary, and labored in the diocese of Cincinnati, devoting himself specially to the Germans. He was sent to Europe by Bishop Fenwick in 1827, to secure German priests and financial aid, and returned in 1828 with several missionaries, having been successful and instrumental in founding the Leopoldine society in Vienna, Austria, for helping poor missions in America. He went on a mission to the Indians in Wisconsin

and Michigan in 1830, having been appointed vicar-general of these states; became administrator of the diocese of Cincinnati on the death of Bishop Fenwick in 1832, and on Feb. 25, 1833, was appointed the first bishop of the diocese of Detroit, established, March 8, 1833. He was consecrated at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1833, by Bishop Rosati, assisted by Bishop Flaget and Coadjutor-Bishop David, and was the first bishop of German birth in the United States. He attended the 2d provincial council of Baltimore in 1833, and during his bishopric founded St. Philip's college in Detroit, established academies there and at Green Bay, which he placed under the order of the Poor Clares, and opened schools for the Indians. He also introduced the Redemptorists into the United States. Although successful in his work he met with innumerable difficulties in his diocese, and becoming ill from a disease of the brain he was called to Rome and given a coadjutor in 1837, in the person of Peter Paul Lefevre (q.v.). Bishop Reze continued to perform some duties at Rome, 1837-49, and was placed in the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, at Lappenberg, Germany, in 1849. He died in Hildesheim, Germany, Dec. 30, 1871.

RHEA, John, representative, was born in Ireland, about 1753. He came to the United States with his father, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister in 1769; settled in Pennsylvania, and removed to eastern Tennessee, then a part of the state of North Carolina, in 1778. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1780, A.M. 1783, was a member of the Patriot force in the battle of King's Mountain in October, 1780, and was clerk of the county court of Sullivan county in the proposed state of Franklin, and subsequently in North Carolina, 1785-90, serving in the North Carolina house of commons and in the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, 1789. He was a delegate from Sullivan county to the constitutional convention of Tennessee, 1796, serving on the committee that drafted the constitution of the new state. He was attorney-general of Greene county, 1796; a representative from Washington district in the lower house of the Tennessee legislature and doorkeeper of the house, 1796-97, and a legislation elector to select presidential electors in 1796. He was a Democratic representative from Washington district in the 8th-12th congresses, 1803-13, and from the first Tennessee district in the 13th, 15th, 16th, and 17th congresses, 1813-15 and 1817-23, serving for many years as chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads. He was appointed U.S. commissioner to treat with the Choctaw Nation in 1816; was an intermediary between General Jackson and President Monroe in the memorable correspond-

ence preceding the war in Florida, 1818, and is the author of the "Rhea Letter" written to James Monroe in 1831 during President Jackson's administration. He was actively connected with the progress of higher education in Tennessee, being appointed a charter trustee of Greeneville college, 1794; of Washington college, 1795, and of East Tennessee college, 1807. He died in Sullivan, Tenn., May 27, 1832.

RHEA, John S., representative, was born in Russellville, Logan county, Ky., March 9, 1855. He attended Bethel college, Russellville, and Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1873, and established himself in practice at Russellville. He was prosecuting attorney of Logan county, 1878-84; Democratic presidential elector in 1884 and 1888, and a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892 and 1896, proposing at the latter the name of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn for presidential nominee. He was Democratic representative from the third Kentucky district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress in November, 1902, for the term expiring in 1905.

RHEA, William Francis, representative, was born in Washington county, Va., April 20, 1859; son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth Rhea. He attended the Oldfield school; worked on a farm, and was a student in King college, Bristol, Tenn., 1875-78. He was married in November, 1878, to Mary Chester, daughter of V. and Mary (Chester) Keebler of Bristol, Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and began practice in Bristol; was judge of the county court of Washington county, 1881-85; state senator, 1885-89, and judge of the city court of Bristol, 1890-95 when he resigned, and resumed the practice of law in Bristol. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth district of Virginia in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899-1903, and was a candidate for re-election to the 58th congress, but was defeated by Campbell Slem. After the election Congressman Rhea published the statement that if a certificate of election should be issued by the Virginia state board to himself based on the exclusion of the votes of precincts Pattison and Mendota, he he should decline to accept it, believing that the votes belonged to his opponent.

RHEES, Benjamin Rush, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1860; son of John Evans and Annie (McCutchen) Rhees; grandson of Morgan John and Grace (Evans) Rhees, and of William Moore and Eliza (St. John) McCutchen, and a descendant of Morgan John Rhees, who came to Philadelphia from Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1794. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1883, and from Hartford Theo-

logical seminary in 1888. He was Walker instructor in mathematics at Amherst, 1883-85; pastor of the Middle Street Baptist church, Portsmouth, N.H., 1889-92; associate professor of New Testament interpretation at the Newton Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Mass., 1892-94; full professor, 1894-1900, and in 1900 became president of the University of Rochester, succeeding David Jayne Hill (q.v.). He was married, July 6, 1899, to Harriet Chapin, daughter of President L. Clark Seelye of Smith college. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1897 by Amherst for special work and thesis; the honorary degree of LL.D. by Amherst in 1900, and that of D.D. by Colgate in 1901. He is the author of: *The Life of Jesus of Nazareth, a Study* (1900); and many articles on biblical subjects in the leading journals and periodicals.

RHEES, William Jones, bibliographer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1830; son of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Margaret Grace (Evans) Rhees, and grandson of the Rev. Morgan John and Ann (Loxley) Rhees or Rhys, and of Evan Rice and Grace (Wallis) Evans. The Rev. Morgan John Rhys, a native of Glamorganshire, Wales, immigrated to the United States in 1794, and after residing in Philadelphia, Pa., purchased, in connection with Dr. Benjamin Rush, a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, which he called Cambria, and formed Cambria county. He founded



Beulah as the capital of this tract, with a number of Welsh colonists in 1798, but subsequently settled in Somerset county, Pa., where he served as judge, appointed by Governor Mifflin. William Jones Rhees was graduated at the Central High school, Philadelphia, Pa., A.B., 1847, A.M., 1852; became a clerk and draughtsman in the office of the Holland Land company at Meadville, Pa., in 1847, and a clerk in the census office in Washington, D.C., in 1850, where he had charge of the division of social statistics and miscellaneous printing until 1853. He served as secretary of the executive committee of the United States for the Industrial Exhibition in London, 1851; was private secretary to Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, 1853-58; chief clerk of the Institution from 1853, and at various times (1854-57) acting secretary of the Institution. He was married, Nov. 13, 1856,

to Laura O., daughter of Isaac and Mary A. (Everett) Clarke of Washington, D.C.; and secondly, Sept. 20, 1866, to Romenia F. Ellis of Boston, Mass. He was one of the three original founders of the Young Men's Christian association, serving in all its offices from librarian to president, and was a delegate to and secretary of many national conventions. He was also one of the founders of the Sons of the American Revolution; organized a lecture bureau in 1856 for the Y.M.C.A., securing the service of eminent speakers, and conducted Professor John Tyndall's lecture tour of the United States in 1872. He was a trustee of the public schools of Washington, 1862-68, 1873-74 and 1878-79, and invented and patented the Rhees ruler and pencil-case slate in 1868. He had charge of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution; edited *The Scientific Writings of James Smithson* (1879), and is the author of: *Manual of Public Libraries, Institutions and Societies in the United States and British Provinces of North America* (1859); *Guide to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum* (1859, and many later editions); *Manual of Public Schools of Washington* (1863-66); *The Smithsonian Institution: Documents Relative to its Origin and History* (1879 and 1901); *James Smithson and his Bequest* (1880); and various *Catalogues of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution* (1862-1903).

RHETT, Robert Barnwell, statesman, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 14, 1800; son of James and Marianna (Gough) Smith. He received an academic education; was admitted to the bar in 1824; was a representative from the

Beaufort district in the state legislature in 1826; attorney-general of the state in 1832, and in 1837 substituted the surname Rhett from a colonial ancestor for his patronymic Smith. He was a States' Rights representative from the seventh district of South Carolina in the 25th-30th congresses, 1837-49, and was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the



vacancy caused by the death of John C. Calhoun, serving from Jan. 6, 1851, to Aug. 31, 1852, and resigning during the vacation of congress from Aug. 31, to Dec. 6, 1852, on account of the death of his wife. While in the senate he urged the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union, even if the state stood alone

in the movement. He took no active part in public affairs after his resignation until December, 1860, when he was a member of the South Carolina secession convention, and prepared the declaration of her people in convention, giving to the world her reasons for seceding. He was chairman of the South Carolina delegation to the congress of seceded states that met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, and was made chairman of the committee appointed to frame a constitution for a permanent government. To this instrument he proposed the amendments in relation to the protective policy; the presidential term; the modification of the removal from office or civil service reform, and the mode provided for future amendments. It was his casting vote that elected Jefferson Davis provisional president of the Confederate States, although he was personally opposed to his candidacy, and he was chairman of the committee to notify the president elect and to present him to the convention for inauguration. He was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the provisional congress, and favored the immediate demand from foreign nations of recognition of the Confederate States of America as an independent government, in which he was opposed by the administration. On the removal of the seat of government to Richmond and the organization of the government under a permanent constitution, Feb. 22, 1862, he appears to have taken no part either in the administrative or legislative departments. He owned the *Charleston Mercury*, in which he advocated his extreme states' rights views, and his son, Robert B. Rhett, Jr., conducted the paper during the civil war. Senator Rhett removed to St. James parish, La., from whence he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868, apparently his last public act. He died in St. James Parish, La., Sept. 14, 1876.

RHIND, Alexander Colden, naval officer, was born in New York city, Oct. 31, 1821; son of Charles and——(Colden) Rhind. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Sept. 3, 1838; attended thenaval school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1844-45; was advanced to passed midshipman, July 2, 1845, and was attached to Commodore Conner's squadron during the Mexican war, participating in the capture of Alvarado and Tabasco. He was commissioned master, April 20, 1853; lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1854; commanded the *E. B. Hall* on the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and on April 29, 1862, captured and destroyed the batteries on the north and south Edisto; engaged in a shore fight at Seabrook's plantation, when with his crew and a Pennsylvania company, he defeated a mounted force of Confederates, for which he received the thanks of the navy department; was promoted lieutenant-commander,

July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Seneca* on the South Atlantic blockading squadron late in 1862. He was promoted commander, Jan. 2, 1862, and in Du Pont's attack on Charleston, S.C., April 7, 1863, he commanded the *Keokuk*, which made the nearest approach to Fort Sumter, and was struck ninety times, nineteen shots piercing her armor at or below the water line, and several passing through her two turrets and disabling the forward gun early in the action. Rhind with difficulty kept the ironclad afloat till the next morning, when she sank at the lower anchorage. In this engagement Commander Rhind was wounded. He succeeded Capt. Charles Steedman to the command of the double-ended gunboat *Paul Jones*, and participated in several engagements with Fort Wagner and in the boat attack on Fort Sumter in July, 1863, being subsequently transferred to the command of the *Wabash*, flagship



U.S.S. WABASH.

of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the steam gunboat *Agawam* on the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864; was on duty in the James river, May to October, 1864, and actively engaged with the Confederate batteries at Deep Bottom, for which he received the thanks of the navy department, Sept. 7, 1864. On Dec. 23, 1865, with a crew of volunteers, he successfully performed the perilous duty of navigating the powder-ship *Louisiana* under the walls of Fort Fisher, where it was exploded with the expectation of destroying the fort. He escaped with his crew to the *Wilderness*, and steaming to a safe distance witnessed the harmless explosion, after which the naval fleet stood in toward the fort in close order of division, the ironclads leading; and after the guns were silenced, the Confederate garrison took refuge in their bombproofs. He commanded the receiving ship *Vermont* at New York, 1866-67; the naval rendezvous at New York in 1868; the U.S. navy yard, New York, 1869-70; was promoted captain, March 2, 1870, and commanded the *Congress* on the European station, 1872-73. He served as light-house inspector, 1876-79; was promoted commodore, Sept. 30, 1876; was president of the board of inspection, 1880-82; governor of the Naval Asylum in 1883; was promoted rear-admiral, Oct. 30, 1883, and retired, Oct. 31, 1883. He died in New York city, Nov. 8, 1897.

RHOADS, James Evans, educator, was born at Marple, Delaware county, Pa., Jan. 21, 1823;

son of Joseph and Hannah (Evans) Rhoads. He was educated at the Westtown school, Pa.; graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and for a short time had charge of the Philadelphia dispensary. He was resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1852-54, and conducted a general practice in Germantown, Philadelphia, 1854-62. In 1860 he married Margaret W. Ely, of New Hope, Pa. After 1862 he devoted himself to philanthropy and was for many years secretary of the associated executive committee on Indian affairs, and for several years was president of the Indian Rights association. In 1876 he was appointed editor of the *Friends' Review*, and served as the first president of Bryn Mawr college, 1883-94. He also held the professorship of ethics at Bryn Mawr, 1883-94, and was president of the board of trustees from 1883 until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1890. He died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Jan. 2, 1895.

RHOADS, Samuel, delegate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1711; son of John Rhoads, and grandson of John Rhoads who emigrated from Derbyshire, England, and settled in Philadelphia. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a builder. He was a member of the city council in 1741; of the provincial assembly, 1761-64 and 1771-74, and served as commissioner to the Indians at Lancaster, Pa., and in the West. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-75; was elected mayor of Philadelphia in 1774; was a founder and a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1751-81; a director of the Philadelphia library and an early member of the American Philosophical society. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1784.

RHODES, James Ford, historian, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 1, 1848; son of Daniel Pomeroy and Sophia (Lord) Rhodes. He attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio; was a special student at the University of the City of New York, 1865-66, and attended the University of Chicago, 1866-67. In 1867-68 he studied in Paris and Berlin, and later made a tour of inspection of the iron and steel works of Germany and Great Britain. Upon his return to Cleveland in 1868, he engaged in the coal and iron industry. He was married, Jan. 4, 1872, to Ann, daughter of Jonathan F. and Maria Card of Cleveland. He devoted his leisure time to historical research, and in 1885 retired from business and engaged entirely in literary pursuits. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and president of the American Historical association in 1899. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Adelbert college, Western Reserve university in 1893, and by Harvard

and Yale in 1901. His *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850* (4 vols., 1850-64) was awarded the Loubat prize of 3000 marks for American history by the Berlin Academy of Science in 1901 and new edition was issued in 1900.

RICAUD, James Barroll, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1808. He attended St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., was admitted to the bar, and established himself in practice at Chestertown, Md. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1834-36; state senator, 1836-44; presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1836, and on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket in 1844, and a Native American representative from Maryland in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59. He was re-elected to the state senate in 1860, but resigned in 1864 on being appointed judge of the circuit court. He died at Chestertown, Md., Jan. 24, 1866.

RICE, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Newton Lower Falls, Mass., Aug. 30, 1818; son of Thomas and Lydia (Smith) Rice. His father was a paper manufacturer at Newton Lower Falls. He attended the

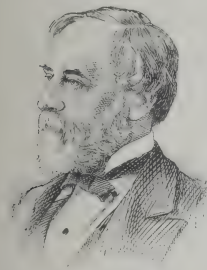
public schools of Newton; was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847, and began business in Boston, Mass., with Wilkins, Carter and Company, as a paper dealer and manufacturer, which business developed into the Rice, Kendali Company. He was a member of the Boston school committee; a member of

the board of public institutions, and a member and president of the common council of Boston. He was the first Republican mayor of the city of Boston, 1856-57, and during his administration the territory known as the Back Bay district was developed, the City Hospital was started and the Public Library building was finished and dedicated. He was president of the Boston board of trade for several years, and was a Republican representative in the 36th-39th congresses, 1859-67, serving as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, 1863-65. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1860, and to the Republican national convention of 1868. He was governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1876-78, inclusive. He was twice married; first, in 1844, to Augusta E., sister of Judge McKim of the Suffolk county

probate court, and secondly, to Angie Erickson Powell of Rochester, N.Y. He was a member of the American Archaeological society; a fellow of the American Geographical society of New York; a member of the American Historical association; a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, and honorary chancellor of Union university, 1881. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1876. He died in Melrose, Mass., July 22, 1895.

RICE, Charles Allen Thordike, journalist and reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1851. He studied in Germany under the supervision of his stepfather, Professor Koppler, a well-known scholar of Darmstadt, and was graduated from the University of Oxford, A.B., A.M. Returning to the United States, he studied law at Columbia Law school, New York city. In 1876, having inherited a large fortune, he purchased the *North American Review* and became its editor, making the magazine non-partisan, securing able contributions from authorities on both sides of every political, religious, or social question, and soon building up a large circulation. He organized and managed an expedition to Central America for the purpose of unearthing the buried antiquities of that country, which work was begun by John L. Stephens (q.v.), and carried on by Ephraim Squires. He enlisted the assistance of Pierce Lorillard, who furnished funds for the enterprise, and after securing the co-operation of the French government, he sent out, under the lead of M. Charnay, the expedition, which was very successful. For his management of the enterprise, Mr. Rice was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. In 1884 he founded *Le Matin*, conducted it on the American plan and made it one of the leading morning journals of Paris. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative from New York city in the 50th congress in 1886, and his defeat caused him to draft a ballot reform bill. He was the first to recommend the Australian system of voting in the United States; declined the Republican nomination for mayor of New York city in 1888, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison, U.S. minister to Russia, but died before sailing for St. Petersburg. He wrote the introduction to the American edition of Charnay's "Account of the Discoveries in Central America"; edited *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln* (1886), and contributed to "Ancient Cities of the New World" (1887). He died in New York city, May 16, 1889.

RICE, David, clergyman, was born in Hanover county, Va., Dec. 29, 1733. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1761; studied



Alex^r H Rice

theology and was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hanover, Va., 1763-68, and pastor of congregations in Bedford county, Va., 1768-83. He removed to Kentucky in October, 1783, and organized the first religious congregation in Mercer county, Ky., and the first school. He organized and was chairman of the conference held in 1785 for the purpose of instituting a regular organization of the Presbyterian church in the new territory; was founder of Transylvania academy, and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1792. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Blair. He is the author of: *Essay on Baptism* (1789); *Lecture on Divine Decrees* (1791); *Slavery Inconsistent with Justice and Policy* (1792); *An Epistle to the Citizens of Kentucky Professing Christianity* (1805); *A Second Epistle* (1808), and *A Kentucky Protest Against Slavery* (1812). He died in Green county, Ky., June 18, 1816.

RICE, Edwin Wilbur, editor, was born in Kingsborough, N.Y., July 24, 1831; son of Ebenezer and Eliza Ann (Port) Rice; grandson of Ebenezer and Martha (Throop) Rice, and a descendant of the Rices (Royces) of Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; studied law, 1854-55, and attended Union Theological seminary in New York city, 1855-57. He was a student missionary of the American Sunday-school union, 1853, and subsequently of the American Tract society; taught school in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1857-58, meanwhile declining the superintendency of colportage for the upper Mississippi valley; was a Sunday-school missionary at La Crosse, Wis., 1859-60; ordained by the Presbyterian and Congregational convention of Wisconsin, Sept. 5, 1860, and was engaged in Sunday-school mission work in St. Louis, Mo., and La Crosse, Wis., 1861-64, and as superintendent of the American Sunday-school union at Milwaukee, Wis., 1864-70. He was assistant secretary of missions and assistant editor of the periodicals of the American Sunday School union at Philadelphia, Pa., 1871-77; editor of its periodicals, 1877-79, and of all its periodicals and publications from 1879, and chairman of its executive committee from 1880, in which capacity he accomplished the liquidation of the society's debt, amounting to about \$250,000. He was married, Jan. 23, 1861, to Margaret E., daughter of Richard and Eliza (Williams) Williams of Potter, N.Y.; and secondly, Aug. 13, 1868, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Alfred and Hannah Judd (Belden) Gardner of New Britain, Conn. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1884, and on May 25, 1899, at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday-school union, was presented with a silver loving cup in recognition of

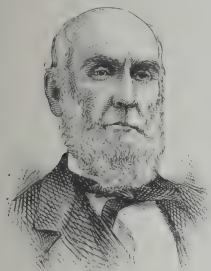
his forty years of service. He edited the *Sunday School World* and the *Youths' World* from 1871; a series of lesson papers from 1872; prepared the *Scholar's Handbooks on the International Lessons* (1873-89); edited the *Union Companion* and *Quarterly* from 1875, Kennedy's "Four Gospels" (1881), and Paxton Hood's "Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century" (1882). He is the author of geographical and topographical articles in Philip Schaff's "Bible Dictionary" (1880); *Pictorial Commentaries on Mark* (1881); *Historical Sketch of Sunday Schools* (1886); *People's Commentary on Matthew* (1887; rev. ed., 1897); *People's Lesson Book on Matthew* (1888); *Stories of Great Painters* (1888); *People's Commentary on Luke* (1889); *People's Commentary on John* (1891); *Our Sixty-six Sacred Books* (1891); *People's Dictionary of the Bible* (1893); *People's Commentary on Acts* (1896); *Handy Helps for Busy Workers* (1899); *The Heavenly City* (1899); *History of International Lessons for Thirty-three Years* (1902), and a *History of the American Sunday School Union*.

RICE, Elliott Warren, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1835. His parents removed to Martinsville, Ohio, and he attended the Ohio university; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where his brother, Samuel Allen Rice (q.v.), had located. He enlisted in the 7th Iowa volunteers, Col. J. G. Lauman, as a private in 1861, participating in the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, and was rapidly promoted through the various ranks to colonel, taking part at Shiloh, Corinth, Oct. 3-4, 1862, and in all the important battles of the southwest, commanding his regiment in the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of West Tennessee. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 20, 1864, commanded the 1st brigade and for a time the 2d division, 16th Army corps, in the Atlanta campaign, and the 1st brigade, Corse's 4th division, Logan's 15th corps, in Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, was mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Oskaloosa, subsequently removing to Sioux City, Iowa, where he died, June 22, 1887.

RICE, Harvey, educationist, was born in Conway, Mass., June 11, 1800. His father was a farmer, and in 1817 the son left the farm with his parents' permission and devoted his earnings to the preparation for college. He was graduated from Williams college in 1824, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he re-opened St. Clair academy as a classical school. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practised law in Cleveland, 1826-28, as a partner with his preceptor, Reuben Wood. In 1828 he purchased the *Inde-*

pendent News Letter, changed the name to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and edited the paper, 1828-29. He was a Democratic representative from Cuyahoga county in the state legislature, 1830-31; agent at Millersburg for the sale of Western Reserve school lands in the Virginia military district, completing in three years (1833-

36) the sale of 50,000 acres, and paying nearly \$150,000 to the state treasury, as a school fund for the exclusive benefit of the children of the Western Reserve. He was clerk of the court of common pleas at Cleveland, and of the supreme court, 1833-40; the unsuccessful candidate for the 25th and 26th congresses, 1836 and 1838; state senator, 1852-54, and



Harvey Rice

introduced the bill for a new system for the public schools of Ohio, and the establishment of school libraries. He was a member of the city council in 1837, serving as chairman of the committee that established the Cleveland Industrial school, and the same year projected the Perry monument for the public park. In 1862 he was a commissioner to conduct the first draft made in the country. In 1867 he erected, at his own expense, a monument at Mission park, Williamstown, Mass., commemorative of the origination by Samuel J. Mills in 1806 of the American Board of Foreign Missions; and on July 22, 1898, the citizens of Cleveland unveiled a bronze statue to the memory of Dr. Rice as the "Father of the Ohio School System." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1871. He was president of the Early Settlers' association of Cuyahoga county at the time of his death. He is the author of: *Mount Vernon and Other Poems* (1853); *Nature and Culture* (1875); *Pioneers of the Western Reserve* (1882); *Select Poems* (1885), and *Sketches of Western Life* (1888). He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1891.

RICE, Henry Mower, senator, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 29, 1816; son of Edmund and Ellen (Durkee) Rice; grandson of Jedediah and Jemima (Hastings) Rice and of Sylvanus and Jemima (Willard) Hastings, and a descendant of Edmund Rice, born in Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, 1594, settled at Sudbury, Mass., 1639; and died at Marlboro, 1663. Henry M. Rice removed to Michigan in 1835, and was employed on the survey of the Kalamazoo and Grand rivers, and of the Sault Sainte Marie canal in 1837. In

1839 he went to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, and was employed as post-sutler at Fort Atkinson, 1840-42. He became agent among the Winnebago Indians for P. Chouteau, Jr., & Company, of St. Louis, in 1843, and besides establishing trading posts from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, procured the removal of the Chippewas from Lake Superior to the Mississippi. He removed to Upper Town, Minn., and continued fur-trading. He married, March 29, 1849, Matilda, daughter of Gilbert and Rachel (Newbold) Whitall, of Richmond, Va. He succeeded Henry H. Sibley as a delegate in the 33d congress in 1853, and was re-elected in 1854 to the 34th congress, serving from Dec. 5, 1853, to March 3, 1857. During his first term he secured the passage of an act authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a state constitution. He was elected with James Shields, the first U.S. senator from the state of Minnesota, and drew the long term, serving from May 13, 1858, to March 3, 1863. During his senatorial term he secured to the state an extensive grant of lands which formed the basis of the railroad system of Minnesota. He was treasurer of Ramsey county in 1878; was the founder of Bayfield, Wis., and of Munising, Mich., and presented a tract of land (Rice Park) to the city of St. Paul. He died in San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 15, 1894.

RICE, James Clay, soldier, was born in Worthington, Mass., Dec. 27, 1829. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; engaged in teaching in Natchez, Miss., 1854-55; was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1855; prepared for admission to the New York bar in the office of Thomas Sedgwick in New York city in 1856, and in which city he practised, 1857-61. He enlisted as a private in the 39th New York volunteers (Garibaldi Guards) and was promoted lieutenant and captain, serving in the reserve division in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On the organization of the 44th New York volunteers he became its lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently colonel. In the seven days' battles before Richmond, under McClellan, in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 16-Sept. 2, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, he commanded his regiment in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th Army corps. He succeeded Col. Strong Vincent to the command of 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th Army corps, at Gettysburg, where on the second day he performed an important service, by holding the extreme left of the line against repeated attacks in the defence of Round Top against a flank movement. For his services at the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 17, 1863. He served in the advance on Mine Run in November, 1863, and in the Wilderness campaign, May, 1864. He was killed in Warren's assault at Spottsylvania, Va., May 11, 1864.

RICE, John Holt, clergyman, was born at New London, Bedford county, Va., Nov. 28, 1777; son of Benjamin and Catharine (Holt) Rice; grandson of the Rev. David (College of New Jersey, 1761) and Mary (Blair) Rice, and a descendant of Thomas Rice, who emigrated from England and settled in Virginia at an early period. He received his early education under Parson Holt and the Rev. James Mitchel; attended Liberty Hall academy, Lexington, Va.; engaged in teaching a private school; was a tutor in Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1796-99 and 1800-04; studied medicine one year; prepared for the ministry under the Rev. Archibald Alexander, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover, Sept. 12, 1803. He was pastor at Cub Creek, Charlotte county, Va., 1804-12; of the first separate Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., 1812-23; began the publication of *The Christian Monitor* in 1815; edited the *Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine*, 1818-29; declined the presidency of the College of New Jersey in 1822, and was professor in the Union Theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney college, 1824-31. He was a member of the Virginia Bible society and a founder of the American Bible society in 1816; attended the general assemblies of the Presbyterian church in 1816, 1819, 1820, 1822 and 1827, serving as moderator in 1819, and visited the northern states in the interests of the seminary and on lecturing tours. He was married, July 9, 1802, to Anne Smith, daughter of Major Morton of Virginia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1819, and is the author of: *Memoir of the Rev. James B. Taylor* (1830); *Historical and Philosophical Considerations on Religion addressed to James Madison* (1832), and of numerous sermons and essays. William Maxwell published his memoir in 1835. He died in Hampden-Sidney, Va., Sept. 3, 1831.

RICE, John Hovey, representative, was born at Mount Vernon, Maine, Feb. 5, 1816; son of Nathaniel and Jane (Swasey) Rice. He received a common school education, and in 1832 was clerk in the registry of deeds at Augusta, Maine, where he subsequently engaged in mercantile business and studied law. He served as aide-de-camp to General Bachelor in the "Aroostook war" in 1838, growing out of the northeastern boundary dispute with Great Britain, and was deputy-sheriff of Kennebec county in 1840. He removed to Piscataquis county, Maine, in 1843, where he became interested in the mercantile and lumbering business. He was married in 1847 to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Gilman Moody and Dorah (Crosby) Burleigh of Dexter, Maine; she died in December, 1898, leaving three children. He was admitted to the bar in 1848,

and began practice, and was county attorney, 1852-60. He was a delegate to the first Republican national convention at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1856; a Republican representative from the fourth Maine district in the 37th, 38th and 39th congresses, 1861-67, declining nomination to the 40th congress, and customs collector, by appointment of President Johnson, at the port of Bangor, Maine, 1867-71. He resumed the practice of law in Washington, D.C., with Edward Jordan, 1872-84, and in the latter year removed to New York city, where he was engaged in incorporation and law business, until he retired in 1899, and then took residence in Chicago, Ill., where he was still living in 1903.

RICE, Luther, educationist, was born in Northborough, Mass., March 25, 1783; son of Amos and Sarah (Graves) Rice; grandson of Jacob and Hannah (Howe) Rice, and a descendant of Deacon Edmund Rice and of Edward, his son, who settled in Sudbury, 1638, and incorporated Marlborough, 1656, having been born in Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire. His parents were members of the Congregational church. He spent six months in 1799 in Georgia, purchasing timber for shipbuilding; worked on his father's farm; prepared for college at Leicester academy, 1804-07, and was graduated from Williams college, Mass., A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1812. While in college, with Mills and Richards, he became interested in foreign missions, and while at the seminary he joined Judson, Nott, Mills, Newell and Richards in the preparation of a memorial to the General Association of Evangelical Ministers in Massachusetts, which resulted in the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of kindred organizations in other churches. He was ordained, Feb. 6, 1812, at Salem, Mass.; served as foreign missionary to India, 1812-13, and with Mr. and Mrs. Adoniram Judson, his companions, he embraced the Baptist faith, and was baptized in Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1812. Returning to Boston in 1813, he was dismissed by the A.B.C. for F.M., and became agent to the Baptist Missionary convention, 1813-26, traveling over the United States in the cause of foreign missions. In 1817 he conceived the idea of founding a college in the city of Washington, D.C., for the education of "gospel ministers" for the Baptist church, and in connection with the school of theology, he projected schools of classical culture, science, philosophy and law. In 1819, in company with Obadiah B. Brown, Spencer H. Cone and Enoch Reynolds, he formed a literary association for the purpose of buying 40½ acres of land immediately adjoining the city of Washington, for which they paid \$7,000. The construction of Columbian college building was

commenced in 1820, a charter was procured from congress, Feb. 9, 1821, and the building was completed in 1822. Mr. Rice was a member of the organized board of corporators; treasurer of the college, 1821-26, and a member of the board of trustees, 1821-27. He declined the presidency of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and a similar call to Georgetown college, Ky. The degree A.M. was given him by Brown university in 1814. He was unmarried. He died at the house of his friend, Dr. Mays, while on a collecting tour through the South, and a marble slab marks his grave in Point Pleasant churchyard, Edgefield district, S.C. He died, Sept. 25, 1836.

RICE, Nathan Lewis, clergyman, was born in Garrard county, Ky., Dec. 29, 1807; son of Gabriel and Phebe (Garrett) Rice. He worked on his father's farm; taught school to prepare for college; matriculated at Centre college, Ky., 1825, but did not graduate; taught Latin in the preparatory department of Centre college, 1825-27, and was licensed to preach in 1828 by the Transylvania presbytery. He was a student in the Princeton Theological seminary, 1829-31; was ordained by the presbytery of Louisville, Ky., June 8, 1833, and was pastor at Bardstown, Ky., and principal of a seminary for girls, 1833-41, at the same time editing the *Western Protestant*. He was stated supply at Woodford and Paris, Ky., 1841-44; pastor of the Central church, Cincinnati, Ohio, and professor in the Theological seminary, 1845-53; pastor of the Second church, St. Louis, Mo., 1853-58, meantime editing the *St. Louis Presbyterian* and serving as moderator of the general assembly held at Nashville in 1855. He was pastor of the North church, Chicago, Ill., 1858-61, and professor of didactic theology at the Chicago Theological seminary, 1859-61; pastor of the Fifth Avenue church, New York city, 1861-67; retired to a farm near New Brunswick, N.J., 1867-68; was president of Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., 1869-74, and professor of didactic and polemic theology at the Danville Theological seminary, Ky., 1874-77. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Jefferson college in 1844. He is the author of: *Baptism: Universal Salvation* (1845); *Slavery* (1845); *Romanism the Enemy of Free Institutions and of Christianity* (1851); *The Signs of the Times* (1855); *Baptism: The Design, Mode and Subjects* (1855); *Our Country and the Church* (1861); *Preach the Word: a Discourse* (1862); *The Pulpit, its Relation to Our National Crisis* (1862), and *Discourses* (1862). He died in Chatham, Ky., June 11, 1877.

RICE, Samuel Allen, soldier, was born in Penn Yan, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1828. His parents removed first to Pittsburg, Pa., and thence to Martinville, Ohio. He was a student in the Ohio university, and graduated at Union college, New

York, in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and settled in practice at Oskaloosa, Iowa, becoming attorney for Mahaska county in 1853. He was attorney-general of Iowa for two terms, 1856-60, and entered the Federal army as colonel of the 33d Iowa volunteers, Aug. 10, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 4, 1863, for bravery at Helena, Ark., and served in the department of Arkansas in command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, army of Gen. Frederick Steele, during the campaigns of 1863-64, until wounded at Jenkins's Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864. He died at Oskaloosa, July 6, 1864.

RICE, Samuel Farrow, jurist, was born in Union district, S.C., June 2, 1816; son of Judge William and — (Herndon) Rice. He was graduated at South Carolina college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838, settling in the same year in Talladega, Ala., where he purchased and edited (1838-44) a newspaper. He represented Talladega in the legislature, 1840 and 1841, and was made state printer in 1841. He was unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 29th congress in 1844 and for the 30th congress in 1846, was an elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1849 and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 51st congress in 1850. In 1852 he removed to Montgomery, Ala.; was associate justice of the supreme court, 1854-55 and chief-justice, 1855-58. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1859, and a state senator, 1861-65. He was married to the daughter of Maj. P. E. Pearson. He died in Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3, 1890.

RICE, Wallace (de Groot Cecil), author, editor and critic, was born in Hamilton, Canada, Nov. 10, 1859; son of John Asaph and Margaret Van Slycke (Culver) Rice; grandson of Anson and Lucy (Sherman) Rice, and of Lewis Halsey and Ann Eliza (Sebring) Culver; great-grand-nephew of the Rev. Luther Rice (q.v.); great-grandson of Isaac Sherman, Marlborough (Mass.) Minute Men; great-2-grandson of Amos Rice, captain in the 6th Worcester County (Mass.) volunteers; of Thomas Sebring, captain in the New Jersey line, and of Abraham Wood, clerk of the Northborough (Mass.) Minute Men, of the Revolutionary armies; and a descendant of Deacon Edmund Rice and Tamazin, his wife, who came from Berkhamstead, Herts, in 1638, and settled in Sudbury, Mass., to become one of the first settlers of Marlborough, Mass., in 1656. His parents were Americans temporarily residing in Canada at the time of his birth, removing with him to Chicago, Ill., in 1861. He attended the grammar school of Racine college, and entered Harvard with the class of 1883, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in November, 1884, and began practice. He

married, Aug. 8, 1889, Minna Hale Angier of Chicago. In February, 1890, he entered upon newspaper work, and later became a member of the (literary) critical staff of the principal Chicago periodicals; literary adviser to A. K. McClurg & Co., and to the Fleming H. Revell company of Chicago, and lecturer on contemporaneous verse. He is the author of: *Under the Stars, and Other Songs of the Sea* (with Barrett Eastman, 1898); *Heroic Deeds* (1898); *Flying Sands* (1898); *Ballads of Valor and Victory* (with Clinton Scollard, 1901), and *Animals* (1901). He is the editor of: *Poems of Francis Brooks, with Prefatory Memoir* (1898); *Poems of Rudyard Kipling, with Introductory Essay* (1899); *The Basia of Joannes Secundus, with Appreciation* (1901); *The Younger Poets of the Old World* (1902), and *The Younger Poets of the New World* (1902). He wrote and read the Memorial Ode for the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Racine college, which was celebrated, June 10, 1902, at Racine, Wis.

RICE, William North, educator, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 21, 1845; son of William and Caroline Laura (North) Rice, and grandson of William and Jerusha (Warriner) Rice, and of William and Laura (Hyde) North. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1865, and from the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, Ph.D., 1867. He was professor of geology and natural history at Wesleyan university, 1867-84; traveled abroad and studied at the University of Berlin, 1867-68; was librarian of Wesleyan, 1868-69, and appointed professor of geology in 1884. He joined the New York East conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869; was assistant to the U.S. fish commission at Portland, Maine, and at Noank, Conn., 1873-74; engaged in geological and zoölogical investigation in Bermuda, 1876-77, and was assistant geologist of the U.S. Geological survey, 1891-92. He was married, April 12, 1870, to Elizabeth Wing, daughter of Loranus and Elizabeth Ann (Fuller) Crowell of Lynn, Mass. He was elected a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Geological Society of America; was one of the original members of the American Society of Naturalists, and in 1891 was its president. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Syracuse university in 1886. He was associate editor of the *Alumni Record of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.* (1873); editor of Dana's "Revised Text Book of Geology" (1897); and is the author of: *Geology of Bermuda* (1884); *Science Teaching in the Schools* (1889, 2d ed., 1894); *Twenty-five Years of Scientific Progress and other Essays* (1894),

and many articles on geological, biological, educational and religious subjects in scientific and religious periodicals.

RICE, William Whitney, representative, was born at Deerfield, Mass., March 7, 1826; son of Benjamin and Lucy (Whitney) Rice; grandson of Caleb and Sally (Abbott) Rice and of Phinehas and Bethiah (Barrett) Whitney, and a descendant of John Whitney, who came to America from England in 1635, and settled in Watertown, Mass., and of Edmund Rice, 1638, who settled in Sudbury, Mass. He was educated at Gorham academy, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin college in 1846. He was preceptor at the Leicester academy, Mass., 1847-51; studied law in Worcester, Mass., with Emory Washburn and George F. Hoar; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Worcester. He was judge of insolvency for the county of Worcester in 1858; mayor of the city in 1860; district-attorney for the middle district of Massachusetts, 1869-74, and a member of the state legislature in 1875. He was elected a Republican representative from Massachusetts to the 45th congress, as successor to George F. Hoar, and re-elected to the 46th-49th congresses, serving, 1877-87. He then resumed the practice of law in Worcester, Mass. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1886. He was married, Nov. 21, 1855, to Cornelia A. Moen, daughter of Augustus R. and Sophie A. Moen. She died in Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1862. He was married secondly, Sept. 28, 1875, to Alice Miller, daughter of Henry W. and Nancy (Merrick) Miller of Worcester, Mass. She died in Washington, D.C., in March, 1900, at the home of her sister, Mrs. George F. Hoar. William Whitney Rice died in Worcester, Mass., March 1, 1896.

RICH, Charles, representative, was born in Warwick, Mass., Sept. 13, 1771; son of Thomas Rich, who removed to Shoreham, Vt., with his family, and erected saw and grist mills and cleared a farm. Charles enjoyed few school advantages, but was a studious reader of all the books procurable in his neighborhood. He was married in 1791 to a daughter of Nicholas Wells. He was a Democratic representative from Shoreham in the Vermont legislature for eleven consecutive terms; county judge six years, and a representative in the 13th congress, 1813-15, and in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th congresses, 1817-24. Upon his death in 1824, Henry Olin (q.v.) completed his term in the 18th congress. He died in Shoreham, Vt., Oct. 15, 1824.

RICH, Isaac, philanthropist, was born at Wellfleet, Mass., Oct. 24, 1801; son of Robert and Eunice (Harding) Rich, and grandson of Reuben and Hannah (Gross) Rich. Though born in humble circumstances he was of a distinguished

family, Richard, the first of his American ancestors, having been a man of rank who married the daughter of Thomas Roberts, governor of New Hampshire. Richard's son John, brother-in-law of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence, married Mary Treat, granddaughter of Robert Treat, for thirty years governor of Connecticut. Isaac Rich was the oldest of eleven children, and began life as a fisher boy. Before attaining his majority he established himself in Boston, where a kinswoman had married the Hon. Lemuel Shaw, chief justice of the commonwealth. He himself married Sarah Andrews, of Boston. Though starting without capital, by remarkable personal powers, diligence in business and fidelity to moral and religious principles, he in later years came to be recognized even by the federal government as standing at the head of all mercantile houses in his line in the United States. Under the influence of Dr. Wilbur Fisk, he became the most generous patron of liberal education that New England up to that time had known. To the academy at Wilbraham and to Wesleyan university and to the Boston Theological seminary, he gave at least \$400,000. Then he executed a will which bequeathed to Boston university, of which he was a chief founder, a larger sum than at that time had ever been bequeathed or given by any American for the promotion of university education. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1849-72, and in 1865 erected its library building at a cost of \$40,000, besides contributing to the endowment fund more than \$100,000. He was a trustee and benefactor of Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, 1853-72, and of the Boston Theological seminary from its beginning in 1866 to 1871. He was the first charter member of the corporation of Boston university, and first president of its board of trustees. To it he gave generous sums at the outset, and at his death the residue of his estate, officially estimated at \$1,700,000. Rich Hall, one of the principal buildings of the university, was named in his honor. He died in Boston, Jan. 13, 1872.

RICH, John T., governor of Michigan, was born in Conneautville, Pa., April 23, 1841; son of John Williams and Jerusha (Treadway) Rich; grandson of John and Esther (Williams) Rich and of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wright) Treadway, all of Shoreham, Addison county, Vt. His ancestors came from Massachusetts to Vermont, and are understood to have been of English descent on both sides. His parents removed to Michigan in 1848, locating at Elba, Lapeer county, where he was educated in the public schools, and subsequently became a

farmer and lumber merchant. He was married, March 12, 1863, to Lucretia M. daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Lason) Winship of Atlas, Genesee county, Mich., and had no children. He was a member and chairman of the board of supervisors of Lapeer county, 1868-71; a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1873-80; speaker of the house, 1877 and 1879, and state senator, 1881-82. He resigned from the senate, March 21, 1881, having been elected at a special election on March 11, a representative from the seventh district of Michigan to the 47th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Omar D. Conger, serving, 1881-83. He was defeated for re-election in 1882; was commissioner of railroads of Michigan, 1887-91; governor of Michigan, 1893-96; U.S. collector of customs at the port of Detroit, 1898, and held various positions of minor importance.

RICHARDS, Cornelia Holroyd (Bradley), author, was born in Hudson, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1822; daughter of George and Sarah (Brown) Bradley, and a sister of Alice Bradley Haven (q.v.). She was graduated at the Hampton Literary institute in 1841; wrote under the pen name of Mrs. Manners; was married, Sept. 21, 1841, to the Rev. William Carey Richards (q.v.), and is the author of: *At Home and Abroad, or How to Behave* (1853); *Pleasure and Profit, or Lessons on the Lord's Prayer* (1853); *Aspiration, an Autobiography* (1856); *Sedgemoor, or Home Lessons* (1857); *Hester and I, or Beware of Worldliness* (1860); *Springs of Adion* (1863); and *Cousin Alice*, a memoir of her sister, Alice B. Haven (1871). She died in Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1892.

RICHARDS, DeForest, governor of Wyoming, was born in Charlestown, N.H., Aug. 6, 1846; son of the Rev. Jonas DeForest Richards (q.v.) and Harriet Bartlett (Jarvis) Richards, and a descendant of the Richards family, who landed at Cape Cod in 1630, and of the Jarvis family, who settled in Massachusetts Bay colony about 1640. He was graduated from Kimball Union academy, Meriden, N.H., 1863; was a student at Phillips Andover academy, 1863-64, and removed to Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., where his father purchased a cotton plantation and with his son engaged in planting and merchandising. He was elected a representative in the state legislature under the reconstruction measures, August, 1867; was sheriff of Wilcox county, 1868-71; county treasurer, 1872-76, and engaged in the tanning business and in manufacturing shoes, 1876-78, and in merchandising, 1878-85. He was married at Englewood, N.J., June 1, 1871, to Elise J. Ingersoll, a native of Camden, Ala., her father a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and her mother a descendant of an old Carolina family of Huguenot descent. In 1885



he removed to Chadron, Neb., and in 1886 organized and became vice-president of the First National bank at Chadron and treasurer of Dawes county. The same year he organized the First National bank of Douglas, Wyo., of which he was made president. He removed to Douglas, where he engaged in banking, mining and stock-raising. He was a member of the Wyoming constitutional convention of 1890; mayor of Douglas one term; commander of the Wyoming national guard; a state senator, 1892-93; Grand Master of Masons, 1895-96, and governor of Wyoming, 1898-1902.

RICHARDS, Ellen Henrietta, educator, was born in Dunstable, Mass., Dec. 3, 1842; daughter of Peter and Fanny Gould (Taylor) Swallow. She was graduated from Vassar college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.B., 1873. She was married, June 6, 1875, to Professor Robert Hallowell Richards (q.v.) She was instructor in the Woman's laboratory at the Institute, 1876-84; was appointed chemist of the Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Co., was assistant chemist of the State Board of health for ten years, and chemist for ten years, and became interested in the domestic application of chemical principles. She was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (being for twenty years the only woman member), and of other scientific bodies. She is the author of; *Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning* (1882); *First Lessons in Minerals* (1885); *Food Materials and their Adulterations* (1886); *Home Sanitation* (1887); *The Cost of Living* (1889); *Air, Water and Food* (1900); *Dietary Computer* (1901).

RICHARDS, Jonas De Forest, educator, was born in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 28, 1809; son of Joel and Miriam (Smith) Richards, and grandson of Jonas Richards. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1840. He was married, Aug. 9, 1843, to Harriet Bartlett, daughter of William Jarvis of Weathersfield, Vt. He was ordained, May 26, 1841, and was pastor at Charlestown, N.H., 1841-51; at Chester, Vt., 1853-57; at Weathersfield, Vt., 1857-62, and principal of the Female seminary, College Hill, Ohio, 1863-65. He removed to Wilcox county, Ala., in 1865, where he was elected state senator, and was interested in large cotton plantations. In 1869 he accepted the chair of natural sciences and astronomy in the University of Alabama, and became acting and alternate president of that institution, preceding the administration of William Russell Smith (q.v.). He died in Mobile, Ala., Dec. 2, 1872.

RICHARDS, Joseph Havens Cowles, educator, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1851;

son of the Rev. Henry Livingstone and Cynthia (Cowles) Richards; grandson of Dr. William Samuel and Isabella (Mower) Richards of Granville, Ohio, and of Rensselaer Watson and Laura (Kilbourne) Cowles of Worthington, Ohio; great-grandson of Col. William Richards of New London, Conn., who fought at Bunker Hill, and died in 1831, and a descendant of John Richards, first mentioned in the records of Eele River, Plymouth, Mass., 1637. Being born shortly after the conversion of his father (up to that time a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Columbus, Ohio), to the Roman Catholic faith, Havens was brought up in that faith; attended the Catholic schools of Jersey City, N.J., was a student at Boston college, 1869-72; was admitted into the Society of Jesus, 1872, and was graduated from Woodstock college, Md., 1878. He was professor of physics at Georgetown college, 1878-83, and studied theology at Woodstock college, Md., 1883-87, being ordained priest in 1885. He was president of Georgetown university, D.C., 1888-98, after which he engaged in religious work in Frederick, Md., Los Gatos, Cal., and other places.

RICHARDS, Laura Elizabeth, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1850; daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe (q.v.). She was named for Laura D. Bridgman (q.v.). She was educated at private schools in Boston, and was married in 1871 to Henry Richards of Gardiner, Maine, where she subsequently made her home. She became widely known as a writer of stories for the young, the titles of which include: *Sketches and Scraps* (1881); *Five Mice in a Mousetrap* (1883); *The Joyous Story of Toto* (1885); *Toto's Merry Winter* (1887); *Queen Hildegard* (1889); *Captain January* (1890); *In My Nursery* (1890); *Hildegard's Holiday* (1891); *Hildegard's Home* (1892); *When I was Your Age* (1893); *Glimpses of the French Court* (1893); *Melody* (1893); *Marie* (1894); *Nautilus* (1895); *Jim of Hellas* (1895); *Five-Minute Stories* (1895); *Hildegard's Neighbors* (1895); *Narcissa* (1896); *Some Say* (1896); *Isle Heron* (1896); *Three Margarets* (1897); *Hildegard's Harvest* (1897); *Rosin, the Beau* (1898); *Margaret Montfort* (1898); *Love and Rocks* (1898); *Quicksilver Sue* (1899); *Peggy* (1899); *Rita* (1900); *For Tommy* (1900); *Snow White* (1900); *Fernby House* (1901); *Geoffrey Strong* (1901); *Mrs. Tree* (1902); *The Hurdy-gurdy* (1902).

RICHARDS, Matthias Henry, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1841; son of the Rev. John William and Andora (Garber) Richards. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863, B.D., 1864; and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1864. He was married, June 14, 1866, to Sallie M., daughter of the Hon. Moses McClean of

Gettysburg; she died, Dec. 12, 1898. He was a tutor at Pennsylvania college, 1861-63; pastor at South Easton, Pa., 1864-65; at Greenwich, N.J., 1865-68; professor of English language and literature at Muhlenberg college, Pa., 1868-73; pastor at Indianapolis, Ind., 1873-76, and returned to his professorship at Muhlenberg in 1876, serving in that capacity, and as secretary of the faculty till 1898. He was instructor and lecturer at Chautauqua, Mount Gretna, Pa.; was also secretary of the Allentown school district for fifteen years, and a member of the Pennsylvania German society. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania college in 1899. He was editor of *Church Lesson Leaves* and *The Helper*, 1880-96; a member of the staff of the *Lutheran*, 1884-98, and its associate editor, 1896-98; editor of the *Church Messenger*, 1886-98. He died in Allentown, Pa., Dec. 11, 1898.

RICHARDS, Robert Hallowell, educator, was born in Gardiner, Maine, Aug. 26, 1844; son of Francis and Anne Hallowell (Gardiner) Richards; grandson of John Richards and of Robert Hallowell Gardiner. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S., 1868; was assistant instructor there, 1868-71; became professor of mineralogy in 1871, and later professor of mining engineering and metallurgy. He was married in 1875 to Ellen Henrietta, daughter of Peter and Fanny Gould (Taylor) Swallow. He introduced laboratory methods as a means of learning mining and metallurgy, and invented a jet aspirator for chemical and physical laboratories in 1873; a prism for studio surveying in 1890; an ore separator for the Lake Superior Copper mills in 1881; a separator for Virginia iron ores in 1900, and a vortex classifier for separating ores. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and was its president in 1886. He contributed largely to the *Transactions* of that body and to the *American Journal of Science*, and is the author of: *Ore Dressing* (1903).

RICHARDS, Thomas Addison, painter, was born in London, Eng., Dec. 3, 1820; son of the Rev. William Richards, and a brother of William Carey Richards (q.v.). He came with his parents to the United States and settled in Hudson, N.Y., 1831, soon after removing to Georgia, where the son received his early education. He studied art in the National Academy of Design, New York city, 1845-47, and was elected an associate of the academy in 1848, and a national academician in 1851. He established a studio in New York city; served as the first director of the Cooper Union School of Design for Women, 1858-60, and in 1867 was elected professor of art in the University of the City of New York. He married Mary Anthony of Providence, R.I., in 1857, who died

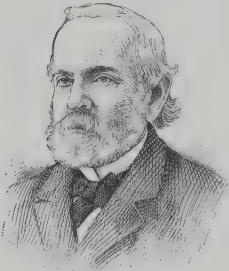
in 1894. He was corresponding secretary of the National Academy of Design, 1852-1900, and received the honorary degree A.M. from the University of the City of New York in 1878. He traveled extensively in the United States and in Europe, and became well known as an author and illustrator. He made many illustrations for Appleton's "Handbook of Travel," and published: *The American Artist* (1838); *Georgia Illustrated* (1842); *The Romance of American Landscape* (1854); *Summer Stories of the South* (1852), and *Pictures and Painters* (1870). Among his paintings are: *Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude* (1854); *The Indian's Paradise—a Dream of the Happy Hunting Ground* (1854); *Live Oaks of the South* (1858); *The French Broad River, N.C.* (1859); *Sunnyside* (1862); *The River Rhine* (1869); *Warwick Castle* (1869); *Chatsworth, England* (1870); *Lake Thun, Switzerland* (1871); *Italian Lake Scene* (1873); *Lake in the Adironducks* (1875); *Lake Winnipiseogee* (1876); *Lake Brienz, Switzerland* (1879); *Edisto River, S.C.* (1886). He died in Annapolis, Md., June 29, 1900.

RICHARDS, William Alford, governor of Wyoming, was born at Hazel Green, Wis., March 9, 1849; son of Truman Perry and Eleanor (Swinerton) Richards; grandson of Daniel and Ruth (Ticknor) Richards and of James and Lucy (Carpenter) Swinerton, and a descendant of John Richards of Ele River, Plymouth, 1632-52; then of New London, Conn., 1652-87. He attended the schools of his native place and Galena, Ill., and in 1885 removed to Wyoming, where he engaged in stock raising. He was surveyor-general of Wyoming, 1889-93; governor, 1895-99, and on March 4, 1899, was appointed assistant commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D.C.

RICHARDS, William Carey, author, was born in London, Eng., Nov. 24, 1818; son of the Rev. William Richards, who immigrated to the United States with his family in 1831, and became pastor of the Baptist church in Hudson, N.Y. William, who was a brother of Thomas Addison Richards (q.v.), was graduated at Hamilton institution (Colgate university) in 1840; and was married, Sept. 21, 1841, to Cornelia Holroyd, daughter of George and Sarah (Brown) Bradley of Hudson, N.Y. He engaged in literary and educational work in Georgia, 1840-49, and in Charleston, S.C., 1849-51; edited the *Orion* and *The School-fellow*, and was associated with the *Southern Quarterly Magazine*. He became associate pastor of the First Baptist church at Providence, R.I., in 1855; was ordained in July, 1855; was pastor of the Brown Street Baptist church in Providence, R.I., 1855-62, and engaged in lecturing on physical science, 1862-65. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Pittsfield, Mass., 1865-68; pro-

fessor of chemistry in the Berkshire Medical college for two years, and pastor at Chicago, Ill., 1876-77, resuming his scientific lecture work in 1877. He received the degree Ph.D. from Madison (Colgate) university in 1869. He was associated in the editorship of the *Chicago Standard*, 1876-80, contributed frequently to magazines, and is the author of: *Shakespeare Calendar* (1850); *Harry's Vacation, or Philosophy at Home* (1854); *Electron* (1858); *Science in Song* (1865); *Great in Goodness, a Memoir of George N. Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts* (1866); *Baptist Banquets* (1881); *The Lord is My Shepherd* (1884); *The Mountain Anthem* (1885); *Our Father in Heaven* (1886), and college and anniversary poems. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1892.

RICHARDS, William Trost, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1833; son of Benjamin M. and Annie Richards. He was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia; studied art under Paul Weber of Philadelphia, and in Florence, Rome and Paris, 1855-56. He was married, June 6, 1856, to Anna, daughter of Charles French and Sarah Ann (Maue) Matlack of Philadelphia, Pa., and in the same year opened a studio in Philadelphia. He visited Paris a second time in 1867, where he remained until 1878, when he opened a studio in London, England, and exhib-



William T. Richards

ited his works at the Royal academy and in the Grosvenor Gallery. In 1880 he returned to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became an associate of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1860; an honorary member of the National Academy of Design in 1861, and of the American Water Color society in 1875. He received a medal at the Centennial exposition in 1876; the Temple silver medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1885, and a bronze medal at the Paris exposition of 1889. He belonged to the school of extreme pre-Raphaelites during his early years, and his work of that period shows a painstaking study of detail in landscape. He devoted his later years to marine painting, and is represented in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York; Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C.; Metropolitan Museum, Newark, N.J., and the Schauberg Gallery, Hamburg, Germany. His oil paintings include: *Tulip Trees* (1859); *Midsummer* (1862); *Woods in June*

(1864); *Mid-Ocean* (1869); *On the Wissahickon* (1872); *Sea and Sky* (1875); *Land's End* (1880); *Old Ocean's Gray and Melancholy Waste* (1885); *February* (1887), and *A Summer Sea* (1887). Among his water colors are: *Cedars on the Seashore* (1873); *Paradise, Newport* (1875); *Sand-Hills, Coast N.J.* (1876); *King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel, Cornwall* (1879); *Mullion Gull Rock, Tintagel, Cornwall* (1882); *The Unresting Sea* (1884); *Cliffs of Morch, Land's End* (1885); *A Summer Afternoon* (1886); *Cliffs of St. Colomb* (1887), and *A Break in the Storm* (1887).

RICHARDSON, Abby Sage, author, was born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 14, 1837; daughter of William and Abigail Sage; granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Sage, and a descendant of David (who emigrated from Wales in 1652 and settled in Middletown, Conn.) and Mary (Willcox) Sage. She was taken to Manchester, N.H., in 1842, receiving a liberal education in the public schools. In 1847 she removed to New York city. During the earlier part of her career she gave lectures on English literature and became a well-known Shakespearean scholar. She was married about 1860 to Daniel MacFarland, a lawyer, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1868. In November, 1869, she was married to Albert Deane Richardson (q.v.), then on his death bed. Later in life she became prominent as a dramatist, her works in this line being as follows: *Americans Abroad* and *A Woman's Silence*, adapted from the French of Sardou; *Prince and Pauper*, dramatized from Mark Twain's book, and *The Colonial Girl* and *The Pride of Jennico*, dramatized in collaboration with Grace Livingston Furniss. She contributed frequently to periodicals; edited *Songs from the Old Dramatist* (1872); *Old Love Letters*; or, *Letters of Sentiment written by Persons Eminent in English Literature and History* (1882); *Abelard and Heloise: A Medieval Romance*; with the *Letters of Heloise* (1883); and is the author of: *Garnered Sheaves* (1871), a collection of her husband's writings with a memoir; *Stories from Old English Poetry* (1871); *The History of Our Country* (1875), and *Family Talks on English Literature* (1881). She died while on a visit to Rome, Italy, Dec. 5, 1900.

RICHARDSON, Albert Deane, journalist, was born in Franklin, Mass., Oct. 6, 1833; son of Elisha and Harriet (Blake) Richardson, and grandson of Timothy and Julia (Deane) Blake. He was brought up on a farm and attended the academy at Holliston, Mass., editing the academy paper and contributing both prose and verse to the *Waverly Magazine* and other Boston publications. He taught school two terms in Medway, Mass., and in 1851 went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he first taught a village school and subsequently became a reporter on the *Pittsburg Journal*. He

also attempted some dramatic writing at this time, several of his farces being purchased by Barney Williams, and this departure brought him an offer to go on the professional stage, which he, however, refused. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, where he was a local editor on the *Sun*; went on a journalistic trip to Niagara Falls in 1853, and there formed the acquaintance of Junius Henri Browne, who became his life-long friend. He was subsequently detailed to report the celebrated "Matt Ward" trial in Kentucky, the sale of his published report exceeding 20,000 copies; was employed on the Cincinnati *Unionist*, 1854, and afterward edited the Cincinnati *Columbian*, declining its entire management in 1855. He was married in April, 1855, to Mary Louise Pease of Cincinnati. In 1857 he severed his connection with the *Gazette* and went to Kansas, where he served as secretary of the territorial legislature; engaged in political life, and contributed regularly to the *Boston Journal*. He accompanied Horace Greeley and Henry Villard to Pike's Peak in 1859, and the same year revisited New England and made an extended tour of the southwestern territories, corresponding meanwhile with the New York *Sun* and other newspapers. He subsequently made a second trip to Pike's Peak as special correspondent of the *Tribune*, in company with Col. Thomas W. Knox, with whom he established and edited the *Western Mountaineer*. He traveled through the Southern states as secret correspondent of the *Tribune*, 1860-61; and afterward as a war correspondent. On May 3, 1863, with Junius H. Browne, also of the *Tribune*, and Colburn of the New York *World*, he joined the party of thirty-four men who attempted to pass the Vicksburg batteries on two barges lashed to a steam-tug. He was taken prisoner and confined at Salisbury, N.C., but finally escaped, and after a journey of 400 miles arrived in Tennessee in 1865. During his imprisonment his wife and infant son had died and he himself had contracted pneumonia, and was obliged to visit California for the benefit of his health in the spring of 1865 and again in 1869. He was married in November, 1869, while on his death-bed, to Abby Sage. He is the author of: *The Field, the Dungeon and the Escape* (1865); *Beyond the Mississippi* (1866), and *Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant* (1868). See "Garnered Sheaves" (1871), by Abby Sage Richardson (q.v.). Mr. Richardson was shot and fatally wounded in the *Tribune* office, New York city, by Daniel MacFarland, Nov. 26, 1859, and died, Dec. 2, 1869.

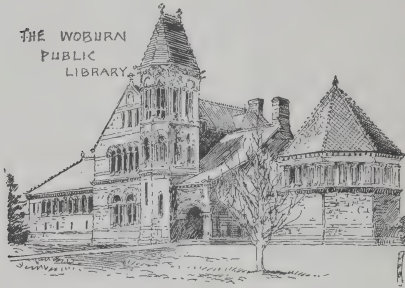
RICHARDSON, Charles Francis, author, was born in Hallowell, Maine, May 29, 1851; son of Dr. Moses Charles and Mary Savary (Wingate) Richardson; grandson of Moses Davis and Sarah (Collins) Richardson and of Francis and Martha

(Savary) Wingate, and a descendant of William Richardson, who was born in England about 1620 and settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1640. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, and engaged in journalism. He was an editor of the New York *Independent*, 1872-78; of the *Sunday School Times* in Philadelphia, Pa., 1878-80; and of *Good Literature* in New York city, 1880-82; and was elected professor of English language and literature at Dartmouth college in 1882. He was married, April 12, 1878, to Elizabeth Miner, daughter of Jesse and Ellen Elizabeth (Miner) Thomas of Wilkesbarre, Pa. The honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1895. He is the author of: *A Primer of American Literature* (1878); *The College Book* (1878); *The Cross* (1879); *The Choice of Books* (1881); *American Literature, 1607-1885* (1886-88); *The End of the Beginning* (1896).

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, librarian, was born in Woburn, Mass., Feb. 9, 1860; son of James Cushing and Lydia Bartlett (Taylor) Richardson; grandson of Benjamin B. and Abigail (Cushing) Richardson and of Philip and Nancy (Le Baron) Taylor, and a descendant of Samuel Richardson, one of the founders of Woburn, Mass., in 1642. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883, and from the Hartford Theological seminary in 1883. He was librarian and associate professor at Hartford Theological seminary, 1883-90, and was appointed librarian of Princeton university in 1890. He was married, June 30, 1891, to Grace Duncan, daughter of Z. Stiles and Sarah (Duncan) Ely of New York city. He was appointed a member of the New Jersey State Library commission; was president of the New Jersey Library association, and first vice-president of the American Library association. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1887, and that of A.M. by Princeton university in 1896. He was editor of the American chapter in Berner's "Jahresberichte d. Geschichtswissenschaft," and is the author of: *Bibliographical Synopsis of the Ante-Nicene Fathers* (1887); *Influence of the Golden Legend on the Culture-History of the Middle Ages* (1887); *Faust, and the Clementine Recognitions* (1894); *In Praise of Libraries* (1900); *Classification, Theoretical and Practical* (1901); and revised translations of Eusebius's "Life of Constantine" (1890); Jerome's and Gennadius's "Lives of Illustrious Men" (1892), and a critical edition of the same (1896).

RICHARDSON, Henry Hobson, architect, was born in Priestley's Point, St. James parish, La., Sept. 29, 1838; son of Henry D. and Catherine Caroline (Priestley) Richardson. He was gradu-

ated from Harvard, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1872, and studied architecture in Paris, France. On his return to the United States he formed a partnership with Charles D. Gambrell in New York city. On the death of his partner in 1876, he removed to Brookline, Mass. Among the more noted buildings designed by him are: The church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass.; Brattle Street church, Boston, 1871; Trinity church, Boston, 1877; the Cheney buildings, Hartford, Conn.; the Ames Memorial library, North Easton, Mass.; the State capitol, Albany, N.Y., Sever and Austin halls, Harvard university; public libraries at Woburn, Quincy, Malden and Burlington,



Mass., the stations along the Boston and Albany railroad; the Board of Trade building in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court house at Pittsburg, Pa., both left unfinished. He died in Brookline, Mass., April 28, 1886.

RICHARDSON, Israel Bush, soldier, was born in Fairfax, Vt., Dec. 26, 1815; a descendant of Israel Putnam. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1841; was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d infantry, Sept. 30, 1841, and served in the Florida war, 1841-42; in garrison and on frontier duty, 1842-45; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico, 1846-47. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1846; engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, siege of Vera Cruz, battle of Cerro Gordo, skirmish of Oka Laka, battles of Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. He served in Mississippi, Texas and New Mexico, 1848-54; was promoted captain, March 5, 1851, and resigned from the service, Sept. 30, 1855. He engaged in farming near Pontiac, Mich., 1855-61, and in 1861 volunteered his services and was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861. He was commis-

sioned colonel of the 2d Michigan infantry, May 25, 1861, and commanded the regiment in the defenses of Washington, May to July, 1861. He commanded the 4th brigade, 1st division, McDowell's army, in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he covered the retreat; commanded the 1st division, 2d corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Virginia Peninsula campaign, and took part in the battle of Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, 1862; and the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862. He was promoted major-general of U. S. volunteers, July 4, 1862; and commanded the 1st division in the Maryland campaign, taking part in the battle of South Mountain (Boonsboro), Sept. 14, 1862; and the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), Sept. 17, 1862, where he was mortally wounded and carried to Pry's house, McClellan's headquarters. He won the name of "fighting Dick". He died at Pry's house, Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 3, 1862.

RICHARDSON, James Burcell, governor of South Carolina, was born at the family mansion in Craven (now Clarendon) county, S.C., Oct. 28, 1770; son of Gen. Richard and Dorothy (Sinkler) Richardson; and grandson of Charles Richardson. Gen. Richard Richardson was chief in command in a campaign against the Indians, and afterward served in the war of the Revolution. James B. Richardson was married to Ann Cantei Sinkler. He engaged in planting and was also a breeder and runner of thoroughbred horses, his name being frequently mentioned in this connection in the *Turf Register*. He was an active politician, served in both houses of the state legislature, being president of the senate, and was governor of South Carolina, 1802-04. He died at his mansion, April 28, 1836.

RICHARDSON, James Daniel, representative, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., March 10, 1843; son of John Watkins and Augusta Mary (Starnes) Richardson; grandson of James and Mary (Watkins) Richardson, and of Daniel and Harriet Starnes, and a descendant, on the paternal side, of Virginia ancestors. He attended the public schools and Franklin college, but left the latter institution in 1861 to enter the Confederate army as a private; was promoted adjutant of the 43d Tennessee infantry regiment, and served, 1862-65. He was married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Alabama, daughter of Eldred Phippen of Greene county, Ala. He studied law and established himself in practice in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1867; was a representative and speaker in the state legislature, 1871-72; state senator, 1873-74; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1896 and 1900, and permanent chairman of the Kansas City convention of 1900. He was chosen the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d degree of the Ancient

and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, the Mother Council of the World. He was a Democratic representative from the fifth Tennessee district in the 49th-58th congresses, 1885-1905, and became the leader of the minority in the house of representatives, and a member of the committee on ways and means in the 56th and 57th congresses. He edited and compiled "Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

RICHARDSON, John Manly, soldier, was born at "Bloom Hill" Sumter district, S.C., March 13, 1831; son of William Guignard and Emma Corbet (Buford) Richardson and grandson of Capt. William Richardson (q.v.) and of William and Frances (June) Buford. He was a student at the South Carolina Military academy, at the University of Virginia, and was graduated at Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., B.S., 1854, and served while at Harvard as assistant in

mathematics in the Lawrence Scientific school. He was married first to Levenia Eugenia, daughter of John Ragan King of South Carolina, and secondly to his cousin, Elizabeth Buford (Richardson) Gaddy, widow of Dr. John T. Gaddy and daughter of the Rev. John Smythe Richardson. He was one of the founders (1856) with Col. Charles A. Mc-



John M. Richardson

Daniel, of the Bowdon Collegiate institute, Ga., and later became professor of mathematics in the Hillsboro, N.C., Military academy, resigning in 1861 to enter the Confederate States army. He was commissioned major of the 11th N.C. volunteers, army of Northern Virginia, July 3, 1861, which regiment later became the 21st N.C. infantry. He was forced to resign on account of illness, January, 1862, and in February accepted the superintendency and chair of mathematics in the Georgia Military institute, Marietta. On the restoration of his health in the fall of 1863 he resigned his position and declining a professorship in the University of Alabama accepted (Nov. 2, 1863) an appointment as officer on the general staff of the Confederate States army. He was so severely wounded at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864, as to necessitate the amputation of his left leg. He was president of collegiate institutes Bowdon, Ga., 1868-69; Carrollton, Ga., 1870-77; Sulphur Springs, Tex., 1877-80; Leesburg, Tex., 1880-85; and in 1886 took charge of the

institute at Daingerfield, Tex., which position he was soon compelled to resign on account of failing health. He published two military works during the civil war, and after retiring from active educational work devoted much time to writing for the periodical press on legal, social, political, literary and scientific subjects. He died in Daingerfield, Tex., Feb. 4, 1898.

RICHARDSON, John Peter, governor of South Carolina, was born at Hickory Hill, Sumter district, S.C., April 14, 1801; son of John Peter and Floride (Peyre) Richardson; grandson of Richard Richardson (q.v.), and nephew of James B. Richardson (governor of South Carolina, 1802-04). He was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1819 and was admitted to the bar in 1821, practising in Fulton, S.C., and also engaging in planting. He was married to Juliana, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Eveleigh) Richardson, of Sumter, S.C. He represented his district as an anti-nullifier in the state legislature, and was also a judge of the circuit court. He was a state-rights Democratic representative in the 24th congress, completing the term of Richard Manning, deceased, and was re-elected to the 25th congress, serving, 1836-39. He was governor of South Carolina, 1840-42; a delegate to the Southern convention at Nashville, June and November, 1850; president of the Southern Rights association in 1851, and a member of the state conventions of 1852 and 1860, voting against secession on the first ballot. He died in Fulton, S.C., Jan. 24, 1864.

RICHARDSON, John Smythe, jurist, was born at "Bloom Hill," Sumter district, S.C., April 11, 1777; son of Capt. William (q.v.) and Ann Magdalen (Guignard) Richardson. He was educated in Charleston; studied law under John J. Pringle; was admitted to the bar in 1799, and settled in practice in the Sumter district. He represented Clarendon county in the state legislature in 1810, originating the general suffrage bill, which later became a part of the state constitution, and served as speaker of the house in 1810, resigning to accept the attorney-generalship of the state. He was elected a law judge, Dec. 18, 1818; declined the nomination of the Republican party for representative in congress in 1820; was president judge of the court of appeals of South Carolina, 1841-46, and of the court



of errors, 1846-50, succeeding David Johnson. He was married about 1803, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lucretia (Buford) Coutrier, widow of Thomas Coutrier of Berkeley district, and daughter of William and Frances (June) Buford of Williamsburg district, formerly of Virginia. After his death his remains were taken to his home, Bloom Hill, Sumter district, and laid at rest among his ancestors. His widow died in 1859, and was buried by his side. He died in Charleston, S.C., May 8, 1850.

RICHARDSON, John Smythe, representative, was born at "Bloom Hill", Claremont county, Sumter district, S.C., Feb. 29, 1828; son of the Rev. John Smythe and Sophia (Hyatt) Richardson; grandson of Judge John Smythe (q.v.), and Elizabeth (Buford) Coutrier Richardson and of Capt. Charles Hyatt, a sea captain whose family resided in Providence, R.I. He was graduated from the College of South Carolina in 1850; was married, Dec. 11, 1850, to Agnes Davison, daughter of Davison and Catherine DuBose (McCray) McDowell; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and settled in practice in Sumter, S.C. He also engaged in planting, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as captain of infantry, serving under Col. J. B. Kershaw, until after the first battle of Manassas, where he was wounded. He was then transferred to the 23d South Carolina regiment as adjutant, serving until the end of the war, and surrendering with Johnston at Greensboro, N.C. He represented Sumter county in the state legislature, 1865-76, and was appointed agent of South Carolina in 1866, to apply for and receive the land-scrip donated by congress. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876; was defeated the same year as the Democratic candidate for representative in the 45th congress, and elected a representative from the first South Carolina district to the 46th and 47th congresses, serving, 1879-83. He was master in chancery for Sumter county, 1884-93, and died at "Shady Side," near Sumter, S.C., Feb. 24, 1894.

RICHARDSON, Joseph, representative, was born in Billerica, Mass., Feb. 1, 1778; son of Joseph and Martha (Chapman) Richardson; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Walker) Richardson, and a descendant of Thomas Richardson, who emigrated from England with his brothers Ezekiel and Samuel in the fleet with Winthrop in 1630, and settled first in Charlestown, and then in Woburn, Mass. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805, studied theology under Dr. Cummings, and was licensed to preach by the Andover association in 1803. He taught school in Charlestown, Mass., 1804-06; was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, July 2, 1806; was married, May 23, 1807, to Ann, daughter of

Dr. Benjamin and Silence (Stickney) Bowers of Billerica, Mass., and was pastor of the First Unitarian church in Hingham, Mass., 1806-71, where he survived every person that was a member of his congregation at his settlement. The

Rev. Calvin Lincoln was installed as his colleague in 1855, and the church edifice, built in 1681, is probably the oldest in the United States.



THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, HINGHAM, MASS.

He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1820; represented Plymouth county in the Massachusetts legislature, 1822-23; was a state senator in 1823, 1824 and 1826, and served as chairman of the committee on parishes in both houses. He was a representative from Massachusetts in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827-31; declined re-election in 1830, and was succeeded by John Quincy Adams. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1817. He is the author of: *The American Reader*; *The Young Ladies' Selection of Elegant Extracts*; *A Narrative of the Proceedings in the North Parish, with an Appendix* (1807); *Vindication of the Proceedings of the First Church and Parish of Hingham in settling Rev. Joseph Richardson* (1807); and *A Sermon at the Close of Fifty Years*. He died in Hingham, Mass., Sept. 25, 1871.

RICHARDSON, Richard, patriot soldier, was born in eastern Virginia, near Jamestown, in 1704; son of Charles Richardson. He was a land surveyor, emigrating to Sumter district, S.C., in 1725, where he conducted a plantation, commanded the colonial militia in the district, and was elected a member of the council of safety in 1775. He was married first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Cantey, and secondly to Dorothy, daughter of James and Margaret Sinkler. Upon the revolt among the loyalists of the state he used the militia in restoring order, and for his services received the thanks of the Provisional congress and a commission as brigadier-general. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress that framed the constitution of South Carolina in 1776, and while defending the city of Charleston against the British under Clinton in 1780, was taken prisoner, and sent to St. Augustine where he withstood the alluring promises of Cornwallis, conditioned on his espousing the cause of the Royalists. He was held by the British a prisoner of war a few months, when broken in health, he was sent to his home to die. Colonel Tarleton when on a raid through Carolina in 1781 burned his house and opened his grave to be assured of

the patriot's death. His son, James B. Richardson, was governor of South Carolina, 1802-04. Richard Richardson died on his plantation near Salisbury, S.C., in September, 1780.

RICHARDSON, William, patriot, was born in eastern Virginia, July 13, 1743; son of Edward (a sea-captain) and Elizabeth (Poinsett) Richardson. His father, a native of England, married and made his home in Virginia, continuing his sea voyages. William removed to Charleston, S.C., in early manhood, and engaged in business with success. He was married to Ann Magdalen, daughter of Gabriel and Frances (de Lessiline) Guignard, refugees from France. Some years later he removed from Charleston to his plantation "Bloom Hill" on the Wateree river, Sumter district. He was a member of the committee to carry into effect the Continental association, and a member of the first provincial congress of South Carolina. He was appointed captain in the first regiment of riflemen and served until the fall of Charleston in 1780, when he was captured and paroled to his plantation, being exchanged in May, 1781. Upon exchange he was appointed by Governor Rutledge, commissary-general, and his plantation became the depot of supplies for the state troops. He died at "Bloom Hill," S.C., Feb. 17, 1786.

RICHARDSON, William, representative, was born at Athens, Ala., in 1845; son of William and Anne Maria (Davis) Richardson, and grandson of Capt. Nicholas and Mary (Hargrove) Davis. His father and maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia. William Richardson entered the Confederate army as a private, 1861, rose to the rank of captain, and was wounded in the battles of Chickamauga, Shiloh and Murfreesboro. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, elected representative from the county of Limestone to the lower branch of the general assembly of Alabama, and in 1867 began the practice of law in Huntsville, Ala. On Dec. 18, 1872, he married Elizabeth Benagh, daughter of Ambrose B. Rucker of Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Richardson died, Oct. 24, 1891. Captain Richardson was judge of the probate and county court of Madison county, Ala., 1875-86; was nominated by acclamation, July 3, 1900, and elected a Democratic representative in congress from the eighth Alabama district to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, resigned, and was re-elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901-05.

RICHARDSON, William Adams, cabinet officer, was born in Tyngsboro, Mass., Nov. 2, 1821; son of the Hon. Daniel and Mary (Adams) Richardson, and a descendant of Ezekiel Richardson, the immigrant, 1630. He attended Groton academy, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; studied law with his

brother Daniel in Lowell, Mass.; was graduated at the Harvard Law school, 1846; was admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., July 8, 1848, and began practice in partnership with his brother. He was married in 1849 to Anna M. Marston of Machiasport, Maine. He was associated with Judge Joel Parker in the revision of the general statutes of Massachusetts, 1850-59; was judge of the probate court for Middlesex county, Mass., 1856-58; judge of probate and insolvency courts for Middlesex county, 1858-72; declined a commission as judge of the superior court of Massachusetts in April, 1869, to accept the assistant secretaryship of the U.S. treasury, from President Grant, and on March 17, 1873, succeeded Mr. Boutwell as secretary of the treasury. During his administration the Geneva award of \$15,000,000 was transferred from London to Washington. He resigned the treasurership in June, 1874, to accept a seat on the bench of the U.S. court of claims, and in 1885 he was appointed by President Arthur, chief justice of the court. He formed a plan for enlarging the jurisdiction of the probate courts, which was passed by the Massachusetts legislature; was a law lecturer at Georgetown college and at Columbian university, and was an overseer of Harvard, 1863-75. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbian in 1873; by Georgetown in 1881; by Howard in 1882, and by Dartmouth in 1886. He is the author of: *The Banking Laws of Massachusetts* (1855); *Supplement to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (1860-62); *Practical Information Concerning the Debt of the United States* (1872); *National Banking Laws* (1873); and prepared and edited: *A Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States* (1881); *History of the Court of Claims* (1882-85). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, 1896.



William A. Richardson

RICHARDSON, William Merchant, jurist, was born in Pelham, N.H., Jan. 4, 1774; son of Capt. Daniel and Mary (Merchant) Richardson. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, engaged in teaching school in Leicester and Groton, Mass., and was married in 1798 to Betsey, daughter of Peter Smith of Pelham. He studied law under Judge Samuel Dana, with whom he practised in Groton until 1812. He was a Federalist representative in the 12th and 13th congresses, serving

from Jan. 22, 1812, to April 18, 1814, when he resigned and removed to Portsmouth, N.H. He became U.S. attorney for the district of New Hampshire in 1814, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire by Governor Plumer, serving, 1816-38. He also served as chairman of a commission to revise the laws of the state in 1826, and received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth college in 1827. He is the author of: *The New Hampshire Justice* (1824); *The Town Officer* (1824); and was co-reporter of the *New Hampshire Superior Court Cases* 1819-44). He died in Chester, N.H., March 3, 1838.

RICHARDSON, Wilson Gaines, educator, was born in Maysville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1825; son of Thomas Gaines and Sarah (Perry) Richardson; grandson of Richard and Sarah (Gaines) Richardson and of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Leathers) Perry of Woodford county, Ky. His maternal grandfather was one of seven brothers, who went out in one of Virginia's regiments and fought through the Revolution. He was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was tutor in ancient languages at the university, 1846-49; adjunct professor of ancient languages and English literature, 1849-50; traveled in Europe, 1851-54 and was professor of Latin and French at the University of Mississippi, 1854-59, and at Oakland college, Miss., 1859-62. He enlisted as a private in the Lamar rifles in the civil war, was shot through the thigh at Gaines's Mill, was appointed paymaster, C.S. navy by President Davis, assigned to the ship *Selma*, was taken prisoner in the battle of Mobile Bay and confined for six months on Ship Island. He was principal of the female institute at Oxford, Miss., 1865-66; professor of ancient languages and French at Davidson college, N.C., 1866-74; professor of Latin and French at Central university, Ky., 1874-78; and professor of languages at Austin college, Texas, 1878-81. He attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1882-84; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N.J., April 30, 1884, and was pastor at Staunton, Tenn., 1884-86. He was married Feb. 4, 1857, to Louisa Vinson, daughter of Dr. Robert Lewis and Martha (Bush) Kennon of Jackson, Miss.; and after her death was married, Feb. 10, 1876, to Mrs. Anne Herring McAfee, at Harrisburg, Va. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Hiram college in 1876. He is the author of: *Catalogue of the Library of the University of Alabama* (1848); *Latin Pronunciation in American Colleges* (1875) and revised and edited the "Encyclopædia of the New West" (1881). He died at Staunton, Tenn., July 5, 1886.

RICHMAN, Irving Berdine, historian, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1861; son of Dewitt Clinton and Mary (Berdine) Richman;

grandson of Evert and Mary (Scott) Richman, and of Jacob Cook and Matilda (Hawk) Berdine, and a descendant of Holland ancestors on his father's side and of English on his mother's. He was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1883, and engaged in the practice of law in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1885. He was married, June 8, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Alexander and Cyrena (Bisbee) Green of Muscatine, Iowa. In 1889 he was elected a representative in the state legislature of Iowa, presided as temporary chairman of the state convention that nominated Horace Boies for governor, and in 1891 was re-elected to the legislature. He was appointed by President Cleveland, U.S. consul-general at St. Gall, Switzerland, serving as such, 1893-98. After his return to the United States he began preparation for the writing of his notable history of Rhode Island, James Bryce, M.P., having recommended this commonwealth as deserving of special study and philosophical treatment. He is the author of: *John Brown Among the Quakers and Other Sketches* (1894 and 1896); *Appenzell, A Swiss Study* (London, 1895), and *Rhode Island: Its Making and Its Meaning:—A Survey of the Annals of the Commonwealth from its Settlement to the Death of Roger Williams, 1636-1683*, with an introduction by James Bryce, M.P., D.C.L. (1902), and contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Harvard Law Review*, and other periodicals.

RICHTER, Henry Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Neuenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany, April 9, 1838; son of John Henry and Anna Maria Elisabeth (Albers) Richter. He emigrated to the United States in 1854, and attended St. Paul's school and Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio; was graduated from the American college at Rome in 1865, and was ordained there, June 10, 1865, by Cardinal Patrizzi. He returned to Cincinnati: was vice-president and professor of dogma, philosophy and liturgy at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, 1865-70, and rector at St. Laurence and chaplain of the academy of Mt. St. Vincent, 1870-83. On the erection of the diocese of Grand Rapids, May 19, 1882, he was chosen as its first bishop; was appointed, Jan. 30, 1883, and was consecrated, April 29, 1883, by Coadjutor Bishop Elder, assisted by Bishops Borgess of Detroit and McCloskey of Louisville, Ky.

RICKARDS, John Ezra, governor of Montana, was born in Delaware City, Del., July 23, 1848; son of David Townsend and Mary Rickards, and a descendant of Huguenots and Scots. Both his grandparents were commissioned officers in the Revolutionary war. John E. Rickards left the public school at Middletown, Del., in 1862, and became clerk in a store in Wilmington, Del. In 1870 he removed to Pueblo, Col., and thence to

San Francisco, Cal., 1879, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1882 he took up real estate and insurance and continued his mercantile interests in Butte City, Mont., where his public career began as an alderman. He was a member



of the city council of Butte, 1885-87; representative from Silver Bow county in the upper house of the territorial legislature, 1887, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1889. He was the first lieutenant-governor of the state, 1889-93, and the election of two Republican U.S. senators was due to his decision as president of the joint convention of the two houses, his action being afterward ratified by the U.S. senate. He was governor of Montana, 1893-97, and supervisor of census for the district of Montana, 1900. He was a lay member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888 and 1892. He was married first, July 5, 1876, to Lizzie M., daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Wilson of Newark, Del. She died in San Francisco in 1881, and he married secondly, in 1883, Mrs. Eliza A. (Ellis) Boucher of Canada. He had nine children, and was residing in Butte, Mont., in 1903.

RICKETTS, James Brewerton, soldier, was born in New York city, June 21, 1817. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1839; promoted 2nd lieutenant of 1st artillery, July 1, 1839, and 1st lieutenant, April 21, 1842. He served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48; engaged in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 20-25, 1846, and held the Rinconada pass, during the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847. He served in Florida against the Seminoles in 1852; was promoted captain, Aug. 3, 1852, and served on frontier and garrison duty, 1852-61; in the defence of Washington, D.C., April-July, 1861, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, and held as prisoner of war, 1861-62. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 21, 1861, for gallantry at Bull Run, and commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V. He joined in the operations in the Shenandoah valley in June, 1862, and in the Northern Virginia campaign, Aug.-Sept., 1862, commanding the 2nd division, 3d army corps, Army of Virginia, at Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, and in the actions at Rappahannock station and Thoroughfare Gap, where his division was detached and ordered to delay Longstreet's advance. He commanded the 2nd division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, Sept.-Nov. 1862, taking part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was promoted

major, U.S.A., June 1, 1863, and commanded the 3d division, 6th army corps, under General Grant in the Richmond campaign, March-July 1864, in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg. He was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for gallantry at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, and took part in the defence of Maryland against General Early's raid, commanding the 3d division, under Gen. Lewis Wallace, at the battle of Monocacy. He commanded the 6th army corps, Army of the Shenandoah, at Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Va., where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted major-general of U.S. volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant conduct during the rebellion, and particularly in the battles of the campaign under General Grant; the Monocacy under General Wallace; and Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah campaigns under General Sheridan. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Cedar Creek, and major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, during the rebellion. He commanded a district in the department of Virginia, 1865-66, and was mustered out of volunteer service, April 30, 1866, and retired from active service, Jan. 3, 1867, for disability from wounds received in battle. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1887.

RICORD, Frederick William, author, was born in Guadeloupe, W.I., Oct. 7, 1819; son of Dr. Jean Baptiste (1777-1837), a native of Paris, France, who fled to Italy during the French revolution, settled in Baltimore, Md., was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1810, and in the same year married Elizabeth Stryker (1788-1865), daughter of the Rev. Peter Stryker of New Utrecht, L.I., and was in the West Indies making botanical researches when Frederick William was born. The son was a student at Hobart and Rutgers colleges, studied medicine and law in Geneva, N.Y., and removed with his mother to Newark, N.J., in 1845, where he conducted a classical school, 1847-59. He was also librarian of the Newark Library association, 1849-69; a member of the board of education of Newark, 1852-69, and its president, 1867-69; state superintendent of the public schools of New Jersey, 1860-63; sheriff of Essex county, N.J., 1865-67; mayor of Newark, N.J., 1870-73; associate judge of the county court, 1875-79, and librarian of the New Jersey Historical society for many years. The honorary degree A.M. was conferred upon him by Rutgers in 1845, and by the College of New Jersey in 1861. He edited several volumes of *The Colonial Documents of New Jersey* published by the historical society, and is the author of: *History of Rome* (1852); *An English Grammar* (1853); *Life*

of *Madame de Longueville*, from the French of Victor Cousin (1854); *The Henriade*, from the French of Voltaire (1859); *English Songs from Foreign Tongues* (1879); *The Self-Tormentor*, from the Latin of Terentius, with more English Songs (1885), and compiled the greater part of the volume treating of New Jersey in "Memorial History of New York." He had in manuscript at his death another translation of Terentius, a collection of original poems, and more *Songs from Foreign Tongues*, and had in preparation *The Governors of New Jersey and History of New Jersey*. He died in Newark, N.J., Aug. 12, 1897.

RIDDLE, Albert Gallatin, author and representative, was born in Monson, Mass., May 28, 1816; son of Thomas and Minerva (Merrick) Riddle. He removed with his parents to Geauga county, Ohio, in 1817; received a common school education, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was married, Jan. 22, 1845, to Caroline C., daughter of Judge Barton F. Avery of Chardon, Ohio. Mr. Riddle practiced law at Chardon, was prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, 1840-46; a representative from Trumbull and Geauga counties in the state legislature, 1848-50, and organized the first Free Soil convention in the state. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850; was prosecuting attorney in 1856; defended the Oberlin slave rescuers in 1859, and was a Republican representative from the nineteenth Ohio district in the 37th congress, 1861-63, where he advocated the arming of slaves, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was U.S. consul at Matanzas, 1863-64, and settled in Washington, D.C., in 1864, where he practised law. He was largely instrumental in restoring the friendship of Secretary Chase and the President, and in thus securing the re-nomination of Lincoln in 1864. He was retained by the state department to aid in the prosecution of John H. Surratt for the murder of President Lincoln; was law-officer of the District of Columbia, 1877-99, and was in charge of the law department of Howard university for several years. He is the author of: *Students and Lawyers* (1873); *Bart Ridgely, a Story of Northern Ohio* (1873); *The Portrait, a Romance of Cuyahoga Valley* (1874); *Alice Brand, a Tale of the Capitol* (1875); *Life, Character, and Public Services of James A. Garfield* (1880); *The House of Ross* (1881); *Castle Gregory* (1882); *Hurt and his Bear* (1883); *The Sugar Makers of the West Woods* (1885); *The Hunter of the Chagrin* (1882); *Mark Loan, a Tale of the Western Reserve* (1883); *Old Newberry, and the Pioneers* (1884); *Speeches and Arguments* (1886); *Life of Benjamin F. Wade* (1886); *The Tory's Daughter* (1888); *Recollections of War Times 1860-65* (1895). He died in Washington, D.C., May 15, 1902.

RIDDLE, David Hunter, educator, was born in Martinsburg, Va., April 14, 1805; son of William and Susanna (Nourse) Riddle; grandson of James Riddle (a native of Donegal, Ireland) and of James and Sarah (Fouace) Nourse, and a descendant through his maternal grandfather from a Huguenot family (Fouace) driven from Caen, Normandy, in 1635. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, 1823, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1828; was ordained by the presbytery of Winchester, Dec. 4, 1828, and was pastor of the Kent Street church, Winchester, Va., 1828-33; of the Third church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1833-57, and of the First Reformed Dutch church, Jersey City, N.J., 1857-62. He was president and professor of mental and moral science at Jefferson college, 1862-65; professor of mental and moral science, 1865-68; pastor at the college church, Canonsburg, Pa., 1863-68, and pastor at Martinsburg, W. Va., 1868-79. He was married in 1828 to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Matthew and Mary (Blaine) Brown of Canonsburg, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Marshall college, Pennsylvania, in 1843, and that of LL.D. by Rutgers college, New Jersey, in 1863. He died in Martinsburg, West Va., July 16, 1888.

RIDDLE, George, elocutionist, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 22, 1851; son of Edward and Charlotte (Cutter) Riddle; grandson of James and Mary (Gray) Riddle and of Edward and Elizabeth (Nutting) Cutter. He was prepared for college at the Chauncy Hall school in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1874. He made his first appearance as a reader in Boston in 1874, and his debut as an actor at Norwich, Conn., in December, 1874, as Romeo, which rôle he played the following year in Boston, Mass., supported by Mrs. Thomas Barry and a stock company. He afterward played Titus to the Brutus of Edwin Booth; was subsequently engaged as a member of the Boston Museum stock company, which was followed by an engagement as leading juvenile of a Montreal stock company, and by a season at the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa. He was an instructor in elocution at Harvard, 1878-81, and appeared in the title rôle of "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles at Harvard in May, 1881, which was the first production in the United States of a Greek play in the original. He gave Shakespearean and other readings in the principal cities in the United States after 1881, the most successful of which were "Midsummer-Night's Dream" with Mendelssohn's music, and "Hamlet" and "Macbeth". He contributed to the newspaper press and the *Youth's Companion* and edited: "George Riddle's Readings" (1889), and "A Modern Reader and Speaker" (1899).

RIDDLE, George Read, senator, was born in Newcastle, Del., in 1817; a descendant of George Read, the signer. He was educated at Delaware college, studied engineering, and was engaged in locating and constructing railroads and canals in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, 1840-48. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1848; settled in practice in Newcastle; served as deputy attorney-general of Newcastle county, 1848-50; was a commissioner to retrace Mason and Dixon's line in 1849; a Democratic representative from Delaware in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851-55, and was defeated for the 34th congress in 1854. He was chairman of the committee on engraving and of the special committee on the Peruvian Guano question in the 32d and 33d congresses. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1856, and was elected to the U. S. senate in 1864, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James A. Bayard, serving from Feb. 2, 1864, until his death in Washington, D.C., March 29, 1867.

RIDDLE, Matthew Brown, educator, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17, 1836; son of David Hunter (q.v.) and Elizabeth Blaine (Brown) Riddle; grandson of the Rev. Matthew (q.v.) and Mary (Blaine) Brown; great-grandson of Matthew Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, and great-grandson of John Brown, whose father, John Brown of Priesthill, Scotland, the martyr covenant, known as the "Christian Carrier," was shot in 1685 by Graham of Claverhouse, at Priesthill, in the presence of his wife and little son, John. Mr. Riddle was graduated from Jefferson college, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855, and from the New Brunswick Theological seminary in 1859. He was adjunct professor of Greek at Jefferson college, 1857-58; was licensed to preach, May 26, 1859, and served during the civil war as chaplain of the 2d regiment of New Jersey militia. He was married, Aug. 21, 1862, to Anna M. Walther of Heidelberg, Germany. He was pastor at Hoboken, N.J., 1862-65; Newark, N.J., 1865-68; professor of New Testament exegesis at Hartford Theological seminary, 1871-87, and professor of New Testament exegesis at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., from 1887. He was an original member of the American Company for New Testament Revision in 1871 and of the assembly's committee for revising the proof texts of Westminster Standards, and also of the Committee for Revising the Confession of Faith (1890). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Franklin and Marshall college in 1870, and by the College of New Jersey at the Sesqui-centennial celebration in 1896, and that of LL.D. by the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1894. He translated and edited the epistles to the Romans, Galatians,

Ephesians and Colossians in the American edition of Lange's Commentary (1869, new edit., 1886); edited the gospels of Mark and Luke for the American edition of Meyer's commentary (1884); revised and edited Edward Robinson's "Greek Harmony of the Gospels" (1885), and Robinson's "English Harmony" (1886). He contributed to Schaff's "Popular Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament" (1878-83); and to Cox's edition of the "Ante-Nicene Fathers" (2 vols.), to Schaff's "Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers" (2 vols.), and with the Rev. John E. Todd, prepared the notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons for the Congregational Publishing society of Boston, 1877-81; and from 1894 wrote on the Lessons from the New Testament in the *Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia. In 1903 he was one of the two surviving members of the American company who prepared the "Standard Edition of the Revised New Testament" (1901); the other being Ex-President Timothy Dwight of Yale.

RIDDLEBERGER, Harrison Holt, senator, was born in Edinburg, Va., Oct. 4, 1844; son of Madison and Susan (Shryock) Riddleberger and grandson of Jacob and Amelia (Heiskel) Shryock. He studied under a private tutor, and in March, 1862, raised a company for the Confederate army and entered the service as 2d lieutenant of infantry. He took part in the Richmond, Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns; was promoted captain, and transferred to the cavalry; was captured, and held as a prisoner of war from July, 1864. He returned to Edinburg in April, 1865, where he became editor of *The Tenth Legion Banner*. He married Nov. 29, 1866, Emma V., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Samuels) Belew of Edinburg. He represented Shenandoah county in the Virginia legislature, 1871-75. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and settled in practice in Woodstock. He served as commonwealth's attorney for Shenandoah county, 1876-80; was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and on the Readjuster ticket in 1880; a member of the Virginia senate, 1876-81, where he served as chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and as a member of that on courts of justice. He became editor of the *Virginian*, a Republican newspaper, published in Woodstock in 1881, having previously edited the *Shenandoah Democrat*. He was elected to the United States senate in 1881, and served in that body, 1883-89, all of the time as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and as a member of the committee on naval affairs, on the District of Columbia and on education and labor. He labored actively for the rejection of the proposed extradition treaty with Great Britain, for which he received resolutions of thanks from Irish societies of the United States. He died in Woodstock, Va., Jan. 24, 1890.

RIDEING, William Henry, editor, was born in Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 17, 1853; son of William and Emma Rideing. Losing both parents early in boyhood, he joined relatives in Chicago, where he remained until 1870. In 1870 he procured temporary employment as secretary to Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and held for long periods editorial positions on the Newark (N.J.) *Journal* and the Boston *Journal*. He was an assistant editor of the New York *Tribune* from 1871-74, and for two years (1875-77) was special correspondent of the New York *Times* with the Wheeler exploring expedition. In that capacity he traveled about 4,000 miles in the saddle through the then unsettled regions of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. He became associate editor of the *Youth's Companion* in 1881, a position which he still retained in 1903, and in 1888 was made managing editor of the *North American Review* without interrupting his relations with the *Companion*. He was married in March, 1887, to Margaret Elinor, daughter of C. E. and Ellen Backus of Worcester, Mass. He is the author of: *American Authors* (1875); *A Saddle in the Wild West* (1879); *The Alpenstock* (1879); *Boys Coastwise* (1884); *Young Folk's History of London* (1884); *A Little Upstart*, a novel (1885); *Thackeray's London* (1885); *Boyhood of Living Authors* (1887); *In the Land of Lorna Doone* (1895); *The Captured Crusader* (1896); *Boyhood of Famous Authors* (1897); *Boys in the Mountains and on the Plains*; *At Hawarden with Mr. Gladstone*, and many contributions to periodicals.

RIDGAWAY, Henry Bascom, clergyman and educator, was born in Talbot county, Md., Sept. 7, 1830; son of James and Mary (Jump) Ridgaway, and grandson of Thomas Ridgaway and of Alumleis Jump. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., A.B., 1849; admitted to the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1850, and was married, Feb. 22, 1855, to Rosamond, daughter of Merritt and Rosamond (Cushman) Caldwell of Carlisle, Pa. He labored in Maryland; was pastor of High Street church, Baltimore, 1855-57; Portland, Maine, 1858-60; St. Paul's church, New York city and vicinity, and in Cincinnati, 1860-80. He was professor of historical theology in Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., 1882-84, and held the presidency and professorship of practical theology there from 1884 until his death. He received from Dickinson the degree of D.D. in 1868 and that of LL.D. in 1889. His travels included a trip to the Holy Land, 1873-74, and one around the world in which he was accompanied by his wife, 1892-93. The first is partly described in *The Lord's Land: A Narrative of Travels in Sinai and Palestine* (1876). His other publica-

tions include the biographies of: *Alfred Cookman* (1871); *Bishop Edward S. James* (1882); *Bishop Beverly Waugh* (1883); *Bishop Matthew Simpson* (1885). He died in Evanston, Ill., March 30, 1895.

RIDGELEY, Charles Goodwin, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1784. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Oct. 19, 1799; served in the Tripolitan war under Preble, 1804-05, and was the recipient of a sword and a vote of thanks for gallantry. He was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1807; master commandant, July 24, 1813, and captain, Feb. 28, 1815. He commanded the brig *Jefferson* on Lake Ontario, in 1814, and the *Erie* and *Independence* in the Mediterranean squadron, 1815-17, and served as flag officer of the West Indian squadron, 1827-30, engaged in protecting the commerce of the United States and in suppressing piracy. He commanded the navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1832-39, and was flag officer, Brazil squadron, 1840-42. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1848.

RIDGELY, Charles, governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6, 1760; son of John and Achsah (Ridgely) Holliday Carman; grandson of Charles Carman of Reading, England, and of Col. Charles Ridgely. He was baptized Charles Ridgely Carman, but was adopted by his uncle, Capt. Charles Ridgely, whose fortune he inherited in 1790, on condition that he should assume his name. He was married, Oct. 17, 1782, to Priscilla, daughter of Caleb and Priscilla (Still) Dorsey of Howard county, Md. He was a member of the Maryland senate, brigadier-general of the 11th Maryland brigade in 1794, and governor of Maryland, 1815, 1816 and 1817. He was the owner of 400 slaves, all of whom became free by the terms of his will. He died at Hampton, Baltimore county, Md., July 17, 1829.

RIDGELY, Daniel Boone, naval officer, was born near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1, 1813. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., April 1, 1828, promoted passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, and commissioned lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1840. He served on the sloop *Albany* during the Mexican war, and witnessed the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, and the other Mexican ports; was attached to the United States naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1850-52; to the sloop *Germantown* in the West Indies in 1854; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855;



U.S.S. POWHATAN.

commanded the *Atalanta* on the Paraguayan expedition, 1857-58; the *Santiago de Cuba* in the West Indies, 1861-63, where he was successful in capturing several blockade runners; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Shenandoah* in the bombardments of Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. He commanded the *Powhatan* of the Pacific squadron from 1865, until transferred to the *Lancaster* in 1867. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866, and was a member of the board of naval examiners at Philadelphia, Pa., 1867-68. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1868.

RIDGELY, Henry Moore, senator, was born in Dover, Del., in 1778; son of Dr. Charles Ridgely (1738-85). He was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in Dover. He was married to Sally Ann, daughter of Gov. Cornelius P. and Ruhamah (Marim) Comegys of Kent county, Del. He was a Federalist representative from Delaware in the 12th and 13th congresses, Nov. 4, 1811, to March 2, 1815, and was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nicholas Van Dyke, serving from Jan. 23, 1827, to March 3, 1829. He died in Dover, Del., Aug. 7, 1847.

RIDGELY, Nicholas, jurist, was born in Dover, Del., Sept. 30, 1762; son of Dr. Charles Ridgely (1738-1785), a native of Dover, who practised medicine there, 1758-85; frequently sat in the Delaware legislature after 1765; was presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Kent county, and previous to the Revolutionary war, of the quarter sessions, and was a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution in 1776. Nicholas received a liberal education, and engaged in the practice of law in Dover, 1783-1801. He served as attorney-general of the state, as a representative in the state legislature, and as chancellor of the state of Delaware, 1801-30. He died in Georgetown, Del., April 1, 1830.

RIDGWAY, Robert, ornithologist, was born in Mount Carmel, Ill., July 2, 1850; son of David and Henrietta James (Reed) Ridgway, and grandson of Richard and Sarah Ridgway and of Joseph and Eliza (Bell) Reed. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age turned his attention to natural history. He served as zoölogist to the U. S. geological exploration of the 40th parallel under Clarence King in California, Nevada, southern Idaho, and Utah, 1867-69; was occupied chiefly with government work, 1869-80, and was curator of the ornithological division of the U. S. National museum from July 1, 1880. He was married, Oct. 12, 1875, to Julia Evelyn, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth (Nichols) Perkins of New York city. He was one of the founders of the American Ornithologists' union in 1883; its vice-president, 1883-98, and its pres-

ident, 1899-1900. He received the degree M.S., from the Indiana State university in 1884; was a member of the permanent ornithological committee of the first international congress at Vienna in 1885, and an honorary member of the second congress Ornithologique International at Budapest in 1891. He became a corresponding member of the Zoölogical society of London, and of the Academies of Science of New York, Davenport, Ia., and Chicago, Ill.; a foreign member of the British Ornithologists' union; an honorary member of the Nuttall Ornithological club of Cambridge, Mass., the Brookville, Ind., Society of Natural History, the Ridgway Ornithological club of Chicago, Ill., and a member of the committee of patronage of the International Congress of Zoölogy at London. He published more than 200 descriptive papers of new species and races of American birds, many of which appeared in the "Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum"; several catalogues of North American and other birds contained in the museum, and is the joint author with Professor Spencer F. Baird and Dr. Thomas M. Brewer of: *A History of Northern American Birds* (3 vols., 1874), and of *The Water Birds of North America* (2 vols., 1884), in which he wrote a large portion of the technical parts. He also published: *Report on Ornithology of the Fortieth Parallel* (1877); *A Nomenclature of Colors for Naturalists* (1886); *Manual of North American Birds* (1887); *The Ornithology of Illinois* (2 vols., 1889-1895), and *The Birds of North and Middle America* (8 vols., 1901).

RIDPATH, John Clark, educator, was born in Putnam county, Ind., April 26, 1840; son of Abraham and Sarah (Matthews) Ridpath of Montgomery county, Va.; grandson of John and Mary (Cox) Ridpath and of Anderson and Naomi (Heavin) Matthews, and a descendant of the Ridpaths of Berwick-on-Tweed and of Samuel Matthews, colonial governor of Virginia. He attended the common schools; engaged in teaching school and in tutoring, to assist in defraying the expense of a college education, and was graduated from Indiana Asbury (DePauw) university, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He was married, Dec. 21, 1862, to Hannah Roxana, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Sill) Smythe of Greencastle, Ind. He was instructor in languages at the academy at Thorntown, Ind., 1862-64; principal of the academy, 1864-66; professor of languages in Baker university, Baldwin city, Kan., in 1866, and principal of the public schools in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 1867-69. He was professor of English literature and normal instruction in Indiana Asbury university, 1869-71; professor of belles-lettres and history, 1871-79, and vice-president, 1879-81. He secured the DePauw endowment from Washing-

ton C. DePauw for the university, which adopted its patron's name in 1882; continued there as vice-president and professor of history and political economy, 1882-85, and from the latter year until his death, devoted himself to literary work. He was defeated as a Democratic candidate for representative in congress from Indiana in 1896. He received the degree LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1880; was associate editor of the "People's Cyclopedia", 1879-95; edited the *Arena* at Boston, Mass., 1897-98; was literary director of the Jones Brothers Publishing company, 1898-1900, and compiled the *Library of Universal Literature* (1898). He is the author of: *Academic History of the United States* (1874-75); *Grammar School History of the United States* (1876); *Popular History of the United States* (1877); *Inductive Grammar of the English Language* (1879); *Monograph on Alexander Hamilton* (1880); *Life and Work of Garfield* (1881); *Cyclopedia of Universal History* (4 vols., 1880-85); *Monograph on the Trial of Guiteau* (1882); *Monograph on the Epoch of Integration* (1883); *History of Texas* (1884); *Monograph on History and Historical Study* (1885); *Life and Work of W. C. De Pauw* (unpublished, 1888); *Great Races of Mankind* (4 vols., 1888-94); *Monograph on Beyond the Sierras* (1888); *Monograph on the True Evolution* (1889); *Monograph on the Citizen Soldier* (1890); *Monograph on the Man in History* (1892); *Monograph on the Suppression of the Intellectual Life* (1892); *Christopher Columbus, the Epoch, the Man, and the Work* (unpublished, 1892); *Columbus and Columbia* (1893); *The Life and Work of James G. Blaine* (1893); *Epic of Life*, a poem (1893); *Famous Paintings of the World* (1894); *Life and Memoirs of Bishop William Taylor* (1894-95); *Napoleon Bonaparte* (1895), and *The Life and Times of William E. Gladstone*. He died in New York city, July 31, 1900.

RIGGS, Elias, linguist and missionary, was born in New Providence, N.J., Nov. 19, 1810; son of the Rev. Elias Riggs, College of New Jersey, A.B., 1795, A.M., 1798, and pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Providence, N.J., 1807-25. Elias, jr., was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1832. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 20, 1832; and was a foreign missionary at Athens, Greece, 1832-34; Argos, Greece, 1834-38; Smyrna, Turkey, 1838-53, and Constantinople, Turkey, 1853-56. He visited the United States in 1856; served as instructor in sacred literature at Union Theological seminary, 1857-58; declined a professorship there, and returned to Constantinople, where he worked, 1858-1901. He was an expert linguist, and a member of the committees that translated the Scriptures into the Turkish language, the translation being pub-

lished in 1878, and their revised work in 1886. He received the degree D.D. from Hanover college, Ind., in 1853, and LL.D. from Amherst in 1871. He is the author of: *A Manual of Chaldean Language*, etc. (1832, rev. ed., 1858); *The Young Forester, a Brief Memoir of the Early Life of the Swedish Missionary Fjeldstedt* (1840); *Translation of the Scriptures into the Modern Armenian Language* (1853); *Grammatical Notes on the Bulgarian Language* (1844); *Grammar of the Modern Armenian Language with a Vocabulary* (1847, 2d. ed., 1856); *Grammar of the Turkish Language as written in the Armenian Character* (1871); *Translation of the Scriptures into the Bulgarian Language* (1871); *Suggested Emendations of the Authorized English Version of the Old Testament* (1873); *A Harmony of the Gospels in Bulgarian* (1880); *Suggested Modifications of the Revised Version of the New Testament* (1883); *A Bible Dictionary in Bulgarian* (1884); and many minor publications including, tracts, hymns, and collections of hymns in the Greek, Armenian and Bulgarian languages. He died in Constantinople, Turkey, Jan. 17, 1901.

RIGGS, John Davis Seaton, educator, was born in Washington, Pa., Jan. 29, 1851; son of Edward and Charlotte Ann (Seaton) Riggs, and grandson of John and Mary (Phillips) Riggs, and of George Clark and Esther (Shotwell) Smith Seaton. His early education was received in the public schools of Rockford, Ill. He was a student at Shurtleff college from April, 1867, until December, 1868; then attended the University of Chicago, one term; engaged in business at Rockford, Ill., 1869-75; was graduated from the University of Chicago, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881, and was principal of the commercial department of Salt Lake academy, Utah, 1878-79. He was married, Sept. 2, 1879, to Mary Esther, daughter of Osborn and Amanda (Rice) Chaney of Rockford, Ill. He was principal of the preparatory department of the University of Chicago, 1879-86; joint principal of the University academy, Chicago, 1886-87; organized and was principal of the Granville (Doane) academy, Denison university, Ohio, 1887-96, and in the latter year was elected president of Ottawa university, Kansas. He was made a member of the state board of education of Kansas; president of the Kansas College Presidents' association, and a corresponding member of the Kansas State Historical society. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of South Dakota in 1890, upon the completion of a course in general literature and the presentation of a thesis on "Satire in Reform", and the honorary degree of L.H.D. was conferred upon him by Ewing college, Illinois, in 1901. He is the author of: *In Latinum* (Cæsar) (1890), and *In Latinum* (Cicero) (1892).

RIGGS, Kate Douglas Wiggin, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1859; daughter of Robert Noah and Helen (Dyer) Smith; granddaughter of Jones and Lydia (Knight) Dyer, and of Noah and Hannah (Wheaton) Smith, all of

Maine. She spent her childhood in Hollis, Maine; attended Abbot academy, Andover, Mass., and in 1876 removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where she studied kindergarten, and after teaching in Santa Barbara college for a year, she organized in San Francisco the first free kindergartens for poor children on the Pacific slope in 1878, and

in 1880, with her sister, Nora Archibald Smith, started a training school in connection with them. She was married in 1880 to Samuel Bradley Wiggin of San Francisco, and removed in 1888 to New York city, where Mr. Wiggin died the following year. In 1895 she was married to George Christopher Riggs, but continued to write under the name of Kate Douglas Wiggin. Her published works include: *The Birds' Christmas Carol* (1886); *Kindergarten Chimes* (1888); *A Summer in a Cañon* (1889); *The Story of Patsy* (1889); *Timothy's Quest* (1890); *Polly Oliver's Problem* (1893); *A Cathedral Courtship and Penelope's English Experiences* (1893); *The Village Watch-Tower* (1895); *Marm Lisa* (1896); *Penelope's Progress* (1898); *Penelope's Experiences in Ireland* (1901); *The Diary of a Goose-Girl* (1902). She also wrote in collaboration with her sister, *The Story Hour* (1890); *Children's Rights* (1892), and *The Republic of Childhood* (3 vols., 1895-96); and edited with her two volumes of poetry for children and young people, *Golden Numbers* and the *Posy Ring* (1902). She also set to music *Nine Love Songs* and a *Carol* (1896).

RIGGS, Stephen Return, missionary, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March 23, 1812; son of Stephen and Anna (Baird) Riggs; grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Cook) Riggs and of Moses Baird, and a descendant of Edward Riggs, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1633. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., A.B., 1834; attended the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., 1835-36; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Steubenville in September, 1836, and ordained by the presbytery of Chillicothe in April, 1837. He was married, Feb. 16, 1837, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas

and Martha Arms (Taylor) Longley of Hawley, Mass. He was sent as a missionary among the Sioux Indians by the A.B.C.F.M. in 1837, and was stationed for a few months at the Lake Harriet mission, near Fort Snelling. He associated with the Rev. T. S. Williamson at Lac-qui-Parle mission (1837-42), where he learned the Dakota language, and started and conducted a mission station at Traverse des Sioux (1843-46), returning to Lac-qui-Parle in the latter year. He was in charge of the Hazelwood mission near the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river, 1854-62, where he was aided by his son Alfred, a graduate of Knox college. The Indian massacre under Little Crow, Aug. 18, 1862, forced him to flee with his family, and they reached St. Paul, Minn. He received the degree D.D. from Beloit college, and that of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1873. He published: *The Dakota First Reading Book* (with Gideon H. Pond, 1839); *Wowapi Mitawa* (1842); *Dakota Tawoonspe or Dakota Lessons* (1850); *Dakota Vocabulary* (1852); *Tahkoo Wakan or the Gospel among the Dakotas* (1869); *The Bible in Dakota*, with the Rev. T. S. Williamson (1879), and *Mary and I, or Forty Years Among the Sioux* (1880). He also edited: *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language, collected by the Members of the Dakota Mission* (1852, which became Vol. IV of the Smithsonian Contributions; rev. ed., 1883); and *Hymns in the Dakota Language* (1842), with the Rev. J. P. Williamson (1863, rev. ed.). He died in Beloit, Wis., Aug. 24, 1883.

RIIS, Jacob August, author, was born at Ribe, Denmark, May 3, 1849; son of Niels Edward and Caroline (Lundholm) Riis. He was a student at the Latin school in his native place; learned the trade of carpenter, and was married, March 5, 1876, to Elizabeth Dorothea, daughter of Niels Nielsen of Herning, Denmark. In 1870 he removed to New York city, where he was employed as police reporter on the *Tribune* and the *Sun*, was instrumental in establishing small parks and playgrounds and in improving the condition of schools and tenement houses. He was secretary of the New York Small Parks commission and executive officer of the Good Government clubs. His published works, which immediately attained large circulation, include: *How the Other*



Kate Douglas Wiggin



Jacob Riis

Half Lives (1890); *The Children of the Poor* (1893); *Nibsy's Christmas* (1893); *Out of Mulberry Street* (1898); *A Ten Years' War* (1900); *The Making of an American* (1901); *The Battle with the Slum* (1903), and numerous contributions to periodicals.

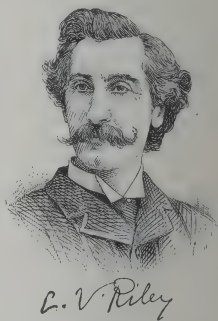
RIKER, James, historian, was born in New York city, May 11, 1822; son of James and Elizabeth (Van Arsdale) Riker; grandson of Daniel and Deborah (Leverick) Riker and of John and Mary (Crawford) Van Arsdale, and a descendant of Abraham and Grietie (Harmensen) Rycken (or de Rycke). In 1638 Abraham Rycken emigrated from Holland to New York, where he received an allotment of land from Governor Kieft, and about 1643 he engaged in trade. James Riker was educated in Cornelius institute; was principal of a public school in Harlem, N.Y., 1850-53, and was clerk in the office of the American Home Missionary society, 1858-63. He was employed in the U.S. revenue service, 1864-67, and from 1869 until his death resided in Waverly, N.Y., where in 1885 he established a library and became its librarian. He was elected to membership in several historical and other societies, and is the author of: *A Brief History of the Riker Family* (1851); *The Annals of Newtown* (1852); *Harlem: its Origin and Early Annals* (1881); *The Indian History of Tioga County in the Gazetteer of Tioga County* (1888); *A Dictionary of the First Settlers of New Netherlands Prior to the Year 1700*, in preparation (1889), and many historical pamphlets. He died in Waverly, N.Y., July 15, 1889.

RILEY, Benjamin Franklin, clergyman and educator, was born in Pineville, Ala., July 16, 1849; son of Enoch and Sophronia Irving (Autrey) Riley, and grandson of Jeremiah and Jane Riley, and of Alexander and Parthenia Autrey. He was graduated from Erskine college, S.C., in 1871; attended the Southern Baptist Theological seminary and Crozer seminary; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1872, and was pastor at Carlowville, Ala., in 1876; Albany, Ga., 1877-79; Opelika, Ala., 1879-84; editor of the *Alabama Baptist*, 1885, and pastor at Livingston, Ala., 1884-88. He was married, June 21, 1876, to Emma, daughter of Dr. J. L. Shaw of Belleville, Ala. He was president of Howard college, Ala., 1888-93; professor of English literature at the University of Georgia, 1893-1900, and pastor at Houston, Texas, from 1900. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1884, and from Erskine college in 1888; and was made a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, London, in recognition of his paper on "The Difficulty of Preserving Pure English in the United States," read before that body, July 19, 1898. His published works include: *History of Conecuh County, Ala.* (1884); *Alabama as It*

Is (1888); *History of Baptists of Alabama* (1893); *History of Baptists of the Southern States East of the Mississippi* (1897); and numerous pamphlets and contributions to periodicals.

RILEY, Bennett, soldier, was born in Alexandria, Va., Nov. 27, 1837. He was appointed an ensign of rifles in the U.S. army, Jan. 19, 1813; was promoted lieutenant, March 12, 1813; served throughout the war of 1812; was promoted captain, Aug. 6, 1818; major, Sept. 26, 1837; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 1, 1839, and brevetted colonel for his services at Chakotta, in the Florida war, June 2, 1840. He commanded the 2d infantry at Vera Cruz, the 2d brigade of Twiggs's division in the Mexican valley, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 18, 1847, for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and major-general, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras. General Scott credited a certain victory for the American army to the bravery he displayed in battle. He was placed in command of the Pacific department, with headquarters at Monterey, Cal., in 1848, and was military governor of California from April to December, 1849, when the state constitution was adopted and Peter H. Burnett (q.v.) became governor. He was promoted colonel of the 1st U.S. infantry, Jan. 31, 1850, and died at Buffalo, N.Y., June 9, 1853.

RILEY, Charles Valentine, entomologist, was born in London, Eng., Sept. 18, 1843. He attended the College of St. Paul, Dieppe, France, 1854-57, and a private school at Bonn, Prussia, 1857-60. He emigrated to America in 1860, and settled in Kankakee county, Ill., where he obtained employment on a stock farm. In 1863 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and became a reporter on the *Evening Journal*, and later on the *Prairie Farmer*. He was editor of the entomological department of the latter paper, and became well known among the agriculturists of the west. He enlisted with the 134th Illinois volunteers in May, 1864, and served until November, 1864, when he resumed his work with the *Prairie Farmer*. He was appointed first state entomologist of Missouri in 1868. He was chief of the United States entomological commission to study and solve the problem of the extinction of the Rocky Mountain grasshopper. After five years, having completed the work, the commission was discontinued. He was U.S. entomologist, 1878-79 and 1880-95, and



brought the division of entomology from an obscure position to one of prominence in the department of agriculture. He was married in 1878, to Emilie J. Gonzelman of St. Louis, Mo. He was an honorary member of the London Entomological society; corresponding member of the French, Berlin, Swiss and Belgian entomological societies; president of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis, 1876-78; a fellow of the American Philosophical society, the American Pomological society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Agricultural society; the Association of Scientific Agriculturists, and the Philosophical and Anthropological societies of Washington; a founder and first president of the Entomological society, Washington; president of the Association of Economic Entomologists, and a member or officer of many other foreign and domestic horticultural and agricultural bodies. The French government awarded him a gold medal in 1873, and the cross of the Legion of Honor, July 14, 1889. He lectured before Cornell university; the Kansas State Agricultural society; the Missouri State university; Washington university, St. Louis, and the Lowell Institute, Boston. He received the honorary degrees A.M. from the Kansas State Agricultural college, 1872, and Ph.D. from Missouri State university, 1873. He presented his collection of 115,000 mounted specimens to the entomological department of the U.S. National Museum, of which institution he was honorary curator of insects. He is the author of: *Reports on the Noxious, Beneficial and Other Insects of the State of Missouri* (9 annual volumes, 1869-77); *Potato Pests* (1876); *The Locust Plague in the United States* (1877); and *Annual Reports* as entomologist of the department of agriculture, besides many articles, lectures and addresses in the leading entomological and agricultural magazines. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, 1895.

RILEY, Franklin Lafayette, historian, was born near Hebron, Lawrence county, Miss., Aug. 24, 1868; son of Franklin Lafayette and Balsorah (Weathersby) Riley; grandson of Edward Miles and Mary (Shows) Riley and of Edward Duncan and Elmira (McDaniel) Weathersby, and a descendant of Edward Riley, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1747. He was graduated from Mississippi college, A.B., 1889, A.M., 1891; began teaching at the Hebron high school, 1889; and was married at Clinton, Miss., July 15, 1891, to Fanny Townes, daughter of Charles Henry Leigh of Cleburne, Texas. He was a fellow at Johns Hopkins, 1895-96, receiving his Ph.D. degree there in 1896; was president of Hillman College for Young Women, 1896-97, and became professor of history at the University of

Mississippi in 1897. He re-organized the Mississippi Historical society and organized the University Historical society in 1898; became secretary and treasurer of the former, and a member of other similar organizations. His published works include: *Colonial Origin of New England Senates* (1896); *School History of Mississippi* (1900); *Transition from Spanish to American Control in Mississippi* (1900); *Descriptive and Historical Sketch of Mississippi* (1901); *Extinct Towns and Villages of Mississippi* (1902). He edited five volumes of the publications of the Mississippi Historical society, and contributed numerous historical articles to periodicals.

RILEY, James Whitcomb, poet, was born in Greenfield, Ind., in 1853; son of Reubin Alexander and Elizabeth (Marine) Riley. He was educated in the public schools; hopelessly studied law in his father's office, then became a sign painter. He joined a traveling concert-wagon as advertiser, where he became proficient in improvising songs, and in 1873 returned to Greenfield, where he commenced work on a county paper, and contributed verses to Indianapolis papers, most of which contributions were in the Hoosier dialect. He then went to Anderson, Ind., and was on the editorial staff of the *Democrat*, and while there wrote a poem entitled "Leonainie," in imitation of Edgar A. Poe, to which he signed that poet's initials. The poem was published in the *Dispatch* of Kokomo, Ind., with editorial claim that it had been discovered on the fly-leaf of an old Ainsworth Dictionary. Reviewers at home and abroad pronounced it genuine, and even when the name of the real author was disclosed, many critics maintained that it was Poe's. In consequence of this hoax, Mr. Riley lost his position with the Anderson *Democrat*, but was soon called to regular employment in the office of the Indianapolis *Journal*. He became known as the "Hoosier poet"; subsequently engaged as a public reader, and published his first book under the pen-name of "Benj. F. Johnson of Boone." He is the author of: *The Old Swimm'-Hole and 'Leven More Poems* (now *Neighborly Poems*) (1883); *'The Boss Girl' and Other Sketches* (1886); *Afterwhiles* (1887); *Character Sketches and Poems* (1887); *Old-Fashioned Roses in England* (1888); *Pipes o' Pan at Zekesbury* (1889); *Rhymes of*



Childhood (1890); *The Flying Islands of the Night* (1891); *Green Fields and Running Brooks* (1892); *Poems Here at Home* (1892); *An Old Sweetheart of Mine*, republished (1892); *Armazindy* (1894); *A Child-World* (1896); *Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers* (1897); *Home-Folks* (1900); and *The Book of Joyous Children* (1902). He was never married.

RINEHART, William Henry, sculptor, was born near Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md., Sept. 13, 1825. He attended school, worked on his father's farm, and later was employed as assistant to a stonecutter in Carroll county. In 1844 he was apprenticed to a marble-cutter in Baltimore, where his genius and application induced his employer to furnish him a studio on his premises. In 1855 he went to Italy and on his return in 1857, established a studio in Baltimore, but returned to Rome in 1858, from which city he made occasional visits to America. Among his best known figures are the bas-reliefs in marble, *Night and Morning*; a fountain figure for the post office building at Washington, D.C.; two figures, *Indian and Backwoodsman*, to support the clock in the Hall of Representatives, Washington, D.C.; *Hero and Leander*; *Indian Girl*; *St. Cecilia*; *Sleeping Babes*; *Woman of Samaria*; *Christ*; *Angel of Resurrection*; *Antigone*; *Nymph*; *Clytie*; *Atalanta*; *Latona and her Children*; *Diana and Apollo*; *Endymion*, and *Rebecca*. He also modelled the bronze statue, *Love Reconciled with Death*, placed in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore, and completed the bronze doors of the capitol at Washington left unfinished by the death of Thomas Crawford. His statue of Chief-Justice Roger B. Taney was unveiled in Annapolis, Md., in 1872. He died in Rome, Italy, Oct. 28, 1874.

RINGGOLD, Cadwalader, naval officer, was born in Washington county, Md., Aug. 20, 1802; son of the Hon. Samuel (q.v.) and Maria (Cadwalader) Ringgold. He was warranted midshipman in the U. S. navy, March 4, 1819; was attached to Commodore Porter's fleet in the West Indies, 1823-24; was promoted lieutenant, May 17, 1828; commanded the brig *Porpoise* in Lieut. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition, 1838-42, in the discovery of the Antarctic continent and in the survey of the Pacific coast line of North America and of the South Sea Islands; was promoted commander, July 16, 1849; served in California, 1849-51, and in the bureau of construction in the navy department, Washington, D.C., in 1852. He was given command of the North Pacific exploring expedition, but was forced to return, owing to ill health, and was placed on the reserve list, Sept. 13, 1855. He was promoted captain, April 2, 1856; was returned to the active list; served in Washington, D.C., 1859-60, and

commanded the frigate *Sabine* in 1861. He rescued a marine battalion and the crew of the *Governor* off Hatteras, while accompanying Dupont's expedition to Port Royal, October, 1861; returned to the Brooklyn Navy yard for repairs, and furnished from his frigate men for Lieutenant Worden's crew for the iron-clad monitor, then fitting out for Hampden Roads, Va. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; was placed on the retired list, Aug. 20, 1864; was retired with the rank of rear-admiral, July 25, 1866, and died in New York city, April 29, 1867.

RINGGOLD, Samuel, representative, was born in Chestertown, Md., Jan. 13, 1770; son of Thomas and Mary (Galloway) Ringgold; grandson of Thomas and Anna Maria (Earle) Ringgold, and of Samuel Galloway of Anne Arundel county, Md., and a descendant of Thomas Ringgold who settled in Kent county, Md., with his sons John and James in 1650. He was educated under private tutors; was married, May 3, 1792, to Maria, daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader of Kent county. In 1792 he removed to his estate, "Fountain Rock," in Washington county, Md., where he built one of the finest mansions in the state, which became a part of the College of St. James, and finally a preparatory school. He was a state senator for several years, and a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 11th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roger Nelson (q.v.), being re-elected to the 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th congresses, serving, 1810-15 and 1817-21. He married secondly, at the White House, Washington, Marie Antoinette Hay. He died in Frederick city, Md., Oct. 18, 1829.

RIORDAN, Patrick William, R.C. archbishop, was born in Chatham, New Brunswick, Aug. 27, 1841; son of Matthew and Mary Riordan. He removed to Chicago, Ill., with his parents in 1848, and was educated at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake in that city and at the University of Notre Dame, Ind. He was sent to the American college at Rome, Italy, to fit for the priesthood, but being attacked by the malaria, studied afterwards in Paris and Louvain, Belgium, from the University of which city he graduated in 1865. He was ordained priest at Mechlin, Belgium, June 10, 1865, by Cardinal Engelbert Stercks; returned to Chicago, Ill., and was professor of ecclesiastical history and canon law and of dogmatic theology in St. Mary's of the Lake Theological seminary, 1865-68. He engaged in missionary work as rector of the church at Woodstock, Ill., in 1868, and of St. Mary's church in Joliet, Ill., 1868-71; was rector of St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., 1871-83, where he extended the parochial schools under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and received notice of his appointment as titular bishop of "Cabasa" and

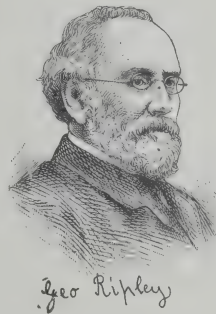
coadjutor with the right of succession to Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany of San Francisco. He was consecrated bishop in St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1883, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishops McCloskey of Louisville, Ky., and Chatard of Vincennes, Ind.; participated in the third plenary council of Baltimore; succeeded to the archbishopric, Dec. 28, 1884, and to the Pallium, Sept. 20, 1885.

RIPLEY, Christopher Gore, jurist, was born in Waltham, Mass., Sept. 6, 1822; son of the Rev. Samuel (Harvard, 1804) and Sarah Alden (Bradford) Ripley; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Ezra (Harvard, 1776) and Phebe (Emerson) Ripley; great-grandson of the Rev. William and Phebe Emerson, and a direct descendant of William Ripley, who came from England, 1638, and of Governor Bradford of Plymouth colony. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1841; studied law at Harvard Law school, and in the office of Franklin Dexter of Boston, and was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he settled at Chatfield, Minn., and engaged in the real estate business with Edward Dexter, the firm being Dexter & Ripley, 1856-59. In 1859-62 he practised law in partnership with Henry R. Wells. He was elected chief justice of the supreme court of Minnesota in November, 1869, serving from Jan. 7, 1870 to April 7, 1874, when he resigned by reason of a stroke of paralysis. Soon after this he returned to Massachusetts and made his home in Concord, Mass., until his death, which occurred at Concord, in November, 1881.

RIPLEY, Eleazar Wheelock, soldier and representative, was born in Hanover, N.H., April 15, 1782; son of Sylvanus Ripley, and grand-nephew of John Wheelock (q.v.), founder of Dartmouth college. His father (1750-1787) was graduated in the first class from Dartmouth, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1773; was tutor there, 1772-82; Phillips professor of theology, 1782-87, and a trustee, 1775-87. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1800; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Waterville, Maine. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1807-11, serving as speaker in 1811; removed to Portland in 1812, and in the same year was elected a senator in the Massachusetts legislature. In the war of 1812 he joined the army as lieutenant of the 21st infantry; was promoted colonel, March 12, 1813, taking part in the attack on York (Toronto), Canada, April 27, 1813, where he was three times wounded; was on frontier duty until April 14, 1814, when he was promoted brigadier-general, and in command of the 2d brigade, Gen. Jacob Brown's army, fought at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, and at Niagara, July 25, where he was again wounded. For his distinguished services in these engagements he was

brevetted major-general. He was prominent in the defence and sortie of Fort Erie, Aug. 15 and Sept. 17, 1814, being shot through the neck in the latter attack, and for his gallantry was presented by congress with a gold medal, inscribed "Niagara, Chippewa, Erie." After the war he was retained in the service, and superintended the erection of fortifications in the south-west until 1820, when he resigned, and took up the practice of law at Jackson, La. He was subsequently a member of the Louisiana senate; a Jackson Democratic representative from Louisiana in the 24th and 25th congresses, serving from 1835 until his death, which occurred the day before his term expired. His son, who served in the Texan army under Capt. James W. Fannin (q.v.), was captured and put to death at Goliad, Tex., March 27, 1836. General Ripley published an oration, delivered, July 4, 1805. He died in West Feliciana, La., March 2, 1839.

RIPLEY, George, literary critic, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1802; son of Jerome Ripley, a prominent merchant, a representative in the state legislature and a justice of the court of sessions. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826, and from the Harvard Divinity school in 1826; was a tutor at Harvard, 1825-26, and was ordained pastor of a new religious society in Boston, Mass., November 8, 1826. He was married in 1826 to Sophia Willard, daughter of Francis Dana of Cambridge, and in 1828 was appointed pastor of the Unitarian church in



Purchase street, Boston, Mass. In 1831 he went to Europe to study philosophy, returning to Boston in 1835, and in 1841 he resigned his charge and abandoned the ministry, devoting himself to the study of philosophy, and becoming deeply versed in the literature, theology and philosophy of German literature. Immediately on leaving the ministry, he began the Brook Farm experiment. The site chosen was a farm of 200 acres near Roxbury, Mass., and the society was known first as the "Brook Farm Institute of Education and Agriculture," but was later incorporated as the "Brook Farm Phalanx." The aim of the society was to establish an agricultural, literary and scientific school or college, where a true religious and moral life could be lived. Some of the members of the Phalanx were Eliza

Ostinelli, Henry D. Thoreau, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, and W. F. Dwight. Part of the youthful days of George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Charles A. Dana were spent there. From 1841 to 1846 Ripley and his friends carried on their plan of brotherhood and co-operation, but finally public interest flagged, a fire consumed one of the largest buildings, the land proved unfertile and the scheme failed. Ripley removed to Flatbush, L.I., where his wife taught school, and in 1848 he went to New York city, where he was employed by Mr. Greeley as literary critic on the *Tribune*, a position then unknown in the newspaper world, and which he held up to the time of his death. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lawrence university, Wis., in 1874, and by the University of Michigan in 1875. He edited *The Dial* in conjunction with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller in 1840. He was manuscript reader for J. C. Derby & Co., 1853-54, and for Harper & Brothers, 1854-57; co-editor with Charles A. Dana of the "New American Cyclopaedia" and the "American Cyclopaedia," published by D. Appleton & Co., 1867-76; edited "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature" (15 vols., 1838), popularly known among booksellers in 1840 as "Ripley's Foreign Classics." His emolument as royalty from the sale of the American Cyclopaedia is said to have aggregated \$100,000. He is the author of: *Latest Forms of Infidelity* (1840), and with Bayard Taylor, of *Handbook of Literature and Fine Arts* (1852). He died in New York city, July 4, 1880.

RIPLEY, James Wolfe, soldier, was born in Windham, Conn., Dec. 10, 1794. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant of artillery, June 1, 1814; served during the war of 1812; in the defence of Sacket Harbor, N.Y., 1814-15; was on garrison duty, 1815-16; in the Seminole war, 1817-18, and as quartermaster up to 1821. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 20, 1818, and was assigned to the 4th artillery, on the re-organization of the army, June 1, 1821. He was boundary commissioner of the Florida Indians reservation, 1823-24; on duty at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va., 1826-28; was promoted captain of ordnance, May 30, 1832; was stationed in forts in Charleston harbor, S.C., 1832-33; in command of Kennebec arsenal, Maine, 1833-42, and was promoted major of ordnance, July 7, 1838. He was superintendent of the Springfield armory, Mass., 1841-54, and a member of the board of ordnance, Feb. 10 to March 6, 1847. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 30, 1848, for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duty in the prosecution of the war with Mexico; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of ordnance,

Dec. 31, 1854; was in command of the Watertown arsenal, Mass., 1854-55; chief of ordnance of the Pacific department, 1855-57; inspector of arsenals, 1857-60, and absent on special duty to Japan, 1860-61. He was promoted colonel and chief of ordnance, U.S.A., April 3, 1861; was brevetted brigadier-general, July 2, 1861; promoted brigadier-general and chief of ordnance, Aug. 3, 1861, and was chief of ordnance at Washington, D.C., 1861-63. He was retired from active service, Sept. 15, 1863, serving as inspector of the armament of fortifications on the New England coast, 1863-70. He was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, for long and faithful services. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 16, 1870.

RIPLEY, Roswell Sabine, soldier, was born in Worthington, Ohio, March 14, 1823. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and was brevetted 2d lieutenant of 3d artillery, July 1, 1843, serving on garrison duty, 1843-45, and as assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1845-46; was promoted 2nd lieutenant and assigned to the 2nd artillery, March 26, 1846; served on the coast survey, January-May, 1846; in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, taking part in the battle of Monterey, September 21-26, 1846; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; was brevetted captain, April 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo; took part in the battles of Contreras, Aug. 19-20, 1847; Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; Molino Del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847. He was brevetted major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mex., and was aide-de-camp to Gen. G. J. Pillow, 1847-48. He took part in the Florida campaign against the Seminole Indians, 1849-50; was on garrison duty, 1850-53, and resigned his commission in the army, March 2, 1853. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, commanded the artillery on Sullivan's Island, and directed the fire on Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general in April, 1861; was given command of the Department of South Carolina and its coast defences; was in charge of the 2d military district of South Carolina, December, 1861-May, 1862; commanded the 5th brigade, Hill's division, army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, in the seven days' battles before Richmond, in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill, June 26-July 1, 1862; commanded a brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's command, in the Maryland campaign, and was wounded at Antietam, Sept. 16, 1862. He commanded the first military district of South Caro-

lina, and superintended the placing of the batteries on the banks of the Stone river for the defence of Charleston, which enabled the Confederates to cut off the retreat of and capture the Federal gun-boat *Isaac Smith*; severely damaged the monitor *Montauk*, and repulsed the attack made by the Federal fleet on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863. He joined Lee's army in Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1865, and continued with him until the surrender of Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. After the war he resided in Paris for several years, and on his return, engaged in business in Charleston, S.C. He is the author of: *History of the Mexican War* (2 vols., 1849). He died in New York city, March 26, 1887.

RISLEY, John Ewing, diplomatist, was born near Vincennes, Knox county, Ind., in 1843; son of John and Susannah (Lenor) Risley; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Harrod) Risley; great-grandson of Col. John Harrod, one of the first

settlers in Kentucky, and a descendant of Richard Risley, who came from England in 1633 and settled at what is now Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in his native place and was classically educated at Wabash college, Crawfordsville, and by private tutors. Removing to Terre Haute, he was admitted to the bar



and practised successfully. He was married to Mary Caroline, a sister of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees. In 1864 he removed to New York city where he became well known as a corporation lawyer and also for his arguments in the Alabama claims cases, and other international courts. He made his home in Summit, N.J., 1882-87, and in New Rochelle, N.Y., after 1887. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he was active throughout New Jersey. In 1885 he was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. district attorney, and in 1892 failed to secure the nomination for representative in congress. In March, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, which position he held until December, 1897, when he was succeeded by Laurits S. Swenson (q.v.).

RISLEY, Richard Voorhees, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 8, 1874; son of John Ewing and Mary Caroline (Voorhees) Risley. His father (q.v.) was U.S. minister to Denmark,

1893-97, and his mother a sister of Daniel W. Voorhees (q.v.), U.S. senator from Indiana. He attended school at New Rochelle, N.Y., and at Bethlehem, Pa. He went abroad in 1891 and became attached to the American legation at Denmark in 1893. He lived subsequently in Paris and London, where he began his literary career. In 1896 he returned to New York city, where he continued his literary work. He is the author of: *The Sentimental Vikings* (1897); *Men's Tragedies* (1899); *The Sledge* (1900); *The Life of a Woman* (1902), and contributions to *The Yellow Book*, London, and other periodicals.

RITCHIE, Alexander Hay, artist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1822. He attended the Royal Institution where he studied painting under Sir William Allen, and in 1841 he emigrated to Canada, and thence to the United States, settling in New York city. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1863, and an Academician in 1871, and exhibited many paintings there. He became noted as an engraver on steel in mezzotint and stipple. Among his works in oil are: *Mercy Knocking at the Gate* (1860); *Fitting out Moses for the Fair* (1862); *Death of Lincoln* (1869); *Baby, who's that?* (1871); and his mezzotints, after his own paintings, include: *Amos Kendall*; *Mercy's Dream* (1850); *Henry Clay* (1848); *Washington and his Generals*; *George Washington*, after a painting by Rothermel (1852); *Lady Washington's Reception Day*, after Daniel Huntington, and *On the March to the Sea*, after Felix O. C. Darley (1868). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, 1895.

RITCHIE, David, representative, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., Aug. 19, 1812; son of Craig Ritchie. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1829; was admitted to the bar in 1835; received the degree of J.U.D. from Heidelberg university in 1837, and practised law at Pittsburg, Pa., 1835-53 and 1860-67. He was a Whig representative from Pennsylvania in the 33d and 34th congresses, and a Republican representative in the 35th congress, serving, 1853-59. He was judge of the court of common pleas, Allegheny county, Pa., 1859-60. He died at Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 24, 1867.

RITCHIE, Robert, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1798. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Feb. 1, 1814; cruised in the *Peacock* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1814-18, and in the *Guerriere* of the same squadron, 1819-20; served in Commodore Porter's fleet in the West Indies, 1823-24, and was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825. He served in the West India and Mediterranean squadrons, 1827-31; commanded the *Grampus* on a cruise in the West Indies, 1833-35, and was on various duty, 1835-

40. He was promoted commander, Sept. 8, 1841; served on the *Columbia* of the Brazil squadron, 1845-47; at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1848-51, and commanded the *Raritan* of the Pacific squadron in 1853. He was placed on the reserve list, Sept. 13, 1855; promoted captain on the active list, Sept. 14, 1855, and was on leave of absence, 1855-59. He commanded the steam sloop *Saranac* of the Pacific squadron, 1859-63, was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861, and was promoted commodore on the retired list, April 4, 1867. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1870.

RITNER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Berks county, Pa., March 25, 1780; son of John Ritner, who emigrated from Alsace on the Rhine to America. He had few educational advantages; worked on a farm; was



married in 1800 to Susan Alter of Cumberland county; settled upon a farm in Washington county, Pa., where he had the use of a library of German books, and rapidly acquired a knowledge of political and social science. He represented Washington county in the state legislature, 1820-26; serving as speaker, 1824-26; was defeated as the Whig and Anti-Masonic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1828 and 1832, by George Wolf, and elected in 1835 for the term, 1835-39. He was an originator of the public school system of Pennsylvania, and while governor actively supported all the measures of his predecessor for its adoption, and proposed an increase in the state appropriation for common schools to \$800,000, the legislature voting \$700,000, an increase of \$500,000 on that obtained the previous year. He was defeated for re-election by David R. Porter in 1838, but before vacating the office had Superintendent Burrows prepare two bills: one to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to common schools, and the other to provide for the establishment of teachers' institutes, both of which bills were read to the legislature, but failed to pass. He was appointed director of the mint at Philadelphia, Pa., by President Taylor in 1848, and filled the office until the President's death in 1850. He devoted himself to the cause of education up to the close of his life, serving when eighty years old on a special board to consider the claims of state normal schools. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Republican national convention of 1856. He died in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1869.

RITTENHOUSE, David, astronomer, was born near Germantown, Pa., April 8, 1732; son of Matthias and Elizabeth (William) Rittenhouse; grandson of Nicholas, the immigrant, 1690, and Wilhelmina (Deweese) Rittenhouse, and of Evan

William of Wales, and (probably) great-grandson of William Rittenhouse, the immigrant, prior to 1674. Nicholas Rittenhouse settled at Germantown, Pa., established the first paper mill in the United States, and removed to Norriton after 1732, where David worked on his father's farm, and there developed unusual mechanical genius, constructing a perfectly modeled water-mill and many ingenious clocks. In 1851 he built a workshop in Norriton, where he made clocks and mathematical instruments, devoting his evenings to study, aided by Thomas Barton, a school teacher in Norriton. In 1763 he was employed by the Penn family to fix the "circle" or boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, the chronometers which he used in this transaction, and in subsequently determining the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, being either of his own manufacture or made under his inspection by his brother, Benjamin Rittenhouse. He married, Feb. 20, 1766, Eleanor, daughter of Bernard Colston, a farmer of Norriton. Their daughter Elizabeth married Jonathan D. Sergeant (q.v.). In 1767 he projected his orrery. This instrument, for which he received £300, became the property of the College of New Jersey, and a duplicate orrery, made on a larger scale, was purchased by the University of Pennsylvania for £400. He was appointed, Jan. 7, 1769, with the Rev. Dr. William Smith (q.v.) and eleven other members of the American Philosophical society, to observe the transit of Venus, June 3, from Norriton, Philadelphia, and the lighthouse at Cape Henlopen. For this purpose Rittenhouse built and furnished an observatory at Norriton, the equal altitude instrument, a transit telescope and a timepiece, being of his own invention. He also observed the transit of Mercury, Nov. 9, 1769, and that of the comet, June 16-17, 1770, and ascertained the latitude and longitude of Norriton and Philadelphia, to which latter city he removed in 1770, where, in addition to his regular occupation, he was engaged in several experiments, among them one on the *Gymnotus Electricus*, or Electric Eel. His wife died in 1771, and he was married, secondly, in December, 1772, to Hannah Jacobs of Philadelphia. He was appointed a commissioner on the navigation of the Schuylkill in 1773, 1781 and 1784, and with Samuel Holland of New York, commissioner to determine the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania in 1774, which commission he resumed in 1786, the boundary line being finally completed by Andrew Elliott, and accepted, Sept. 29, 1789. In the spring of 1775 a petition to the state legislature was made by the American Philosophical society for aid in erecting an observatory, Mr. Rittenhouse to be appointed "public astronomical observer,"

but the project was hindered by the turbulence of the Revolutionary period. He served as engineer to the committee of safety, 1775; was a member of the general assembly and vice-president and presiding officer of the committee of safety in 1776; a justice of the peace, and a member of the state constitutional convention of Sept. 28, 1776. He was state treasurer, 1777-89, resigning in 1789, and was made a member of the council of safety in 1777. He observed the transit of Mercury in November, 1776, and two eclipses of the sun in January, 1777, and June, 1778, respectively. He was one of the commissioners to settle the territorial dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia, 1779-81; held the chair of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1779-82; was elected a trustee of the loan office in 1780; determined the western and southern boundaries of Pennsylvania in 1784-85, and in December, 1785, was made a commissioner for running the line between Massachusetts and New York. He was appointed by President Washington, March 26, 1791, to receive subscriptions in Pennsylvania to the Bank of the United States; was one of the three "agents of information" for the "opening and improving of certain roads, rivers and navigable waters in Pennsylvania," and on April 14, 1792, was commissioned director of the U.S. mint, which position he resigned, June 30, 1795. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1767, of which university he served as trustee, 1779-80, 1782-91, and by re-election, 1791-96, and as vice-provost, 1780-82. He also received the degrees, A.M., 1772, and LL.D., 1788, from the College of New Jersey. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, 1768; its secretary, 1771; vice-president, 1790, and in 1791 succeeded Benjamin Franklin as president. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1782, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1795. His name received six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in October, 1900. His scientific papers in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical society*, include *An Oration on Astronomy* (1775). His biography was written by William Barton (1813), and by James Renwick in Sparks's *American Biography* (1834). He died in Philadelphia, June 26, 1796.

ITTER, Fanny Raymond, author, was born in Leeds, England, in 1830; daughter of Richard and Catherine Malone. She married, in 1867, Frédéric L. Ritter (q.v.). She was a mezzo-soprano soloist, conducting a series of historical recitals, 1869-70; translated Louis Ehler's "Letters on Music to a Lady" (1870; London, 1871), and Robert Schumann's "Music and Musicians" (London, 1877), and is the author of: *Woman as a Musician*

(1876); *Some Famous Songs* (London, 1878); *Troubadours and Minnesingers, and Haydn's "Seasons"* (1881); *Madrigals* (1882), and *Songs and Ballads*, poems (1887). She died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1890.

ITTER, Frederic Louis, musician, was born in Ittenheim, near Strassburg, Alsace, June 22, 1838; a descendant of Spanish ancestors on the paternal side, whose name was originally Caballero. He began the study of music under Hauser in Strassburg and Hans M. Schletterer in Fene-strange and Deux Ponts, continued in Paris, France, under Georges Kastner, a relative of his mother, in 1850, and under several of the best masters in Germany, 1850-52, becoming professor of music in the Protestant seminary of Fene-strange at Lorraine in 1852; and conducting a series of concerts at Bordeaux. He immigrated to the United States with his sister in 1853, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he awakened an interest in musical matters and organized the Cecilia Vocal society and the Philharmonic orchestra, both of which produced works new to the United States. He removed to New York city in 1861; was conductor of the Sacred Harmonic society, 1862-69; of the Arion Choral society for several years, and in 1867 organized and conducted at Steinway hall the first musical festival ever held in that city. He was professor of music in Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1867-91, and made his home in Poughkeepsie from 1874 until his death. He was prominent as a composer, his instrumental works including several symphonies and overtures for full orchestra, a septet for flute, horn and string quintet, and string quartets and compositions for the piano and organ, many of which have been rendered by the leading orchestras and musical clubs. Among his sacred music are the 23d and 95th Psalms, for female voices; the 4th Psalm; *O Salutaris*, and an *Ave Maria*. His vocal compositions number more than one hundred German songs. He received the degree of Mus. Doc. from the University of the City of New York in 1878. He was divorced from his first wife, the mother of his two children, and was married secondly, in 1867, to Fanny Raymond. He contributed articles on musical topics to English, French and German periodicals, and is the author of: *A History of Music in the Form of Lectures* (1870-74, 2d ed., 1876); *Music in England* (1883); *Music in America* (1883); *Manual of Musical History, from the Epoch of Ancient Greece to our Present Time* (1886); *Musical Dictation* (1888), and a *Practical Method for the Instruction of Chorus Classes*. He also edited the English edition of "Das Reich der Tone," and compiled with the Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, *The Woman's College Hymnal* (1887). He died in Antwerp, Holland, July 6, 1892.

RIVERS, Richard Henderson, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1814; son of Edmund and Sarah (Henderson) Rivers. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Henderson, brother of Col. Richard Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Transylvania colony, the first settlement in Kentucky at Booneborough in 1775. His maternal grandmother was Betsy Callaway, heroine of a capture by Indians in 1776, and rescued by Boone and others. He was graduated from La Grange college, Ala., 1835; was assistant professor of languages in the college, 1835-36, and professor, 1836-43. He was married in June, 1836, to Martha Bolling Cox Jones, daughter of W. S. Jones of Franklin county, Ala., son of a Revolutionary soldier. He held the presidency of Athens Female seminary, 1843-48; was professor of moral science in Centenary college, Jackson, La., 1848-49, and its president, 1849-54, resigning in 1854 to become president of La Grange college. Upon the suspension of the latter institution during the civil war, he was president of Centenary college, Summerfield, Ala., and in 1865 conducted a private school for girls in Somerville, Tenn., and subsequently other schools of a similar character in that vicinity until 1888, when he became pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in Louisville, Ky. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from La Grange in 1850; edited a volume of sermons (1872), and is the author of: *Mental Philosophy* (1860); *Moral Philosophy* (1866); *Our Young People* (1880); *Life of Bishop Robert Paine* (1884), and various articles in periodicals. He died in Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1894.

RIVES, Amelie, see Troubetzkoy, Amélie, Princess.

RIVES, William Cabell, senator, was born in Nelson county, Va., May 4, 1793; son of Robert and Margaret Jordan (Cabell) Rives; grandson of William and Lucy (Shands) Rives and of Col. William and Margaret (Jordan) Cabell, and a descendant of the Rives family who emigrated from Blandford, Eng., in the cavalier emigration of 1649-59, and settled at or near Blandford, Surrey county, Va. William was educated under private tutors, entered Hampden-Sidney college in 1807, and was graduated at William and Mary college in 1809. He studied law under Thomas Jefferson, 1809-11; served in the defence of Virginia as aide-de-camp to Gen. John H. Cooke, 1814-15, and engaged in the practice of law in Nelson county. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1816; represented Nelson county in the Virginia house of delegates, 1817-19, and was married, March 24, 1819, to Judith Page, daughter of the Hon. Francis and Jane Byrd (Wilson) Walker of Albemarle county, Va. He removed to Albemarle county in 1821;

represented that county in the Virginia house of delegates, 1822-23, and was an Anti-Federalist representative from Virginia in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823-1829. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, 1828-29, and U.S. minister to France by appointment of President Jackson, from April 18, 1829, to Sept. 27, 1832, negotiating the indemnity treaty of July 4, 1831. He was elected to the U.S. senate from Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Littleton W. Tazewell, and served from Jan. 4, 1833, until 1834, when he resigned, having refused to follow the instructions of the Virginia legislature to vote to censure President Jackson for removing government deposits from the Bank of the United States. He was re-elected to the U.S. senate in place of John Tyler, resigned, March 14, 1836, and after serving out that term, was returned for a full term of six years, 1839-45. He joined the Whig party in 1844; was appointed U.S. minister to France by President Fillmore, serving, 1849-53, and in the latter year retired to private life at "Castle Hill," Albemarle county. He was one of the five commissioners sent from Virginia to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., in February, 1861, and elected chairman of the Virginia delegates chosen at Richmond, April 17, 1861, to represent the state of Virginia in the provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., April 29, 1861. He represented his district in the 2d Confederate congress, from Feb. 22, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865. He was made president of the Virginia Historical society, 1847, and received the degree LL.D. from the University of Virginia. He is the author of: *The Life and Character of John Hampden* (1845); *Ethics of Christianity* (1855); *The Life and Times of James Madison* (3 vols., 1859-69). He died at "Castle Hill," Va., April 25, 1868.

RIXEY, John Franklin, representative, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Aug. 1, 1854; son of Presley M. and Mary H. Rixey. He attended the public schools, Bethel academy, and the University of Virginia, where he also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He engaged in practice at Culpeper, and served as commonwealth's attorney for Culpeper county, 1879-91. He was married, Nov. 30, 1881, to Ellie, daughter of James and Fanny Barbour of Culpeper. He was a Democratic representative from the eighth Virginia district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress in 1903 for the term expiring 1905. In the 57th congress he advocated the admission of Confederate as well as Union soldiers to all soldiers' homes and institutions maintained by the government, and government aid to state homes for Confederate as well as for Union soldiers.

ROACH, John, ship builder, was born in Mitchellstown, county Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1813; son of a small dealer in cloths, who failed in business through endorsing notes for his friends, in 1837. John landed in New York city penniless in 1837, and finally obtained work from James P. Allaire in the Howell Iron works in New Jersey, where he remained for three years. He removed to Illinois, where with \$500 of his savings he purchased some land which became the site of the city of Peoria, but owing to the failure of Mr. Allaire he lost the \$1000 still due him, and also lost possession of his land. He returned to New York, worked on marine engines and shipwork till he had saved \$1000, when with three fellow-workmen he established an independent foundry in New York city, shortly afterward becoming sole owner, and in four years he had accumulated \$30,000. He was married in New Jersey in 1837 to Emeline Johnson. In 1856 an explosion of a boiler destroyed his works, and failing to recover insurance he was ruined. He borrowed a small sum of money and rebuilt the Aetna Iron Works, added to it by purchasing the Morgan Iron Works in 1868, for which he paid \$400,000, the Neptune Works in 1868, the Franklin Forge and the Allaire Works in 1870, and the ship yards at Chester, Pa., owned by Rainer and Sons, in 1871. He constructed the largest engines built in the United States, up to the time of his death, also the first compound engines, and after 1871 devoted himself almost exclusively to shipbuilding, his plant at Chester, Pa., valued at \$2,000,000, being known as the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works, of which he was the principal owner. He built sixty-three iron vessels in twelve years, either for the U. S. government or for private transportation companies. His government contracts included six monitors ordered during President Grant's administration. The last vessels that he built for the U. S. navy were the three cruisers *Chicago*, *Atlanta* and *Boston*, and the despatch boat *Dolphin*. The government refused to accept the *Dolphin* in 1885, which act, together with the financial crisis, forced him to make an assignment for the protection of his creditors and bondsmen, July 18, 1885. He constructed about 114 iron vessels for private concerns and foreign governments, and also built the sectional dock at Pensacola, Fla., and the iron bridge over the Harlem river at Third Avenue, New York city. His son, John Baker Roach, succeeded to the management of the Chester works, which were reopened when the government accepted the *Dolphin*. John Roach died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1887.

ROACH, William Nathaniel, senator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Sept. 25, 1840.

He was a student at Georgetown college, Washington, D.C.; served as a clerk in the quartermaster's department in Washington, 1861-65, and as cashier of the Citizens' National bank in Washington, 1878-79, when he removed to Dakota Territory. There he took up a northwestern mail contract between Grand Forks and Fort Totten, and subsequently established a number of overland mail routes. He settled on a farm near Larimore, Grand Forks county. He was mayor of Larimore, 1883-87; a member of the territorial legislature in 1885, being the only Democrat in the assembly, and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of North Dakota in 1889 and 1890. He was elected to the U. S. senate by the joint votes of the Democrats and Independents assisted by ten Republican members, Feb. 20, 1893, after a protracted session of over one month, and served, 1893-99. He was married first to Mary Lieberman of Washington, D.C.; secondly, Feb. 8, 1899, to Mrs. V. E. Pollock of Nebraska. He died in New York city, Sept. 7, 1902.

ROANE, Archibald, governor of Tennessee, was born in Derry, Pa., in 1755; son of Andrew and Margaret (Walker) Roane. Andrew Roane was born in Grenshaw, Ireland, of Scotch parents, immigrated to America with his brother, the Rev. John Roane, in 1739, and settled in Derry, Pa. Archibald was educated by his uncle, the Rev. John Roane, 1768; studied law; removed to Tennessee; was admitted to the bar in 1788; and shortly afterward became territorial attorney-general for the district of Hamilton, and was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1796. He was married to Ann, daughter of David and Mary (Hamilton) Campbell of Washington county, Va. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1796, and was elected governor of Tennessee, succeeding John Sevier, and serving, 1801-04. He resumed practice in Jonesboro in 1804; was judge of the second circuit court, 1811-14, and a judge of the supreme court of errors and appeals, 1815-18. He was married to a Miss Campbell of Virginia. He died at Jonesboro, Tenn., in 1818.

ROANE, John, representative, was born in Virginia in 1754. He received a liberal education; was a member of the state legislature for several years; a delegate to the state constitutional convention, Jan. 25, 1788, and a presidential elector from the eighth Virginia district in 1789. He was a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 11th, 13th, 20th, 21st and 24th congresses, 1809-15, 1827-31 and 1835-37. He died at his home in Rumford Academy, King William county, Va., Nov. 15, 1838.



ROANE, John Selden, governor of Arkansas, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1817. He was graduated from Cumberland college, then located at Princeton, Ky., and about 1835 removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., and was a representative in the state legislature for several years, serving as speaker in 1844. He engaged in the war with Mexico as lieutenant-colonel of Archibald Yell's Arkansas cavalry, and served at Buena Vista, where he commanded the regiment after Colonel Yell was killed, Feb. 22, 1847, being commissioned colonel, Feb. 28, 1847. A company in the regiment was commanded by Albert Pike (q.v.), who subsequently wrote severe criticisms on Roane's conduct in the Mexican war, and Colonel Roane challenged him. They fought in Indian Territory opposite Fort Smith in August, 1848, Roane's friend, Henry M. Rector, acting as his second. After exchanging shots twice, the difficulty was settled, and afterward the two men were warm



friends. Roane was governor of Arkansas, 1848-52. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army; was appointed brigadier-general, March 20, 1862, and on April 8, 1862, upon the transfer of Van Dorn's army to Corinth, General Roane was left in charge of the state, his force consisting of the scattered state militia, badly organized and poorly armed, and the 5,000 Indians and half-breeds, under Gen. Albert Pike, in the Indian Territory. On the arrival of Gen. Thomas C. Hindman to take command of the trans-Mississippi army, General Roane assumed command of a brigade in Sharp's division, and took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862. He died at Pine Bluff, Ark., April 7, 1869.

ROANE, William Harrison, senator, was born in Virginia in 1788. He received a good education; was twice a member of the Virginia executive council; a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, and a representative from that state in the 14th congress, 1815-17. He was elected U.S. senator to complete the term of Richard Elliott Parker, who resigned to take his seat upon the bench of the court of appeals of Virginia, and he served, Sept. 4, 1837-March 3, 1841. He died at Tree Hill, Va., May 11, 1845.

ROBB, Edward, representative, was born in Brazeau, Mo., March 19, 1857; son of Dr. Lucius F. and Lucinda (Shaner) Robb, and grandson of William Robb and of Jacob and Elizabeth Shaner. He was educated in the public schools, at Brazeau academy, and at Fruitland Normal institute, and was graduated from the Missouri State university, LL.B., in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in May of the latter year, and settled in practice in Perryville, Mo.; serving as prosecuting attorney

of Perry county, 1880-84, and as a representative in the state legislature, 1884-88. He was married, Nov. 13, 1889, to Maude, daughter of Judge T. J. and Carrie (Arnold) Watkins of Eddyville, Ky. He was assistant attorney-general of the state, 1889-93, and a Democratic representative from the thirteenth Missouri district in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

ROBBINS, Asher, senator, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1757. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1782; was a tutor in *belles lettres* in Rhode Island college, now Brown university, 1782-90, and librarian, 1782-85. He studied law under the Hon. William Channing, attorney-general of Rhode Island; was admitted to the bar and practised in Providence until 1795, and in Newport, R.I., 1795-1845. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for Rhode Island in 1812, represented Newport in the state assembly, 1818-25, and was elected to the U.S. senate from Rhode Island as a Whig, Nov. 5, 1825, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James De Wolf. He was re-elected, Nov. 2, 1826, and Jan. 19, 1833. In the session of the legislature of October, 1833, his election was declared null and void, and on Nov. 1 the grand committee declared Elisha R. Potter elected, the friends of Robbins refusing to vote because their protest had not been considered. In the first session of the 23rd congress, 1833-34, Senator Robbins successfully contested the right of Potter to the seat. He served in the senate from Dec. 5, 1835, to March 3, 1839, when he resumed practice in Newport, and again served in the general assembly. His son, Christopher Ellery Robbins, was secretary of state of Rhode Island, 1849-51. Senator Robbins received the degree LL.D. from Brown in 1835. He published two addresses on domestic industry, and a *Fourth of July Oration* (1827). He died in Newport, R.I., Feb. 25, 1845.

ROBBINS, Gaston Ahi, representative, was born in Goldsboro, N.C., Sept. 26, 1858; son of Julius Alexander and Amanda (Alford) Robbins; grandson of Ahi and Mary (Brown) Robbins, and a descendant of William Robbins of Rowan county, N.C., who removed to that county from eastern Virginia in 1763. His father, a member of the Selma bar, was killed in the Confederate service near Mount Sterling, Ky., July 9, 1864, and after his death the family moved to Robbins Farm, Randolph county, N.C. He worked on the farm; attended Trinity college; entered the University of North Carolina in 1877, and was graduated in 1879. He studied law under Judges Dick and Dillard in Greensboro, N.C.; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practiced in Selma, Ala., where he won recognition as a lawyer and an orator. He was presidential elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884, and was

a representative from the fourth district of Alabama in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893-97. During his first term in congress, he presented a bill reducing the tax on cotton mill machinery, which was enacted as a law. He was not a candidate for re-election. He was married, Oct. 29, 1890, to Ira, daughter of John B. Alexander of Dallas county, Ala. His bride died, Nov. 17, 1890. He went to New York city in 1901, and engaged in the practice of law. He died in the fire that occurred in the Park Avenue hotel, Feb. 22, 1902.

ROBBINS, Horace Wolcott, artist and lawyer, was born in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 21, 1842; son of Horace W. and Mary Eldredge (Hyde) Robbins; grandson of Frederick and Eunice (Ames) Robbins of Wethersfield, Conn., and of Erastus and Fannie (Bell) Hyde of Norwich, Conn., and eighth in descent from John Robbins of Wethersfield, Conn., 1638. He removed to Baltimore, Md., with his parents in 1848; was graduated at Newton university, Baltimore, in 1860, and studied landscape painting under James M. Hart in New York city in 1861. He enlisted in the 22d New York regiment, and served three months at Harper's Ferry in 1862; visited the West Indies with Frederic E. Church in 1865, and completed his art studies in Europe, 1865-67. He was married in Paris, France, Sept. 27, 1865, to Mary A., daughter of George D. and Mary (Ayres) Phelps of New York city, granddaughter of Gen. Noah Phelps of Simsbury, Conn., and eleventh in descent from Edward Fuller of the *Mayflower*. He devoted himself to landscape painting in New York city until 1890; attended the Columbia Law school in 1890; was admitted to the New York bar in 1892, and engaged in practice in New York. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1864; an academician in 1878; was recording secretary of the Academy, 1882-92, and vice-president, 1894-95; was made a member of the Water-color society, the American Fine Arts society, the New York Etching club, and was president of the Artists' Fund society, 1885-87. He was also elected a trustee of the New York School of Applied Design for Women; a life member of the New York Historical society; a fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; a member of the Century association (1863); the University club (1879); the Association of the Bar of New York city, and a trustee of the New York Dispensary. As a manager (after 1885) he devoted considerable time to the work of the New York House of Refuge. His oil paintings include: *Blue Hills of Jamaica* (1874); *Passing Shower, Jamaica* (1875); *Roadside Elms* (1878); *Harbor Islands, Lake George* (1878); *Lake Katahdin, Maine* (1882); *Early Autumn, Adirondacks* (1883); *Sunset on the Tuncis* (1885); *Darkening in the Evening*

Glory (1885). Among his water-colors are: *After the Rain, New England Elms, and New England Homestead*, purchased by the French government at the exhibition of 1878.

ROBERDEAU, Daniel, delegate, was born on the island of St. Christopher, W.I., in 1727; son of Isaac and Mary (Cunyngham) Roberdeau, Huguenot refugees from Rochelle, France. In boyhood he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., with his mother, where he became an importer of rum, wines and West India produce. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1756-60, and a manager of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1756-58 and 1766-76. In 1775 he joined the Pennsylvania associators, was elected colonel of the 2d battalion, and was president of the governing board of the associators. He presided at a public meeting held at the state house, Philadelphia, May 20, 1776, and was associated with Col. John Bayard in the fitting out of the *Congress* and *Chance* as privateers. He was chosen a member of the council of safety, June 30, 1775; was elected 1st brigadier-general of Pennsylvania troops, July 4, 1776, and joined the army under Washington in New Jersey, and in the fall of that year, being seized with an infectious fever and unable to serve in the field, he advanced from his private purse the sum of \$18,000 to supply the outfits for the commissioners to Paris. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-79, where he signed the articles of confederation. He was granted leave of absence from congress, April 11, 1778, to allow him to superintend the working of a lead mine in Bedford county, Pa., to procure lead for the army, and built Fort Roberdeau as a protection against the Indians. He was twice married; first, on Oct. 3, 1761, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. David and Mary (Hinman) Bostwick of New York, and secondly, on Dec. 2, 1778, to Jane Milligan of Philadelphia. He was president of a meeting held, May 24-25, 1779, at Philadelphia, for the purpose of devising measures to reduce and counteract the operations of monopolizers. He removed to Alexandria, Va., in 1785, and to Winchester, Va., in 1794, where he died, Jan. 5, 1795.

ROBERT, Christopher Rhineland, philanthropist, was born at Brookhaven, Long Island, N.Y., March 23, 1802; son of Dr. Daniel Robert. He served a five years' clerkship in a mercantile house in New York city, and then engaged in business in New Orleans, La. He was married in 1829 to Ann Maria Shaw (1802-1888), daughter of William Shaw, a New York merchant. He was senior member of the firm of Robert and Williams in New York city, 1830-62, and was also president of a coal and iron company, retiring from active business in 1863. He was ruling elder of the Laight Street Presby-

terian church, New York city, 1834-62, and for nearly thirty years was superintendent of one of the largest Sunday-schools in the city. He gave \$4,400 to Hamilton college to aid beneficiary candidates for the ministry, and a larger sum to Auburn Theological seminary; organized and gave toward the support of several orphan asylums, a home for aged colored women, and other charitable and religious institutions; gave \$296,000 to the American college at Constantinople, which institution was called Robert college in his honor, and at his death he left to the college \$125,000 and real estate valued at \$40,000. He died in Paris, France, Oct. 28, 1878.

ROBERT, Henry Martyn, military engineer and author, was born in Robertville, S.C., May 2, 1837; son of the Rev. Joseph T. (q.v.) and Adeline (Lawton) Robert. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Ohio, 1853, and was



Henry M. Robert

graduated in 1857, fourth in a class of thirty-eight and assigned to the corps of engineers. He was acting assistant professor of mathematics at the academy in 1856, and assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy and instructor in practical military engineering, 1857-58. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant of engineers,

Dec. 13, 1858; served at West Point and in Oregon and Washington Territory, 1857-1860; in the exploration of a wagon road from Fort Dalles, Oregon, to Salt Lake, Utah, 1859; in the defenses of San Juan Island, of which he was the superintending engineer, August to November, 1859; and in command of an exploration for a wagon road from Lewis River to Cowlitz Landing, via Toutle Lake, Washington Territory, with a view to providing an all-land route connecting Fort Vancouver with Puget Sound, June to September, 1860. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses of Washington, D.C., April to October, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861. He was superintending engineer of the defenses of Philadelphia, 1861-62, and of the construction of the defenses of New Bedford, Mass., 1862-65, and was promoted captain, March 3, 1863. He was in charge of the department of practical military engineering, and treasurer of the U.S. Military academy, 1865-67; was promoted major, March 7, 1867, and served as engineer on the staffs of Generals Halleck,

George H. Thomas, and Schofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, 1867-71. He was engineer of the 13th lighthouse district, and superintending engineer of river and harbor improvements in Oregon and Washington Territory, 1871-73; engineer of the Lake Michigan light-houses, 1874-75, and of river and harbor improvements on the lakes north of Milwaukee, 1875-83. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 10, 1883; was superintending engineer of fortifications and river and harbor improvements on the Canada border, and on Delaware Bay and its tributaries, 1885-90. He was also engineer of the 4th light-house district in 1885. He was engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, and member of the Rock Creek National Park commission, 1890-91; in charge of river and harbor improvements and fortifications, 1891-95; promoted colonel, Feb. 3, 1895, was division engineer of the Northwest division, 1896-97; of the Southwest division, 1895 and 1897-1901; president of the board of engineers for fortifications, the N.Y. Harbor Line board, the Board for Examination of officers of U.S. Corps of Engineers for Promotion, and the Board of Visitors to U.S. Engineer School, 1895-1901; president of the Philadelphia Harbor Line board, 1894-1901; and of many special boards for designing river and harbor improvements. He was appointed brigadier-general, chief of engineers, U.S. army, April 30, 1901, and was retired May 2, 1901, having reached the age limit. His most important duty was as president of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, which had the designing of the defenses of the coast, Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Lake. After his retirement, at the request of the city of Galveston, he served as a member of a commission to design suitable works to protect the city from storms from the Gulf, 1901-02. He was married first, Dec. 17, 1860, to Helen Maria, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Fenner) Thresher of Dayton, Ohio, who died Oct. 10, 1895; and secondly, May 8, 1901, to Isabel Livingston, daughter of William and Christina Hoagland of Oswego, N.Y. He is the author of: *Rules of Order*, a compendium of Parliamentary Law (1876; rev. ed., 1893), and of *Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, on River and Harbor Improvements from 1866 to 1887*, (2 vols., 1881 and 1889).

ROBERT, Joseph Thomas, clergyman and educator, was born near Robertville, Beaufort district, S.C., Nov. 28, 1807; son of James Jehu and Charlotte Ann (Lawton) Robert; grandson of John and Elizabeth Smith (Dixon) Robert and of Joseph and Sarah (Robert) Lawton; and a descendant of Pierre Robert (born in Switzerland, 1658), the first pastor of the French Huguenot colony which settled on the Santee River, S.C.,

in 1685, shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; also a descendant of Thomas Smith, (born at Exeter, England, 1648; died 1694), who removed to South Carolina, 1671, and was made landgrave and governor of South Carolina in 1693. Joseph T. Robert entered Columbian college, Washington, D.C., in 1825; was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; attended Yale Medical school, 1829-30, and was graduated from the South Carolina Medical college in 1831. He was married, Sept. 8, 1830, to Adeline, daughter of Col. Alexander James and Martha (Mosse) Lawton of Robertville, S.C. He practised medicine in Robertville, 1831-32; fitted for the Baptist ministry at Furman Theological seminary, Greenville, S.C., 1832-34, and was ordained in 1834. He was pastor of the church at Robertville, 1834-39; at Covington, Ky., 1839-42; at Lebanon, Ohio, 1842-46; at Savannah, Ga., 1847-50, and at Portsmouth and Zanesville, Ohio, 1851-58. He was professor of mathematics and natural science in Burlington university, Iowa, 1858-63; professor of languages in Iowa State university, 1863-67, and president of Burlington university, 1869-70. He was principal of the Augusta Institute for the Training of Colored Ministers, at Augusta, Ga., 1871-79, and from 1879 to 1884 was president of the Atlanta Baptist seminary, with which the Augusta Institute was incorporated in 1879. He received the degree of LL.D. from Denison university in 1869. He died in Atlanta, Ga., March 5, 1884.

ROBERTS, Benjamin Stone, soldier, was born in Manchester, Vt., Nov. 18, 1810, son of Gen. Martin and Betsey (Stone) Roberts; grandson of General Christopher and Mary (Purdy) Roberts and of Luther and Oladine Stone, and a descendant of Peter and Sarah (Baker) Roberts. Peter Roberts probably came from Wales in 1670, and lived in Providence, R.I. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 1st dragoons, July 1, 1835. He was married Sept. 18, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of Anson and Laura (Pierpont) Sperry of Plattsburgh, N.Y.; served on frontier duty in Iowa and Kansas, 1835-38; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 1st dragoons, May 31, 1836, 1st lieutenant, 1st dragoons, July 31, 1837, and served on recruiting duty, 1838-39. He resigned from the U.S. army, Jan. 28, 1839; was chief engineer of the construction of the Champlain and Odgensburg railroad, 1839-40; assistant geologist of the state of New York in 1841, and aided Lieut. George W. Whistler in constructing the Russian system of railways in 1842. He returned to the United States and having fitted himself for law, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1843. He was lieutenant-colonel of the

Iowa militia, 1844-46; was re-appointed to the U.S. army as 1st lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, May 27, 1846, and participated in all the principal engagements of the Mexican war, culminating in the capture of the city of Mexico. He was selected by General Quitman to raise the first American flag over the "Halls of the Montezumas," because of conspicuous gallantry displayed by him in the storming of Chapultepec, before the capture of the city by the U.S. troops. He was promoted captain, Mounted Rifles, Feb. 16, 1847; brevetted major, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec, and lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 24, 1847, for gallantry in the action at Matamoras and at the pass at Galaxara, Nov. 23-24, 1847, and received a sword of honor from the legislature of Iowa for his Mexican war service, Jan. 15, 1849. He served on frontier duty in Kansas and Dakota Territory, 1848-49, was on leave of absence, 1850-52; and was employed in examining land titles in the topographical bureau at Washington, D.C. 1852-53. He was on leave of absence and on frontier duty in Texas and New Mexico, 1853-61, was promoted major, May 13, 1861; transferred to the 3d cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861; served in New Mexico under General Canby, 1861-62, being engaged at Fort Craig, Valverde, Albuquerque and Peralta; and was brevetted colonel, Feb. 21, 1862, for Valverde. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers July 16, 1862; and served as inspector-general on General Pope's staff at Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs and Second Bull Run. After the defeat of Pope's army at Second Bull Run General Stone preferred charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter (q.v.) for disobedience of orders and acts of misbehavior in the presence of the enemy. He commanded an expedition against the Chippewa Indians in the Mille-Lacs country in November, 1862; commanded successively the upper defenses of Washington, D.C., an independent brigade in Western Virginia and district of Iowa in 1863; and served in Texas and Louisiana, 1864. He was chief of cavalry, department of the Gulf from October, 1864, to January, 1865; commanded the district of West Tennessee and the cavalry division of the district of Tennessee in 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A. and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for Cedar Mountain and Second Bull Run. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 3d cavalry, July 28, 1866; served on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1867-68, was instructor in military science at Yale, 1868-70, and was retired from active service on his own application, Dec. 15, 1870. He invented the Roberts breech-loading rifle, and in 1870 organized a stock company to manufacture the rifle, which was not financially

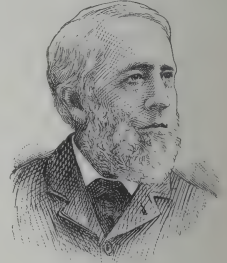
successful. He practised law in Washington, D.C., from date of retirement to date of death. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1875.

ROBERTS, Edmund, diplomatist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., June 29, 1784; son of Edmund and Sarah (Griffiths) Roberts. His father died when he was but two or three years old, and his mother, when he was sixteen. He was offered an appointment as midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1797, but his mother begged him never to leave her. By his father's will, in the event of his mother's death, he was to go to his uncle, Capt. Joshua Roberts, a bachelor, at Buenos Ayres. He was married, Sept. 11, 1808, to Katherine Whipple, daughter of Woodbury and Sarah (Sherburne) Langdon of Portsmouth, N.H., and upon the death of his uncle the same year he became his heir and an extensive owner of ships. Later he lost heavily by the Spanish and French privateers. In 1827 he chartered the ship *Mary Ann* and sailed for Zanzibar, meeting the Sultan of Muscat there, and establishing a friendship that afterward developed into treaty relations with the United States. Making further voyages to the ports of the Indian ocean, he studied the possible openings to American trade. On his return home, with the assistance of Levi Woodbury, secretary of the navy, his suggestions were brought before congress, and in consequence the United States ships *Peacock* and *Boxer* were sent out in 1833 to convey Mr. Roberts as special diplomatic envoy to make treaties with Muscat, Siam and Cochin China. His treaties with Siam and Muscat were duly ratified by congress, and in 1835 he was ordered to go out with the *Peacock* and the companion ship *Enterprise*, to exchange the ratifications made with Siam and Muscat, and also with orders to go as far east as Japan, with the hope of making successful treaties with that nation. After the ratification of the treaties with Muscat and Siam, he was taken ill off the coast of China as the *Peacock* was en route to Japan, and he died at Macao. A monument was erected by the Americans in that place over his grave; and, later, a memorial window in St. John's church, Portsmouth, N.H., was presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, N.Y., to keep alive the memory of the first American diplomatist in Asia. His unfinished work was consummated many years later by Commodore Matthew Perry and Townsend Harris. The successes of his first embassy during a voyage of twenty-six months are detailed in his posthumous volume, *Embassy to Eastern Courts* (1837); and an account of the second embassy and of Mr. Roberts's death is given in "Voyage Around the World, Including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam in 1835, 1836, 1837" (1838), by W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M.D.,

surgeon of the U.S. ship *Peacock*. Mrs. Roberts died in 1829. Mr. Roberts left a family of eight children, and of the daughters who survived him, Katherine Whipple became the wife of Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody (q.v.), and Harriet Langdon married Hon. Amasa J. Parker (q.v.). He died at Macao, China, June 12, 1836.

ROBERTS, Ellis Henry, representative, was born in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1827; son of Watkin and Gwen (Williams) Roberts, who emigrated from Merionethshire, North Wales, in 1821. Ellis learned the printer's trade by which he paid for his support and education; attended Whitestown seminary in 1847, and entered Yale as a sophomore, graduating with second honors, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He was principal of the Utica Free academy and teacher of Latin at Utica Female seminary, and was married, June 24, 1851, to Elizabeth, daughter of David E. and Ann (Lewis) Morris of Utica. He was editor and part proprietor of the *Utica Morning Herald*, 1851-54, and sole proprietor, 1854-93. He was elected a Republican representative in the state assembly in 1866; was a representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-75, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1876. In 1868 and 1873 he traveled extensively in Europe. He was assistant treasurer of the United States under appointment of President Harrison, 1889-93; president of the Franklin National bank, New York city, 1893-97, and was appointed by President McKinley treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1897, which office he still held in 1903. He was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1872-1900, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1869, and from Yale in 1884. He delivered a course of lectures at Cornell university and Hamilton college in 1884, and addresses at Syracuse university and Union college; also on financial topics before the American Bankers' association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and several State Bankers' associations. He is the author of: *Government Revenue, Especially the American System* (1884); *The Planting and Growth of the Empire State* (1887), and several letters and lectures.

ROBERTS, Ernest William, representative, was born in East Madison, Maine, Nov. 23, 1858;



Ellis H. Roberts.

son of Orin P. and Eliza Varney (Dean) Roberts; grandson of Tristram and Betsy (Page) Roberts, and of Samuel and Eliza (Varney) Dean, and a descendant of Thomas Roberts, who settled at Duer Neck, N.H., about 1633, and—Dean, who settled on the Maine coast about the middle of the 17th century. He was graduated from the Highland Military academy, Worcester, Mass., in 1877, and at the law department of Boston university in 1881; was admitted to the bar in 1881, and settled in practice in Boston, Mass., making his home in Chelsea. He was a member of the city council of Chelsea, 1887-88; represented Chelsea in the general court of Massachusetts, 1894-96, and was a state senator, 1897-98. He was married, Nov. 13, 1881, to Nella Lue Allen of Albany, N.Y., and a second time, Feb. 2, 1898, to Sara M., daughter of Hiram B. and Sarah M. (Burgess) Weeks of St. Albans, Vt. He was a Republican representative from the seventh Massachusetts district in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress in November, 1903, for the term expiring 1905.

ROBERTS, Howard, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1843; son of Edward Roberts, a Philadelphia merchant. He attended the public schools; studied art in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, and under Dumont and Gumery. He opened a studio in Philadelphia, Pa., and there produced the statuette "Hester and Pearl," from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" (1872), which he exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was again in Paris, 1873-76, where he modeled *La Première Pose* (1876), which received a medal at the Philadelphia Centennial exposition. His life-sized statue of Robert Fulton was installed in the hall of statuary of the capitol at Washington, D.C., in 1883, as one of the two sculptured representatives to which Pennsylvania was entitled in that collection. He was married, June 1, 1876, to Helen Pauline Lewis. He was made a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1872. Among his works not already mentioned are: *Hypatia* (1870); *Lucille*, a bust (1873); *Lot's Wife*, a statuette, and many ideal and portrait busts. He died in Paris, France, in April, 1900.

ROBERTS, Jonathan, senator, was born at Upper Merion, Montgomery county, Pa., Aug. 16, 1771; son of the Hon. Jonathan and — (Thomas) Roberts; grandson of Mathew and Sarah (Walter) Roberts, and of David and Anna (Noble) Thomas, and a descendant of John and Elizabeth (Owen) Roberts. John Roberts emigrated from Pennychlawd, Denbighshire, Wales, to America about 1682, and settled in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa. He was educated in the school of Lawrence Bathurst, 1776-81, labored on

the farm, 1781-85, and completed his education under Edward Farris, 1785-86. He was apprenticed to a wheelwright, 1787-91, returned to his father's farm in 1791, and devoted his leisure to study. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1798-99, and of the state senate, 1807-10; was a representative in the 12th and 13th congresses, 1811-14, where he favored the prosecution of the war of 1812, and for this action he was disowned by the Society of Friends. He was married in 1813 to Eliza H. Bushby of Washington, D.C. He was appointed to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Michael Lieb in 1814, and was re-elected in 1815, serving till 1821. He took a prominent part in the controversy growing out of the bill to admit Maine into the Union, and when that bill was reported with an amendment admitting Missouri also, he moved the further amendment that slavery should be prohibited in Missouri. He vigorously opposed the Missouri compromise, after the defeat of the former amendment, but it was eventually adopted. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1823; was a member of the canal commission, 1824-27; was an early and active supporter of protective tariff, and a member of the national protective conventions held at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1827 and New York city in 1830. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, and was appointed collector of customs for the port of Philadelphia by President Tyler in April, 1841, resigning in 1842, not being in sympathy with the administration. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1854.

ROBERTS, Oran Milo, governor of Texas, was born in Laurens district, S.C., July 9, 1815. His parents removed to St. Clair county, Ala., during his early youth, and he was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1836 and admitted to the bar in 1838. He served in the Alabama legislature, 1839-40, removed to San Augustine county, Texas, in 1841, and was district attorney in the republic, 1844-45; district judge in the newly admitted state, 1846-51; associate judge of the supreme court of the state, 1857-61, and president of the state secession convention of 1861. He recruited and was made colonel of the 9th Texas regiment, which he commanded in the civil war in Ector's brigade, Walker's division, and was with Walker's reserve corps at the battle of Chattanooga and in the defence of Atlanta. He was elected chief justice of the supreme court of Texas in 1863, and resigned from the army, serving on the bench, 1864-66. He was a delegate to the reconstruction convention of 1866, serving as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and in 1866, on the meeting of the state legislature under the reconstruction constitution, he was

elected U.S. senator, but congress declared the reconstruction acts non-effective, and he did not take his seat. He practised law and taught a law school in Gilmore, Texas, 1868-74, and in 1874 he was restored as chief justice of the supreme court of Texas. He was re-elected under the constitution of 1876, serving, 1874-78. In 1878 he was elected governor of Texas, and was re-elected in 1880, serving, 1879-83. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1882, and in 1883 he accepted the professorship of law in the newly organized University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of: *Governor Roberts's Texas* (1881). He died in Austin, Texas, May 19, 1898.



ROBERTS, Robert Richford, M.E. bishop, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 2, 1778; son of Robert Morgan and Mary (Richford) Roberts; grandson of Thomas Richford of Kent county, Md. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Wales. He removed to Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pa., with his parents in 1785, received a limited education and worked on a farm until 1802. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1792, and in 1796 removed to Shenango, now Mercer, county, Pa. He was married in 1798 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Oldham of York county, Pa. He was licensed to preach in 1800, and was received on trial in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church by the Baltimore conference in 1802, and appointed to the Carlisle, Pa., circuit. He was made deacon by Bishop Asbury, April 20, 1804, and elder, March 20, 1806, and served on various circuits in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia until consecrated bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop William McKendree, May 17, 1816. In 1819 he removed to Lawrence county, Ind., where he accomplished much for the western missions. See his "Life" by the Rev. Charles Elliott (1853). He died in Lawrence county, Ind., March 26, 1843.

ROBERTS, Thomas Paschall, civil engineer, was born in Carlisle, Pa., April 21, 1843; son of William Milnor (q.v.) and Anna Barbara (Gibson) Roberts. He attended the Pennsylvania Agricultural college and later Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. He served as engineer under his father in the construction of the Dom-Pedro II. railway in Brazil, 1863-65, and was employed by the U.S. government as assistant engineer on the Ohio river improvement, 1866-70. He was married, June 8, 1870, to Juliet Emma, daughter of James Monroe Christy, an attorney-at-law of Pittsburg, Pa. He was assistant engineer of the Montana division of the Northern Pacific railway,

1870-72; examined the navigation of the Missouri river, including that portion of the river above the Great Falls, and his report was printed by the war department in 1874. He conducted the U.S. government surveys of the Upper Monongahela river in West Virginia in 1875, and was chief engineer of several railroads, 1876-84. He became chief engineer of the Monongahela Navigation company in 1884; conducted the surveys for a ship canal to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie, via the Beaver and Mahoning rivers, in 1895, and was closely identified with river improvements for several years. He was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., 1895 to 1901, president of the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania, and a member of the Academy of Science. He is the author of: *Memoir of the Late Chief-Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania* (1890).

ROBERTS, William, clergyman, was born in Llamerchymedd, Anglesea, Wales, Sept. 25, 1809; son of Richard and Mary (Hughes) Roberts. He completed his education at the Presbyterian Collegiate institute, Dublin, Ireland, in 1831, meanwhile assisting in founding the Welsh Presbyterian church in that community. He was licensed to preach in 1829 and supplied churches in various parts of the principality until 1835, when he established a preparatory academy for young men at Holyhead, Wales. He was married first, Jan. 16, 1835, to Mary, daughter of John Evans of Abergele, Wales, who died, June 6, 1836; and secondly, March 4, 1843, to Katharine, daughter of Henry Parry. He was pastor of the Moriah Welsh Presbyterian church, 1835-49; pastor of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel at Run-corn, England, 1849-55; of the Welsh Presbyterian church, New York city, 1855-68; in Scranton, Pa., 1869-75, and in Utica, N.Y., 1875-87. He edited *Y Traethodydd* (The Essayist), 1867-71, and *Y Cyfaill* (The Friend), 1871-84. He was several times moderator of the general assemblies of his church, and was prominent in the organization of the Alliance of the Reformed churches, representing his denomination at the formation of the Alliance in New York city, 1873. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1865. His biography was written in Welsh by E. C. Evans (1890). He died in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1887.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1832. His mother is said to have been related to the Welsh branch of the Jonathan Edwards family. His maternal uncle was president of Bala college, North Wales, and his cousin, Thomas Charles Edwards, D.D., principal of the University college of Wales. He left the Evans academy in Wales, March, 1849, and

came with his parents to the United States, landing in New York city in June of the same year. His father, mother and two of their children died of cholera soon after landing, leaving him the eldest of six orphan children. He spent the



next two years in business, meantime keeping up his studies and taking some oversight of the younger members of the family. At the expiration of that time he entered Dr. D. H. Pierson's preparatory school at Elizabeth, N.J., and in 1852, entered the sophomore class in the College of New Jersey (now Princeton university). He was gradu-

uated with honors in 1855, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1858. He succeeded in paying a large part of his college expenses by tutoring in Greek, mathematics and the modern languages in Delaware college and other places. He was married, Oct. 19, 1858, to Mary Louise, daughter of Ezra Bourne and Margaret Douan Fuller of Trenton, N.J. He studied law under Judge Patton in Pennsylvania for some time. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Wilmington, Del., 1858-62; the First Presbyterian church, Columbus, Ohio, 1862-64; the Second Presbyterian church, 1864-66, and the Westminster church, Elizabeth, N.J., 1866-81. He was made trustee of the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1866, and was twenty years chairman of the committee on the curriculum. He was corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions, 1881-86, president, 1881; senior secretary, 1892-98, and president of Lake Forest university, Illinois, 1886-92. He declined the presidency of Rutgers college in 1882, and the chair of didactic theology in the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1886. In 1898 he was elected president of Centre college, Kentucky, and was largely instrumental in bringing about a consolidation of Centre college and the Centre university under the name of Central University of Kentucky, being the first president under the new organization. He was moderator of the synod of Columbus, 1864, and of the synod of New Jersey, 1875, a delegate to the general Presbyterian council in Edinburgh, 1877, to the general council in Belfast, 1884, and to the council in Glasgow, 1896, and was moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, 1889. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college, 1871, and that

of LL. D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton university) 1886. He is the author of: *A Translation of the Shorter Catechism into Welsh* (1864); *Letters on Eminent Welsh Clergymen* (1868); *Letters on Travels in Egypt and Palestine* (published in England and the United States); *New Testament Conversions* (1896); and various special sermons, addresses and magazine contributions in English, Welsh and German.

ROBERTS, William Henry, librarian and clergyman, was born at Holyhead, Wales, Jan. 31, 1844; son of the Rev. William (q.v.) and Katharine (Parry) Roberts. He came to the United States with his parents in 1855, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He was statistical clerk of the U.S. treasury department, 1863-66, and assistant librarian of congress, 1866-71. He was married, June 11, 1867, to Sarah Esther, daughter of William and Caroline A. McLean of Washington, D.C. He was graduated at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1873; ordained by the presbytery of Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 7, 1873, and pastor at Cranford, N.J., 1873-77. He was librarian of Princeton Theological seminary, 1877-86; professor of practical theology at Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1886-93, where he was also stated supply of the Second Presbyterian church, 1889-90, and was pastor at Trenton, N.J., 1894-98, in which latter year he removed to Philadelphia, Pa. He served as clerk of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church from 1884; as American secretary of the Alliance of Reformed Churches from 1888; was treasurer of the Centenary fund, 1888, of the Anniversary Reunion fund, 1895-96, and of the Twentieth Century fund, 1900-02; moderator of the synod of Ohio, 1891, and president of the Pan-Presbyterian council, Glasgow, Scotland, 1896. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and that of L.L.D. from Miami university in 1887. He edited the *Catalogue of the Library of Princeton Theological Seminary* (1881); *The Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (17 vols., 1884-1900), and *Addresses at the 250th Anniversary of the Westminster Assembly* (1898), and is the author of: *History of the Presbyterian Church* (1888); *The Presbyterian System* (1895); *Laws Relating to Religious Corporations* (1896); *Manual for Ruling Elders* (1897).

ROBERTS, William Milnor, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1810; son of Thomas Paschall and Maria Louise (Baker) Roberts; grandson of Abraham and Rachel (Milnor) Roberts and of Hilary Baker, who, in the performance of his duty as mayor of Philadelphia among the sick and dead during the terrible epi-

demic of yellow fever in 1793, lost his own life; and a descendant of Hugh Roberts (born in Wales in 1645), who arrived in Philadelphia with William Penn in 1682. He was a pupil of the first school founded by the Franklin Institute; was chairman on the Union canal surveys in 1825; superintendent of a division of the Lehigh canal, 1828-30; resident engineer of the Union railroad and the Union canal feeder, 1830-31; chief engineer of the Alleghany Mountains Portage railroad, 1831-34, and constructed the first combined railroad and passenger bridge in the United States at Harrisburg, over the Susquehanna river, Pa., in 1836. Between the years 1835-57, he was chief engineer of the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad; the Cumberland Valley railroad; the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, 1847-56; the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad; the Alleghany Valley railroad; the Iron Mountain railroad of Missouri; the Keokuk, Des Moines and Minnesota railroad, and the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine railroad. He engineered the construction of the Monongahela river slackwater navigation, 1838-40; the Pennsylvania state canal, the Erie canal, the Welland canal enlargement and of the Sandy and Beaver canal, Ohio. He was employed on the construction of the Dom Pedro II railroad in Brazil, 1857-65; was associated with James B. Eads in the construction of the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Louis, Mo., 1868-70; was chief engineer of the North-eastern Pacific railroad, 1870-74; was a commissioner under appointment of President Grant to report on the proposed improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi; and was chief of the commission to examine the harbors and rivers of Brazil, and report upon their improvement, 1879-81. He married, Jan. 5, 1837, Anna Barbara, daughter of Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson of Carlisle, Pa. He was president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; fellow of the American Geographical society, and a member of the English Institute of Engineers. He died in Brazil, S. A., July 14, 1882.

ROBERTS, William Randall, diplomatist, was born in county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1830. He received a classical education and came to the United States in 1849, engaging in the dry goods business in New York city, 1849-59, and afterwards devoting himself to the study of the social and political condition of his fellow countrymen in Ireland. He became president of the Fenian Brotherhood in 1865, and in 1866 actively promoted the raid into Canada led by O'Neil, for which he was imprisoned by the U.S. government. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-75; was a member of the New York board of aldermen in 1877, and was the defeated candi-

date for sheriff in 1879. He was appointed U.S. minister to Chili by President Cleveland in 1885, and in May, 1888, he was stricken by paralysis, was brought back to New York in 1889, and remained a helpless invalid until his death, which occurred in New York city, Aug. 9, 1897.

ROBERTSON, Beverly Holcombe, soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., June 5, 1827; son of Dr. William Henry and Martha Maria (Holcombe) Robertson, and grandson of James and Anne (Archer) Robertson and of Philemon and Martha (Hardaway) Holcombe. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, July 1, 1849, serving at the Cavalry School for Practice, Carlisle, Pa., 1849-50. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 25, 1850; served on frontier and scouting duty in New Mexico and Texas, 1850-53; in Kansas, 1854-56; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855, and engaged during the Sioux expedition in the action at Blue Water, Neb., Sept. 3, 1855. He was married, March 26, 1855, to Virginia Neville, daughter of Julius D. and Neville (Christie) Johnston of St. Louis, Mo., who died, Sept. 23, 1869. He participated in the Pawnee expedition, 1859; served at Fort Crittenden, Utah, as adjutant, 2d dragoons, from Aug. 20, 1860 to March 3, 1861; was promoted captain, March 3, 1861, and on Aug. 8, 1861, was dismissed from the U.S. service and entered the Confederate States army. He was promoted brigadier-general, June 3, 1862, and on June 17, 1862, when General Jackson moved his troops from Shenandoah valley, after the battle of Port Republic, Va., was left in command of the cavalry. In the second battle of Bull Run, he commanded a brigade in Gen. James E. B. Stuart's cavalry division, co-operating with General Jackson. On Dec. 16, 1862, with about 3300 men he engaged 15,000 men under Gen. John G. Foster at White Hall, near Goldsboro, N.C., and after a fight of four hours Foster was forced back with heavy loss, Robertson's loss being 54 men. At Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he was ordered by General Stuart to hold "Ashley's and Snicker's" gaps to prevent Hooker from interrupting the march of Lee's army. He intercepted the Federal advance at Fairfield, and captured Major Samuel H. Starr in command of the 6th U.S. Cavalry, who was wounded, and also several of his staff. After this victory Robertson was detailed to cover the wagon trains of Lee's army, his brigade being the last to cross the Potomac on its return to Virginia. In the autumn of 1863 he assumed command of the coast line between Charleston and Savannah. On the morning of June 9, 1864, he attacked, in their entrenchments on John's Island, three brigades of Federals, who retreated to their gunboats. For this fight both branches

of the South Carolina legislature passed a vote of thanks in the fall of 1864, soon after meeting. He subsequently took part in the engagements at Little Britain, Tulafinny, Coosawhatchie and Honey Hill or Pocotaligo. He engaged in the protection of the rear of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army when pursued by Sherman through the Carolinas, and surrendered with him at Durham, N.C. After the war, General Robertson engaged for three years in farming in Amelia county, Va.; had charge of branch offices of the Equitable Life Assurance company at Chicago and Washington, D.C., 1873-84, and in 1884 engaged in real estate business in Washington, D.C., where he was still in business in 1903.

ROBERTSON, Charles Franklin, 2d bishop of Missouri and 89th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, March 2, 1835; son of James and Mary A. Robertson. He was educated in private schools and engaged with his father in business, which he abandoned in 1855 to prepare for the ministry. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1862, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1862; was ordered deacon, June 29, 1862, and advanced to the priesthood, Oct. 23, 1862. He was married, Aug. 7, 1861, to Carrie R. Brislin of Sherburne, N.Y.; and secondly, in September, 1865, to Rebecca Duane of Malone, N.Y. He was rector of St. Mark's, Malone, 1862-68, St. James's, Batavia, N.Y., in 1868, and was the same year elected second bishop of Missouri. He was consecrated in Grace church, New York city, Oct. 25, 1868, by Bishops B. B. Smith, McCoskry and Johns, assisted by Bishops H. W. Lee and Horatio Potter. He was vice-president of the St. Louis Social Science association and of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and a member of the Virginia, Maryland, Southern Missouri and Wisconsin historical societies. He received the degree D.D. from Columbia in 1868, and from the University of the South in 1883, and LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1883. He is the author of papers on *Historical Societies in Relation to Local Historical Effort* (1883); *The American Revolution and the Mississippi Valley* (1884); *The Attempt to separate the West from the American Union* (1885), and *The Purchase of the Louisiana Territory in its Influence on the American System* (1885). He died in St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1886.

ROBERTSON, Edward White, representative, was born near Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1823; grandson of James and Charlotte (Reeves) Robertson. He removed to Iberville parish, La., with his parents in 1825; attended the University of Nashville, and studied law, 1845-46. He served as orderly sergeant of 2d Louisiana volunteers in the Mexican war in 1846; was a representative

in the state legislature, 1847-49 and 1857-62, and was graduated at the University of Louisiana, LL.B. in 1850, settling in practice in Iberville parish. In March, 1862, he entered the Confederate States army as captain of Louisiana infantry, and was engaged in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he saw no active service. He resumed practice at Baton Rouge, La., in 1865; was a Democratic representative in the 45th-47th congresses, 1877-83, and in the 50th congress, March-August, 1887. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 2, 1887.

ROBERTSON, George, jurist, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Nov. 18, 1790; son of Alexander and Margaret (Robinson) Robertson; grandson of James Robertson, and great-grandson of James Robertson, who emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, to America about 1737, and settled in Virginia. His father removed to Mercer county, Ky., in 1779; was a member of the Virginia convention to consider the United States constitution and of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1788. George Robertson was fitted for college under Joshua Fry; attended Transylvania university, 1805-06, and was an assistant in the Rev. Samuel Finley's classical school at Lancaster, Ky., 1807-08. He studied law under Gen. Martin D. Hardin at Frankfort and Samuel McKee of Lancaster; was admitted to the bar in 1809; was married in November, 1809, to Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Peter and Eleanor (McIntosh) Bainbridge of Lancaster, Ky., and settled in practice in Lancaster. He was a representative from Kentucky in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817-21, serving as chairman of the committee on public lands and as a member of the committees on the judiciary and internal improvements. He drew up and introduced the bill to establish a territorial government in Arkansas, to which John W. Taylor (q.v.) offered the amendment interdicting slavery. He also introduced the system of selling public lands to actual settlers in small lots at a cash price of \$1.25 per acre. He declined the office of attorney-general of Kentucky and judge of the Fayette circuit and also the chair of law in Transylvania university in 1821. He represented Garrard county in the state legislature, 1823-27, where he opposed the relief act intended to make the depreciated notes of the state banks legal tender. He was speaker of the house in 1823, and 1825-27. He declined the appointment of governor of Arkansas Territory offered by President Monroe, the office of U.S. minister to Colombia in 1824, and of that to Peru in 1828, and also the nomination for governor of Kentucky in 1827. He was secretary of the state of Kentucky in 1828; a justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky in 1829, and chief justice of the court of appeals, 1830-43, resuming active practice at the bar in 1843; was professor

of law in Transylvania university, 1834-57; represented Fayette county in the Kentucky legislature in 1848 and 1851-53, and served a second term as justice of the court of appeals for the second district of Kentucky, 1864-71, part of the time as acting chief justice. He received the degree of LL.D. from Centre college in 1835 and from Augusta college. Robertson county, Ky., was named in his honor. His published works include: *Introductory Lecture to the Law Class* (1836); *Biographical Sketch of John Boyle* (1838); *Scrap-Book on Law, Politics, Men and Times* (1856), and speeches, lectures, legal arguments and addresses. His autobiography was published, 1876. He died in Lexington, Ky., May 16, 1874.

ROBERTSON, Harrison, journalist and author, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn.; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Elliott) Robertson. He attended Union university and the University of Virginia, and after leaving college removed to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in journalism, becoming connected with the *Courier-Journal*, of which he was associate editor in 1903, and in the conduct of which he made that paper's famous political campaign against its party's Presidential ticket and platform in 1896. He is the author of the novels: *If I Were a Man* (1899); *Red Blood and Blue* (1900); *The Inlander* (1901); *The Opponents* (1902), and of several short stories and poems, the best known of which are: *How the Derby Was Won*, *Aprille and Coquette*.

ROBERTSON, James, pioneer, was born in Brunswick county, Va., June 28, 1742; of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1750 his parents removed to Wake county, N.C., where he worked on his father's farm, and was married in 1767 to Charlotte Reeves (1751-1843) of Virginia. Having joined Daniel Boone's third expedition across the Alleghany mountains in 1769, he came upon a valley in the present Watauga county, N.C., which he conjectured was a part of Virginia, and which seemed to him a feasible location for a settlement. Accordingly he planted



Gen Robertson.

corn; returned home, and in the spring of 1770 conducted sixteen families to the valley, where they continued to prosper, although, as it subsequently appeared, they had taken possession of land belonging to the Cherokees, from whom they were obliged to obtain a lease. In 1772 Capt. John Sevier (q.v.) of Virginia joined the settlement,

and in 1776 the fort which he had built was attacked by the Indians under their chief, Oconostota, aided by the British. During the siege of twenty days that followed Robertson served as lieutenant under Sevier, and with a force of forty men they succeeded in driving off the assailants. For his conduct in this affair Lieutenant Robertson was appointed by the governor of North Carolina to defend Watauga county against further assaults from Oconostota. On Dec. 25, 1779, he made a second settlement on the present site of Nashville, Tenn., which was soon augmented by the Watauga settlers under Sevier, Robertson acting as civil and military head of the combined forces, 256 in number. These, however, were soon greatly reduced by the attacks of the Indians, desertion and starvation, and the 134 remaining threatened to abandon the settlement. Robertson sought out Daniel Boone in Kentucky, from whom he obtained ammunition. On April 2, 1781, he defended the fort of Nashville against 1,000 Indians, in which attack he would have been killed save for the heroic intervention of his wife. He subsequently succeeded in thwarting the British control of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and effected terms of peace with the Cherokees. From 1784 until 1796 he was compelled to defend his settlement against Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Creek Indians, who was aided by the Spanish in Louisiana, and with his force of about 500 men Robertson performed many remarkable deeds of gallantry, stubbornly refusing all terms offered by the Spanish government to aid in increasing the discontent of the settlers of Tennessee by holding out the advantages of a direct communication with the Mississippi through their territory. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S. army by President Washington in 1790, and U.S. Indian commissioner. He died in the Chickasaw region, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1814.

ROBERTSON, John, representative, was born at "Belfield," near Petersburg, Va., in 1787. He was a brother of Thomas Bolling Robertson (q.v.). He was graduated at William and Mary college, practised law in Richmond, and was attorney-general of the state. He was a Whig representative from Virginia in the 23d congress, completing the term of Andrew Stevenson, and was re-elected to the 24th and 25th congresses, serving from Dec. 8, 1834, to March 3, 1839. He was a judge of the circuit court of Virginia for several years, and sent by Virginia to dissuade the southern states from extreme measures, at the same time John Tyler was despatched on a similar errand to President Buchanan. He was married to Anne Trent. He is the author of: *Riego, or the Spanish Martyr*, a tragedy (1872), and *Opuscula*, poems. He died at "Mount Athos," near Lynchburg, Va., July 5, 1873.

ROBERTSON, Morgan, author, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1861; son of Andrew and Ruth (Glasford) Robertson, and a descendant of William Chillingworth. He attended the common schools and Cooper institute, New York city, 1866-77, followed the life of a sailor, 1877-86, visiting the maritime ports of the world, and in 1886 entered the jewelry business in New York city. He was married, May 27, 1894, to Alice M., daughter of William and Anna (Ross) Doyle of New York. He is the author of: *A Tale of a Halo* (1894); *Spun Yarn* (1898); *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1899); *Masters of Men* (1901); *Shipmates* (1901); *Sinful Peck* (1903); *Down to the Sea* (1903), and short stories of the sea for various periodicals.

ROBERTSON, Samuel Matthews, representative, was born in Plaquemine, La., Jan. 1, 1852; son of Edward White Robertson (q.v.). He attended the Collegiate institute of Baton Rouge, and was graduated from the Louisiana State university in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1877; settled in practice in Baton Rouge, and represented East Baton Rouge in the Louisiana legislature, 1879-83. He was professor of natural history and commandant of cadets in Louisiana State university and Agricultural and Mechanical college at Baton Rouge, 1880-87. He was elected a Democratic representative in the 50th congress from the sixth Louisiana district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father in 1887, and was re-elected to the 51st-58th congresses, 1889-1905.

ROBERTSON, Thomas Bolling, governor of Louisiana, was born at "Belfield," near Petersburg, Va., in 1773; son of William and Elizabeth (Bolling) Robertson; grandson of William Robertson and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gay) Bolling,

and a descendant of Pocahontas. His father emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Bristol parish, Va. Thomas B. Robertson was graduated at William and Mary college; was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice at Petersburg, removing to Orleans territory in 1805, and soon after becoming its attorney-general. He was appointed secretary of the territory by President Jefferson, temporarily, Aug. 12, permanently, Nov. 18, 1807, and was recommissioned, Dec. 5, 1811. He served as district attorney *ex officio* in 1808; was elected the first representative from the state of Louisiana to the 12th congress and re-elected to the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, serving from Dec. 23, 1812, to the close of the first session of the 15th congress, April 20, 1818, when he resigned, Thomas Butler completing his term. He was governor of Louisiana,



1820-24, resigning in November of the latter year to become U.S. judge for the district of Louisiana, which position he held until a short time before his death, when he returned to Virginia. He was married to Lelia, daughter of Governor Fulwar Skipwith of West Florida, and his wife, who previous to her marriage was Miss Vanderclooster, a Flemish countess. He visited Paris during the last days of the Empire, and wrote letters to his family which were published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, and in book form entitled *Events in Paris* (1816). Governor Robertson died at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Nov. 5, 1828.

ROBERTSON, Thomas James, senator, was born in Fairfield district, S.C., Aug. 3, 1823. His ancestors were active Whigs in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1843, and began to study medicine, but later engaged successfully in planting. He was aide-de-camp to Governor Allston, 1857-58, remained a firm supporter of the Federal government during the civil war; was a member of the state constitutional convention, under the reconstruction acts of congress in 1865, and on the first meeting of the legislature under the new constitution in 1868, was elected with F. A. Sawyer to the U.S. senate, and drew the short term expiring March 3, 1871. He was re-elected in 1870 for a full term, serving from July 10, 1868, to March 3, 1877. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures. He resumed planting in 1877, and died at Columbia, S.C., Oct. 13, 1897.

ROBERTSON, Wyndham, governor of Virginia, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 26, 1803; son of William and Elizabeth (Bolling) Robertson, and brother of Thomas Bolling (q.v.) and John (q.v.) Robertson. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1821; admitted to the bar in 1824, and settled in practice in Richmond. He visited London and Paris in 1827; was senior member of the state council, 1830-36, and prominent in matters of internal improvement in Virginia, succeeding to the office of governor on the resignation of Littleton Waller Tazewell, April 30, 1836, which office he filled until March, 1837. He represented Richmond in the state legislature, 1838-41; engaged in agricultural pursuits, 1842-57, and represented Richmond in the house of delegates, 1860-65. He resisted the proposal of South Carolina to form a Southern Confederacy, and after the secession of the cotton states urged Virginia to stand neutral. He was chairman of the anti-coercion committee, and presented the resolution by which Virginia agreed to reject secession, but declared her intention to fight with the southern



states if they were attacked. He was married to Mary F. T. Smith. He is the author of: *Pochahontas alias Matoaka, and her Descendants through her Marriage with John Rolfe* (1887), and a *Vindication of the Course of Virginia throughout the Slave Controversy* (MS.). He died in Washington county, Va., Feb. 11, 1888.

ROBESON, George Maxwell, cabinet officer, was born at Oxford Furnace, in Belvidere, N.J., in 1829; son of William P. and Anna (Maxwell) Robeson, and a descendant of Andrew Robeson, surveyor-general of New Jersey in 1668. The family is of Scotch descent. Andrew Robeson was a graduate of Oxford university, and his son Jonathan named the spot where in 1741 he planted the first iron furnace in Morris county, N.J., for that reason. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; studied law under Chief-Justice Hornblower in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He settled in practice in Newark, but shortly removed to Camden, N.J., where he was prosecutor of the pleas for Camden county, 1858; was active in organizing the state troops for service in the civil war, and was commissioned brigadier-general by Governor Parker. He was attorney-general of New Jersey, 1867-69, resigning, June 23, 1869, to accept the portfolio of the navy in President Grant's cabinet, and held the office from June 25, 1869, to March 3, 1877, also serving as secretary of war for a time in 1876 on the resignation of William W. Belknap. His official conduct as secretary of the navy was the subject of congressional investigation in 1876 and 1878, but in both cases the judiciary committee of the house found that the charges against him were not sustained. He was married, Jan. 23, 1872, to Mary Isabella (Ogston) Aulick, a widow, with a son, Richmond Aulick (Princeton, 1889). They had one daughter, Ethel Maxwell. He was a Republican representative from the first New Jersey district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879-83; was defeated in 1882 for the 48th congress, and in 1883 resumed the practice of law in Trenton, N.J., where he died, Sept. 27, 1897.

ROBESON, Henry Bellows, naval officer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 5, 1842; son of Dr. Abel Bellows and Susan (Taylor) Robeson; grandson of Maj. Jonas and Susan (Bellows) Robeson and of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel William and Rebecca (Hine) Taylor, and a descendant of William Robinson of Watertown and Lexington, Mass., who died in March, 1698; of John Whitney, who settled in Watertown in 1635, and of the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (1722-1800) of New Milford, Conn., and through him of Daniel Taylor, one of the first settlers of New Milford, about 1638. He was appointed acting midshipman in the U.S. navy, Sept. 25, 1856; midshipman, June

15, 1860, and master, Sept. 19, 1861. He served on blockade duty during the civil war; was engaged in the attack on Fort McRae, Nov. 23, 1861, and in the defence of Charleston, April 7, 1863; commanded the landing party from the *New Ironsides* in the assault and capture of the Confederate works on the lower part of Morris Island, July 10, 1863, and took part in the bombardments of Forts Wagner, Sumter and Moultrie. He was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and was attached to the *Colorado* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, commanding the landing party in the assault of Fort Fisher, Jan.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

15, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866, and commander, Feb. 12, 1874, and was flag-lieutenant of the Asiatic squadron, 1867-70. He was married, June 11, 1872, to Katherine, daughter of the Rev. John Nelson and Mary (Nichols) Bellows of Walpole, N.H. He commanded the U.S.S. *Vandalia*, 1876-79; was stationed at the Naval academy, 1879-83, and commanded the U.S.S. *Constitution* in 1883. He was promoted captain, Aug. 25, 1887; commodore, Feb. 1, 1898, and was placed on the retired list with the rank of rear-admiral, March 28, 1899. He was captain of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1895-98; was a member of the advisory board for the construction of new cruisers, 1888-89; commanded the U.S.S. *Chicago*, 1889-91, and was supervisor of the harbor of New York, 1891-93.

ROBIE, Frederick, governor of Maine, was born in Gorham, Maine, Aug. 12, 1822; son of the Hon. Toppan and Sarah Thaxter (Lincoln) Robie; grandson of Edward and Sarah (Webster) Robie of Chester, N.H., and of John and Bethiah (Thaxter) Lincoln. His first direct American ancestor was Henry Robie of Dunbarton, England, who first settled in Exeter, N.H., in 1639, and soon afterward in Hampton, N.H. His first direct American ancestor on his mother's side was Samuel Lincoln, who came from Old Hingham, England, and settled in New Hingham, Mass., in the year 1637. It is generally supposed that he was the first American ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln. Frederick Robie was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1841; taught school in Georgia and Florida, and was graduated

from Jefferson Medical college in 1844; practised in Biddeford, Maine, 1844-55; in Waldoboro, 1855-58, and in Gorham, 1858-61. He was appointed paymaster in the U.S. army in 1861; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1865, and served until July 20, 1866. He was a member of the executive council of Maine, 1861, and three subsequent terms; state senator, 1866-67; representative in the state legislature for ten terms, serving as speaker in 1872 and 1876, and governor of the state, 1888-87. He was a member of the Republican national convention in 1872; member of the Republican state committee for several years; commissioner to the Paris exposition; Worthy Master of the Patrons of Hus-



bandry of the State of Maine, 1888-90, and also commander of the department of Maine, G.A.R. He was the originator of the Western Maine Normal school, Gorham, one of its principal buildings being named Frederick Robie Hall in his honor. He was twice married: first, Nov. 27, 1847, to Olevia M., daughter of Jonathan and Mary Scammon (Emery) Priest of Biddeford, Maine; she died in November, 1898. He was married, secondly, Jan. 10, 1900, to Martha E., daughter of Alvin and Sarah (Flag) Cressey of Gorham, Maine.

ROBINS, Henry Ephraim, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30, 1827; son of Gurdon Caulkins and Julia (Savage) Robins; grandson of Ephraim and Abigail (Caulkins) Robins and of Timothy and Sarah (Collins) Savage, and a descendant of Nicholas Robbins, Duxbury, Mass., 1638, and of Hugh Caulkins, Lynn, Mass., free-man in 1642. He prepared for college at Connecticut Literary institution, Suffield; engaged in the book business and in private study until 1857; was a student at Fairmont Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from the Newton Theological institution in 1861. He was ordained at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 6, 1861; was associate pastor, Central Baptist church,

COLBY UNIVERSITY



Newport, R.I., 1862-63; pastor, 1863-67; pastor First Baptist church, Rochester, N.Y., 1867-73; president of Colby university, Waterville, Maine,

1873-82, and was elected professor of Christian ethics at the Rochester Theological seminary in 1882. He was married, Aug. 11, 1864, to Martha J., daughter of the Rev. Isaac and Ann (Parker) Bird of Hartford, Ct.; she died in 1867. He was married, secondly, Sept. 4, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Prof. John F. and Catherine Elizabeth (Sayles) Richardson of Rochester, N.Y. She died in 1873, and he was married, thirdly, Aug. 7, 1878, to Cordelia Ewell, daughter of Handel Gershom and Lydia C. (Kingman) Nott of New Haven, Conn. She died in 1888. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1868, and that of LL.D. by Colby university in 1890. He is the author of: *Harmony of Ethics with Theology* (1891); *The Christian Idea of Education, Distinguished from the Secular Idea of Education* (1896); *The Ethics of the Christian Life* (in preparation, 1903).

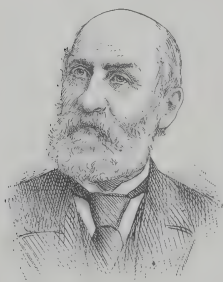
ROBINSON, Benjamin Lincoln, botanist, was born in Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 8, 1864; son of James Harvey and Latricia Maria (Drake) Robinson; grandson of Benjamin and Ruhama (Wood) Robinson and of the Rev. Benjamin Bradner and Melinda (Parsons) Drake, and a descendant in the eighth generation through Isaac Robinson, Plymouth, 1630, of Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, the leader of the Puritans. He attended the Illinois State Normal school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1887. He was married, June 29, 1887, to Margaret Louise, daughter of William Henry and Mary Ann (McMahon) Casson of Hennepin, Ill. He studied at Strassburg and Bonn universities, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Strassburg in 1889. He was appointed curator of the Gray Herbarium in 1892, and Asa Gray professor of systematic botany at Harvard university in 1900. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a non-resident member of Washington Academy of Sciences; a member of the Botanical Society of America, and served as its president in 1900. He edited the later parts of the *Synoptical Flora of North America* (1895-97), and *Rhodora*, the journal of the New England Botanical club, and wrote many papers on the classification of the higher plants of North America and Mexico.

ROBINSON, Beverly, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1723; son of John Robinson, who was president of the Virginia council, 1734, and speaker of the house of burgesses. He entered the military service; was appointed major, and participated in the capture of Quebec under General Wolfe, 1759. He married Susanna (1728-1822), daughter of Frederick (1690-1751) Philipse, and sister of Frederick Philipse (q.v.), who had inherited from her father a vast amount of prop-

erty on the Hudson river. At the outbreak of the Revolution Major Robinson removed to New York, where he became colonel of the American Loyal regiment, which he had himself raised, and also commanded the corps of "guards and pioneers." He was frequently engaged in the service of the royalists, and his home, known as the Beverly mansion, sheltered André while carrying out Arnold's plans. Colonel Robinson interceded for André's release through correspondence with Washington, and subsequently for his life at the latter's headquarters. (The Beverly mansion, containing many valuable historical relics, was burned in 1892). At the close of the Revolutionary war, Colonel Robinson removed to New Brunswick, Canada, where he refused a seat in the first colonial council, and finally made his permanent home in Thornbury, near Bath, England. His wife's property having been confiscated, he was awarded £17,000 sterling by the British government. Of his children, Beverly (1755-1816), a graduate of King's college, 1773, was lieutenant-colonel of his father's regiment; Morris (1759-1815), served in the war of the Revolution as a captain in the Queen's Rangers; John (1761-1828), was a lieutenant in the Loyal American regiment; Sir Frederick Phillipse (1763-1852), was temporarily in charge of the government of Upper Canada, 1815-16; became general of the British forces in the West Indies, and also a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and William Henry (1766-1836), was head of the commissariat department of the British army. Col. Beverly Robinson died in Thornbury, England, in 1792.

ROBINSON, Charles, governor of Kansas, was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818; son of Jonathan and Huldah (Woodward) Robinson,

and a direct descendant from John Robinson the Pilgrim, and through his paternal grandmother, Phebe Williams, a descendant in direct line from Charlemagne and Pepin. He attended Hadley and Amherst academies and also Amherst college, earning his living by making school desks and by teaching school winters, and after a varied medi-



C. Robinson

cal education received the degree of M.D. from the Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., 1843. He was married Thanksgiving day, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of William Adams of West

Brookfield, Mass. Two children were born to them—a boy and a girl, both dying in infancy. He began practice at Belchertown, Mass., September, 1843, where he also served on the school committee, and took an interest in public affairs, and in 1845 he opened a hospital for practice in Springfield, Mass., in association with Dr. J. G. Holland. His wife died in 1846 and he joined his brother Cyrus in Fitchburg, Mass., where he practised until 1849, when he went overland to California as physician to the Boston company. He arrived at Sacramento, Aug. 12, 1849, where with others he kept a restaurant; continued his profession, and on Aug. 11, 1850, issued a manifesto denouncing the attitude of the courts, the gamblers and the speculators toward the settlers, and opposed the division of the territory into two states, one to be free and one slave. In a subsequent riot he was shot, imprisoned and charged with murder and other crimes. During his confinement he was elected to the legislature and after he was bailed, edited the *Settlers' and Miners' Tribune* until he took his seat in the legislature in 1851, when he worked and voted for John C. Frémont for U.S. senator. His case was subsequently dismissed and he was exonerated by the legislature and by the district court. He returned to Fitchburg, Mass., in 1851; was married, Oct. 30, 1851, to Sara Tappan Doolittle, daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence; edited the *Fitchburg News*, and June 28, 1854, went to Kansas as confidential agent of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid society, settling in Lawrence. In the struggle which was waged against the pro-slavery party, he was made commander-in-chief of the Free-State party and as such constructed forts and rifle pits, but at the same time worked to secure the freedom of the state under the forms of law. He was a member of the Free-State convention, Aug. 14-15, 1855, and of that at Topeka, Oct. 23, 1855, being twice appointed chairman of the executive committee, and was twice elected governor of Kansas under the Topeka constitution which was rejected by the U.S. senate. He resigned the office temporarily in order to seek aid in the East, and on his way to Boston was arrested at Lexington, Mo., on the charge of "usurping office and for high treason," and imprisoned. His house was burned. Mrs. Robinson (q.v.) continued the journey east, and he was a prisoner at Leecompton from May till September, 1856. Governor Shannon was recalled and Governor Geary appointed his successor, and at Robinson's trial, Aug. 18-20, 1857, the jury reported that "since there was no state of Kansas, there could be no governor of state, and therefore no usurpation of office." He was a member of the Free-State convention at Grasshopper Falls, Aug. 26, 1857; presided at the

convention at Lawrence, December 2, which repudiated the Lecompton constitution, and visited Washington, D.C., in 1858 to urge before congress favorable legislation in regard to railroad extension in Kansas. He was elected governor of Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution in 1859; the state was admitted into the Union, Jan. 29, 1861, and Mr. Robinson was sworn into office as governor, Feb. 9, 1861. The first legislature convened the last of March and on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion, but none were allotted to Kansas. The governor, however, organized the state militia and when the second call was issued by the President, Kansas was allotted 5006 men, and Governor Robinson furnished 10,639, by raising and mustering in the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th infantry and the 6th cavalry between May 21, 1861 and Sept. 22, 1862; the 3d and 4th and the 12th (colored) being raised by Gen. James H. Lane. The legislature, for the purpose of providing and sustaining the volunteer force, authorized the governor, secretary of the state and auditor, or a majority of them, to issue \$150,000 of state bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest to be sold at a minimum of 70°, and the state treasurer was authorized to sell ten per cent war bonds for \$20,000 by which he realized \$12,000. The state bonds could not be sold at any price in the market and an exchange was effected with the secretary of the interior for Indian money and 60° was realized by the state, although the department paid 85° of the face value, the difference being absorbed in negotiating the sale, and for this the state officers were impeached by a committee of the legislature, Feb. 26, 1862, but subsequently unanimously acquitted. In January, 1863, Mr. Robinson was succeeded as governor by Thomas Carney. He remained in the Republican party, was elected state senator in 1872, and served as state senator, 1875-79. He followed the liberal wing of the party in the support of Horacé Greeley, and in 1866 became a Democrat. He was the defeated candidate for representative in the 50th congress in 1866 and for governor of Kansas in 1890. He was one of the founders of North (Free-State) college on Mt. Oread in 1861, and with S. C. Pomeroy was appointed trustee of the proposed state university, Feb. 14, 1857, securing to the state the transfer of the present university campus, and presenting the university with 46 acres of land to extend the campus. He served as a regent of the university, 1866-79 and 1892-94, receiving from there the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He also became superintendent of Haskell institute, an Indian school at Lawrence in 1887; was a member of the Loyal Legion of Kansas, and president of

the State Historical society. He contributed to newspapers and periodicals, and wrote *The Kansas Conflict* in the winter of 1891. He bequeathed most of his fortune to the University of Kansas, in whose chapel his bust was placed in February, 1898, the gift of the Kansas legislature, and on Feb. 12, 1903, a joint resolution was introduced in the legislature to place his bust in the rotunda of the state capital. See: "Kansas, Its Exterior and Interior Life" by Sara T. D. Robinson (1856). The part that Governor Robinson took in securing to Kansas peace and good government appears to have been entirely free from partisanship and selfishness; his place in the history of that memorable conflict is becoming better established as time goes by and there is little doubt that he will in time be credited as the most helpful instrument in the adjudication of the Kansas trouble. Governor Robinson died at his country home, "Oakridge," near Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 17, 1894.

ROBINSON, Charles Seymour, clergyman and author, was born in Bennington, Vt., March 31, 1829; son of Henry and Harriet (Haynes) Robinson, and grandson of Jonathan (q.v.) and Mary (Fassett) Robinson. He attended the Union academy at Bennington; was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852; taught school at Holyoke and Cambridge, Mass., 1849-51; attended the Union (1851-52) and Princeton, (1852-53) theological seminaries, and was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Troy, N.Y., April 19, 1855. He was stated supply at Troy, N.Y., 1854-55; pastor there, 1855-60; and was married, Nov. 4, 1858, to Harriet R. Church of Troy, who died in 1895. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1860-68; of the American chapel, and a church of his own organization in Paris, France, 1868-71, and of the Madison Avenue church, New York, 1871-90. He supplied pulpits at Binghamton, N.Y., and in New York city, 1888-89; was pastor of the Thirteenth Street church, New York city, 1890-92, and of the New York church, New York city, 1892-98. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1867, and that of LL.D. by Lafayette college in 1885. He edited the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, 1876-77, and *Every Thursday*, 1890-91, and is the author of: *Songs of the Church* (1862); *Songs for the Sanctuary* (1865); *Short Studies for Sunday School Teachers* (1868); *Bethel and Pennel* (1873); *Church Work* (1873); *Psalms and Hymns* (1875); *Calvary Songs for Sunday Schools* (1875); *Spiritual Songs for Church and Choir* (1878); *Studies in the New Testament* (1880); *Spiritual Songs for Sunday Schools* (1881); *Spiritual Songs for Social Meetings* (1881); *Studies of Neglected Texts* (1883); *Laudes Domini* (1884); *Sermons in Songs* (1885);

Sabbath Evening Sermons (1887); *The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus* (1887); and *Simon Peter, His Life and Times* (2 vols., 1888). He died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1899.

ROBINSON, Conway, jurist, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 15, 1805; son of John Robinson, clerk of the superior court of Richmond, and author of "Forms in the Courts of Law in Virginia;" and a descendant of John Robinson who immigrated to Virginia, where his son Anthony was a landed proprietor. He attended the schools of Richmond, and was appointed deputy clerk of the superior court, under his father. He attained prominence as a lawyer; was reporter of the Virginia court of appeals, 1842-44; revised the civil and criminal code of Virginia, 1846-49; was a representative in the house of delegates in 1852, and in 1860 removed to Washington, D.C., where he engaged in practice. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical society, and made several important historical discoveries, finding in 1853 in the British Museum a MS. journal of the first legislative assembly in Virginia which met in 1619. He published a new edition of his father's "Forms in the Courts of Law in Virginia" (1826), and is the author of: *Law and Equity Practice in Virginia* (3 vols., (1832-39); *Reports of the Virginia Court of Appeals* (2 vols., 1842-44); *The Principles and Practice of Courts of Justice in England and the United States* (2 vols., 1855); *Account of the Discoveries of the West until 1519; and of Voyages to and along the Atlantic Coast of North America from 1520 to 1573* (1848); *History of the High Court of Chancery, and Other Institutions of England from the time of Caius Julius Cæsar until the Accession of William and Mary in 1688-89* (2 vols.; Vol. I., 1882). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1884.

ROBINSON, Edward, educator and author, was born in Southington, Conn., April 10, 1794. He was brought up on his father's farm; taught school and was graduated with high honors from Hamilton college in 1816, remaining as tutor there 1817. He studied law at Hudson, N.Y., during the next year, but deciding to study for the ministry he went home, and while assisting his father on the farm pursued his studies. He was assistant instructor in sacred literature at Andover Theological seminary, 1823-26, while pursuing a course in Hebrew; studied in Halle and Berlin, 1826-30; was professor extraordinary of sacred literature at Andover, 1830-33; professor of Greek and Oriental languages and literature, University of the City of New York, 1832-33, and professor of Biblical literature, Union Theological seminary, 1837-63. He was twice married: first, Sept. 3, 1818, to Eliza, daughter of Samuel Kirtland. She died in 1819, and he married second-

ly, Aug. 7, 1828, Theresa Albertine Luise, daughter of Prof. Ludwig Heinrich von Jakob of Halle. In 1831 he established the *Biblical Repository* at Andover, and conducted it, 1831-35. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college in 1831, by Halle in 1842, and that of LL.D. by Yale in 1844. He is the author of a translation of: Winer's "Greek Grammar of the New Testament" (1825); a revision of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Holy Bible" (1832); *A Greek Grammar* (1833); *Dictionary of the Holy Bible* (compiled, 1833); *A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament*, (1836); a translation from the Latin of Gesenius's "Hebrew and English lexicon of the Old Testament" (1836); *Biblical Researches in Palestine* (3 vols., 1838); *A Harmony of the Four Gospels in English* (1846); *A Harmony of the Four Gospels in Greek* (1851); *Later Biblical Researches in Palestine* (1856); *Physical Geography of the Holy Land* (1865). His name was in Class G, Preachers and Theologians, for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, but in the election of October, 1900, received no votes. He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1863.

ROBINSON, Edward, archæologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1858; son of Edwin Augustus and Allen (Coburn) Robinson; grandson of Shadrach and Mary (Stavers) Robinson and of Daniel Jennings and Eliza (Knowlton) Coburn. He was graduated from Harvard in 1879, and spent the subsequent five years abroad, remaining fifteen months in Greece and continuing his studies at the University of Berlin. He was married, Feb. 21, 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Louise Mathilde (Patch) Gould of Boston, Mass. He was curator of classical antiquities, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1885-1902; lecturer on classical archæology, Harvard, 1893-94 and 1898-1902, and in 1902 succeeded Gen. C. G. Loring as director of the Museum. He was engaged in the selection and arrangement of collections in the Slater Memorial museum, Norwich, Conn., 1887-88; the selection and purchase of casts for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1891-95, and with H. W. Kent selected and arranged the collection of casts in the Springfield (Mass.) Art museum, 1898-99. He was secretary of the Art Commission of the City of Boston, 1890-98; was made a member of the council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the council of the Archæological Institute of America; a corporate member of the American Oriental society; corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the American Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund of London. He prepared the catalogues of Greek and Roman casts and of Greek, Etruscan and Roman

vases, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and is the author of: *Did the Greeks Paint Their Sculptures?* (Century, April, 1892); and *Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts*.

ROBINSON, Ezekiel Gilman, educator, was born in Attleborough, Mass., March 23, 1815; son of Ezekiel and Cynthia (Slack) Robinson; and a lineal descendant of George Robinson, one of the original purchasers from the Indians of the town of Rehoboth. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and from the Newton Theological institution in 1842; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in November, 1842, and was pastor at Norfolk, Va., 1842-45, being chaplain of the University of Virginia for one year while in Norfolk. He was married, Feb. 21, 1844, to Harriet Richards Parker, daughter of Charles and Catharine (Packard) Richards and adopted daughter of Caleb Parker of Roxbury, Mass. He was pastor at Cambridge, Mass., 1845-46; professor at the Covington Theological institution, 1846-49; pastor in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849-52; professor at Rochester Theological seminary, 1852-60; president of the seminary, 1860-72; president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at Brown university, 1872-89; professor



BROWN UNIVERSITY.

of apologetics and evidences of Christianity at Crozer Theological seminary, 1889-94, and professor of ethics and apologetics at the University of Chicago, 1892-94. He was president of the American Baptist Missionary union, 1877-80; was a lecturer on systematic divinity at the Andover Theological seminary, 1882-83; preacher at the Yale Divinity school, and a trustee of Vassar college, 1861-94. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1853 and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1872 and by Harvard in 1886. He was editor of the *Christian Review*, 1859-64; translated Neander's "Planting and Training of the Christian Church" (1865); and is the author of: *Lectures on Preaching* (1883); *Principle and Practice of Morality* (1888), and *Christian Theology* (1894). He died in Boston, Mass., June 13, 1894.

ROBINSON, Frank Torrey, art critic, was born in Salem, Mass., July 16, 1845; of English Quaker descent. His grandfather, who had immigrated to America, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Frank Torrey Robinson attended the Harvard and Warren schools in Charlestown, Mass., and in 1861 enlisted in the 5th Massachusetts volunteers, participating in the North Carolina and Virginia campaigns. Returning to Boston, he was employed for a year in the office of the *Advertiser*; subsequently completed his studies in Professor Spear's college, and after earning a precarious living by work in a wholesale grocery store, in a blacksmith shop and as a book-keeper, he adopted journalism as his profession, becoming local reporter for the Boston *Journal, Advertiser* and the *Bunker Hill Times*. He was married in 1871 to Mary Jane Tufts of Somerville, Mass. He began to make a specialty of art criticism in 1875; edited the Boston *Sunday Times*, 1879-83; was art director for the New England Manufacturers' institute, 1883-86, editing their art catalogue and an "Art Year Book," 1883; was afterward connected as art critic with the Boston *Traveler and Post*; edited *American Art*, Boston, 1886-88, and for several years served as literary curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, whose catalogues and handbooks he also edited. In 1897 he traveled abroad, selecting in London and Paris the pictures exhibited in the Jordan Art gallery, 1898. He was a member of the Paint and Clay club, Boston, serving as chairman of its house committee in 1897. His publications include: *History of the 5th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers*; *Quaint New England*; *Living New England Artists* (1888); *Christmas Morning* (1890), and *Winds of the Seasons* (1890). He died in Roxbury, Mass., June 3, 1898.

ROBINSON, George Dexter, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Lexington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1834; son of Charles and Mary (Davis) Robinson; grandson of Jacob and Hannah (Simonds) Robinson and of Abel and Lavinia (Hosmer) Davis, and a descendant of William Robinson, who was born April 20, 1682, and of Joseph Hosmer, who served as adjutant at Concord, April 19, 1775. He was brought up on his father's farm; attended Lexington academy and Hopkins classical school, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859. He was principal of the high school at Chicopee, Mass., 1856-65; was admitted to the bar in Cambridge, 1866, and began practice in Chicopee. He was married, Nov. 24, 1859, to Hannah E., daughter of William and Nancy (Pierce) Stevens of Lexington, Mass. She died Sept. 5, 1864, and on July 11, 1867, he married Susan E., daughter of Joseph F. and Susan (Mulliken) Simonds of Lexington. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts, 1874; a

state senator, 1876, and a Republican representative from the eleventh Massachusetts district in the 45th, 46th, 47th congresses, 1877-83, and



Geo. D. Robinson

re-elected from the twelfth district to the 48th congress, but resigned to become governor of Massachusetts. During his administration, 1884-87, he effected the passage of several democratic measures, among them the free school-book bill and the compulsory weekly payment of wages by corporations. He subsequently practised law,

having an office at Springfield, but continuing to make his home in Chicopee. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1884 and from Harvard in 1886. He died in Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 22, 1896.

ROBINSON, Harriet Jane (Hanson), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1825; daughter of William (1795-1831) and Harriet (Browne) Hanson; granddaughter of John and Sally (Getchel) Hanson and of Seth Ingersoll (minuteman) and Sarah (Goddard) Browne, a descendant of Thomas Hanson (died 1666) of Salmon Falls, N.H., who was admitted freeman, 1661, and whose widow, Mary, was killed by the Indians in 1689, and of Nicholas and Elizabeth Browne, who emigrated from Worcestershire, Eng., and settled in Lynn Village, Mass., before 1638, and in Reading, Mass., 1644. Harriet J. Hanson attended the public schools of Boston and Lowell, Mass., was one of the group of writers for the *Lowell Offering*, a magazine filled entirely with the contributions of the factory girls of Lowell, and also wrote for various annuals and newspapers, including the *Journal and Courier*, at that time under the editorship of William Stevens Robinson (q.v.) to whom she was married, Nov. 30, 1848. Of her four children, Harriette R. Shattuck (q.v.) became an author of reputation. She subsequently assisted in the literary part of her husband's editorial work; was in sympathy with the anti-slavery cause and with the political reforms of the day, writing for the woman suffrage movement and also speaking in its behalf before the Massachusetts legislature and before the select committee on woman suffrage of the U.S. senate, 1832, and was a member of the National Woman Suffrage association and of the International Council at Washington, D.C., 1888. She was active in the

promotion of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1890, serving on its constitutional committee, and as a member of its advisory board, and in 1898 became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society. Her publications include: "*Warrington*" *Pen Portraits*, with memoir (1877); *Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement* (1881-83); *Captain Mary Miller*, a woman suffrage drama (1887); *The New Pandora*, a classical drama (1889); *Loom and Spindle* (1898). Mrs. Robinson was residing in Malden, Mass., in 1903.

ROBINSON, Horatio Nelson, mathematician, was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1806. He obtained a common school education, early displaying a taste for mathematics, and in 1822 he made the calculations for an almanac. He attended the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and was an instructor in mathematics in the U.S. navy, 1825-35, after which he devoted himself to teaching and to the preparation of text-books. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1836. He is the author of a series of elementary mathematical text-books, including: *Universal Key to the Science of Algebra* (1844); *Elementary Treatise on Algebra* (1846); *University Algebra* (1847); *Astronomy, University Edition* (1849), and *Geometry and Trigonometry* (1850). He also wrote *Treatise on Astronomy* (1850); *Mathematical Recreations* (1851); *Concise Mathematical Operations* (1854); *Treatise on Surveying and Navigation* (1857; revised and edited by Oren Root, 1863); *Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections* (1864); *Differential and Integral Calculus* (1861; edited by Isaac F. Quimby, 1868). He died in Elbridge, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1867.

ROBINSON, James C., representative, was born in Edgar county, Ill., in 1822. He received a very limited education; served as a private in the Mexican war, 1846-47; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was a Democratic representative from Illinois in the 36th-38th and 42d-43d congresses, 1859-65 and 1871-75. He removed from Marshall to Springfield, Ill., where he died, Nov. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, James Harvey, historian, was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 29, 1863; son of James Harvey and Latricia Maria (Drake) Robinson; grandson of Benjamin and Ruhama (Wood) Robinson and of the Rev. Benjamin Bradner and Melinda (Parsons) Drake, and a descendant of Isaac Robinson (son of Rev. John Robinson, the Leyden pastor), who settled in Plymouth in 1630, and married Mary Hanford. He was graduated from Harvard in 1887, and was married Sept. 1, 1877, to Grace Woodville, daughter of Charles Edward Read of Bloomington, Ill. He took post-graduate courses at Harvard and in Germany,

receiving the degree Ph.D. from Freiburg in 1890. He was lecturer on European history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1891; associate professor, 1892-95, and in 1895 became professor of history at Columbia university. He was also acting dean of Barnard college, 1900-01. He was an editor of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1891-95, and is the author of: *The German Bundesrath* (1891); *Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters* (with H. W. Rolfe, 1899); *An Introduction to the History of Western Europe* (1903), and also co-operated with others in editing and publishing "Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History."

ROBINSON, James M., representative, was born near Fort Wayne, Ind., May 31, 1861; son of David A. and Isabella (Bowen) Robinson; grandson of James and Rebecca (Jacobs) Robinson and of Robert and Sarah (Mercer) Bowen. He attended the public schools until 1876, when he obtained employment in a shop, where he continued until 1881, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and established himself in practice in Fort Wayne. He was prosecuting-attorney, 1888-92, and was a Democratic representative from the twelfth congressional district of Indiana in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress for the term expiring in 1905. He was married, Nov. 28, 1900, to Lily M., daughter of Hugh M. and Ada S. Jones of Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROBINSON, James Sidney, soldier, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1827. He was brought up on a farm, attended the common schools, and at an early age learned the printer's trade in Mansfield. He established and edited the *Weekly Republican* at Canton, Ohio, 1847-65, served as secretary of the first convention of the Republican party in Ohio in 1856, and as clerk of the Ohio house of representatives, 1856-58. He enlisted as a private in the 4th Ohio volunteers in 1861, was appointed captain a few days afterward, and served under General McClellan in West Virginia, taking part in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. His enlistment of three months having expired, he re-enlisted in October, 1861, as major of the 82nd Ohio volunteers. He served in Schenck's brigade, under General Frémont in the Shenandoah valley; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in April, 1862, and May 7, 1862, accompanied his brigade from Franklin, Va., to McDowell, marching thirty-four miles in twenty-three hours, rescuing General Milroy's brigade, and beating an orderly retreat to Franklin. At the second battle of Bull Run he fought in General Milroy's unattached brigade, and when Colonel Cantwell was wounded he assumed command of the regi-

ment. He was promoted colonel and at Chancellorsville his regiment was not attached to any brigade or division, but was with the eleventh corps, which received the brunt of Jackson's charge, Robinson's regiment losing eighty-one men in the attack. After Chancellorsville, his regiment was attached to the second brigade of Carl Schurz's division of the eleventh corps, which was marching with the first corps, under General Reynolds, when the news that Buford was engaged caused them to hurry forward and possess the field until Hancock could come to their support. Colonel Robinson was wounded at Gettysburg, and when the eleventh and twelfth corps were sent west to join General Thomas's army, Robinson had not recovered from his wound and was not at Chattanooga; but when Sherman started for Atlanta, the eleventh and twelfth corps were merged into the twentieth corps under General Hooker, and Colonel Robinson was given command of the third brigade, first division. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan 12, 1865, was brevetted major-general, March 13, and was mustered out, Aug. 31, 1865. He engaged in railroad building in Ohio after the war, served as chairman of the Republican state executive committee, 1877-79, and was state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs in 1880. He was a Republican representative from the 9th Ohio district in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881-85, and secretary of the state of Ohio, 1884-88. He died in Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1892.

ROBINSON, John Bunyan, educator, was born at Osceola, Ohio, April 11, 1834; son of Adin and Jane (Anderson) Robinson; grandson of William and Eleanor (Wright) Robinson of Harpers Ferry, Va., and of James and Margarette (Brownlee) Anderson of Carlisle, Pa. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, A. B., 1860, A. M., 1863; entered the Methodist ministry; was principal of Mt. Washington academy, 1860-64; president of Willoughby college, 1864-69; president of Fort Wayne college, 1869-71; president of New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female college, 1871-77; president of Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial college, 1877-84; president of Jennings Seminary and Normal college, 1884-87, and thereafter engaged in the active ministry. He was married, first, in December, 1860, to Emily Ada, daughter of Judge David H. and Elizabeth (Reybourn) Morris. And secondly, Sept. 11, 1896, to Sarah Narcissa, daughter of Henry Watson and Sarah Ann (Older) Montross. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from De Pauw university and from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1879; that of Ph.D. from the University of Wooster in 1884, and that of LL.D. from Taylor university in 1896. He is the author of: *Infidelity Answered* (1875); *Vines of Eshcol*

(1876); *The Serpent of Sugar Creek* (1885); *Emeline, or Home, Sweet Home*, in poetry (1876); *Preachers' Pilgrimage* (1886; German Edition, 1888); *Commencement Week* (1880); *The Epworth League:—Its place in Methodism* (1890); *The New Woman, and other Poems* (1896).

ROBINSON, John Cleveland, soldier, was born in Binghamton, N.Y., April 10, 1817. He attended the U.S. Military academy, 1835-38, leaving a year before graduation to study law. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 5th U.S. infantry, Oct. 27, 1839, and in the Mexican



war served as regimental and brigade quartermaster, 1845-46; was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846, and took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. He was promoted captain, Aug. 12, 1850; served against the hostile Indians in Texas, 1853-54; took part in the

Seminole Indian war in Florida, 1856-57, and in the Utah expedition, 1857-58. He was in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., 1861, and prevented its capture by the secessionists. He was appointed colonel of the 1st Michigan volunteers, September, 1861; promoted major of 2d infantry, Feb. 20, 1862, and commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862; commanded a brigade at Newport News, and had command of the troops in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, Va., until May, 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade, Kearny's division, then the 2d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 1, 1863, for Gettysburg, and colonel, May 5, 1864, for the Wilderness. He commanded the 2d division, 5th army corps, and while leading a charge at the battle of Spottsylvania, he was wounded in the left knee, necessitating amputation at the thigh. He was put in command of the districts in New York state; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, June 27, 1864; brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Spottsylvania, Va., and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was military commander and commissioner of the bureau of freedmen in North Carolina in 1866; was promoted colonel of 43d infantry, July 28, 1866, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He commanded the Department

of the South in 1867, and the Department of the Lakes, 1867-68, and was retired with the rank of major-general, U.S.A., May 6, 1869. He received the congressional medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in the battle of Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864, placing himself at the head of his leading brigade in a charge upon the enemy's breastworks, where he was severely wounded." He was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1872-74; was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1877-78, and president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, 1887. He died in Binghamton, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1897.

ROBINSON, John McCracken, senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., April 10, 1794; son of Jonathan and Jane (Black) Robinson; grandson of George and Ann (Wiley) Robinson; great-grandson of Philip Robinson, and a descendant of Thomas Robinson, who came to America prior to 1730, and was among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania. About 1818 he removed to Carmi, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He was married, Jan. 28, 1829, to Mary Brown Davidson, daughter of James and Margaret (Hargraves) Ratcliffe of Carmi, Ill. In 1832 he was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, deceased, and for a full term, serving from Jan. 4, 1832, to March 3, 1843. On March 6, 1843, he became judge of the supreme court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred in Ottawa, Ill., April 27, 1843.

ROBINSON, John Mitchell, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Md., in 1828. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice in Queen Anne county in 1851. He was elected deputy attorney-general for the county in January, 1851; state attorney in November, 1851; was judge of the circuit court, 1864-67; judge of the court of appeals, 1867-93, and chief justice of the court of appeals, 1893-96. He died in Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14, 1896.

ROBINSON, John Staniford, governor of Vermont, was born in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 10, 1804; son of Nathan Robinson, and grandson of Gov. Moses (q.v.) and Mary (Fay) Robinson. He attended schools at Windham and Hartford, Conn.; was graduated from Williams college in 1824; studied law with David Robinson in Bennington, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was a representative in the state legislature for two terms; was twice elected state senator, and was several times the Democratic candidate for representative in congress. He was married in October, 1847, to Juli-



ette Staniford, widow of William Robinson, and had no children. He was the candidate for governor of the state for 1851 and 1853, and was elected in 1853, being the only Democratic governor of Vermont for over half a century. He subsequently declined the district judgeship of Vermont, and was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Democratic national convention of 1860, and died during its session at Charleston, S.C., April 25, 1860.

ROBINSON, Jonathan, senator, was born in Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 24, 1756; son of Samuel (1707-1767) and Mercy (Leonard) Robinson; grandson of Samuel Robinson and of Moses Leonard; great-grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Manning) Robinson and of Moses Newton, and great²-grandson of William and Elizabeth (Brigham) Robinson. William Robinson, a kinsman of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden and one of the early Cambridge colonists, died in 1693. Samuel the first, a soldier in the French war and in the American Revolution, in which his sons also participated, founded the settlement at Bennington, Vt., in 1761. Jonathan Robinson was admitted to the bar in 1796, and practised in Bennington, Vt., where he was married to Mary, daughter of John Fassett. He was town clerk, 1795-1801; a representative in the state legislature, 1789-1802; judge of the probate court of Vermont, 1795-98, 1800-01 and 1815-19; chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, 1801-07, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1807 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Israel Smith (q.v.), completing the term, March 3, 1809, and was re-elected in 1809 for the full term expiring March 3, 1815. While in the senate he was a trusted adviser of President Madison. He was judge of probate four years, and a representative in the state legislature in 1818. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1790, and that of A.M. by the same institution, 1803. He died in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 3, 1819.

ROBINSON, Lewis Wood, naval officer, was born in Camden county, N.J., March 7, 1840; son of William and Anna (Wood) Robinson. He was graduated from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania in 1861, and in 1864 became a master of mechanical engineering. He entered the U.S. navy, Sept. 21, 1861, as 3d assistant engineer; took part at the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and at the fall of New Orleans in April, 1862, and at the attack on Vicksburg by Farragut, June, 1862, and July 30, 1863, was promoted 2d assistant engineer. He was married, Sept. 5, 1865, to Mary De A. Rupp of Philadelphia. On Oct. 11, 1866, he was promoted first assistant engineer with rank of lieutenant, and in 1874 the title was changed to past assistant engineer. He was general superintendent of the bureau of machinery

at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. On Aug. 19, 1883, he was promoted chief engineer with the rank of lieutenant commander, and was chief of the department of machinery at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. In 1894 he served on the U.S. cruiser *Atlanta* and the flagship *Newark*. He was promoted commander, March 21, 1895; was assigned to the battleship *Indiana*, Aug. 13, 1896, and in 1897 was transferred to the navy yard at Philadelphia. He was promoted captain, June 6, 1898, and assigned to inspection and recruiting duty; was commissioned captain in the line, March 3, 1900; was made inspector of machinery, Feb. 21, 1900, and retired with the rank of rear admiral, Sept. 21, 1901. He was a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1903.

ROBINSON, Lucius, governor of New York, was born in Windham, Greene county, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1810; son of Eli P. and Mary Robinson; grandson of Reuben Robinson, and a descendant of John Robinson (1576-1635), the well-known Pilgrim leader of England. He attended the common schools and the Delaware academy, Delhi, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar, 1832, and began practice in Catskill, N.Y. He was married, Oct. 24, 1833, to Eunice, daughter of Bennet Osborn. He was district attorney of Greene county, 1837-40; practised in New York city, 1840-55, and served as master of chancery, New York city, 1843-47. He was subsequently defeated as the Democratic candidate for judge of the superior court; joined the newly organized Republican party in 1856; removed to Elmira, N.Y., 1855, and was an Independent Republican member of the state assembly, 1859-60. He was defeated as candidate for speaker, 1860; was comptroller of the state, 1862-65, and was defeated in 1865, being the Democratic candidate for re-election, having returned to that party at the close of the war. He was also defeated as a Democratic candidate for representative in the 42d congress in 1870. He was elected comptroller in 1875, resigning in 1876 upon being elected governor of New York, Nov. 7, 1876, and serving as governor, 1877-79. He died in Elmira, N.Y., March 23, 1891.

ROBINSON, Moses, governor of Vermont, was born in Hardwick, Mass., March 26, 1741; son of Samuel and Mercy (Leonard) Robinson, and brother of Jonathan Robinson (q.v.). He attended Dartmouth college, and removed with his father to Bennington, Vt., in 1761, where he served as town clerk, 1762-71. He was commis-



sioned colonel of militia in 1777, and commanded his regiment at the defeat of Fort Ticonderoga, July 5, 1777; was a member of the council of safety, and as such sent by Vermont to represent the claims of the people before the Continental congress; a member of the governor's council, 1777-85, and chief justice of Vermont, 1778-84 and 1785-89. He was governor of Vermont, 1789-90; was elected by the legislature of Vermont with Stephen R. Bradley, the first U.S. senators, and drew the long term, 1791-97, but resigned in October, 1796, Isaac Tichenor completing his term. While in the senate he opposed the Jay treaty. In 1802 he was a member of the general assembly. He was married, first, July 25, 1762, to Mary, daughter of Stephen Fay, who died in 1801; and secondly, to Susannah, widow of Maj. Artemas Howe of New Brunswick, and daughter of Gen. Jonathan Warner of Hardwick, Mass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1789, and by Dartmouth in 1790. He died in Bennington, Vt., May 26, 1813.

ROBINSON, Sara Tappan Doolittle, historian, was born in Belchertown, Mass., July 12, 1827; daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence; granddaughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Warner) Lawrence and of Col. Henry and Ruth

(Rich) Dwight, and a descendant of John Dwight of Hatfield and of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass. Her father was representative, senator, and president of the senate in the general Court of Massachusetts, 1838-40. She was educated at the Belchertown Classical academy and at the New Salem academy; studied a year with Miss Sophronia



Sara T. D. Robinson

Smith, and was married in Belchertown, Oct. 30, 1851, to Dr. Charles Robinson (q.v.), with whom she shared the hardships and dangers incident to the conflict in the territory between the two political parties seeking to gain control of the government in order to shape the policy of the future state. She made the journey to New England alone, to report the state of affairs to Amos A. Lawrence and Dr. Edward Everett Hale of the Emigrant Aid society, the rival government having placed her husband under arrest at the outset of the journey. She carried the evidence of fraudulent voting on March 30, 1855, taken before the congressional committee and gave it to Gov. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, who sent

it to Washington by Representative Cooper K. Watson. She gave to the history of that period valuable information as to the true condition of affairs in the territory and controverted many of the statements made in the heat of political excitement by interested actors in the conflict. Perhaps with the exception of her husband's "The Kansas Conflict" Mrs. Robinson's *Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life* (1856), gives the most trustworthy data of the early history of Kansas extant, as it is manifestly conservative and temperate in its statements. In 1903 Mrs. Robinson was residing at "Oakridge," Lawrence, Kansas.

ROBINSON, Solon, author, was born near Tolland, Conn., Oct. 21, 1803. He worked on his father's farm until 1817, his education being limited to the winter months. He was then apprenticed to a carpenter, but was soon released and became a peddler. His literary talents were early manifested, and he became a contributor to the *Albany Cultivator* and to other publications, chiefly on agricultural subjects. He was for several years the agricultural editor of the *New York Tribune*. His publications include: *Hot Corn, or Life Scenes in New York* (1853); *How to Live, or Domestic Economy Illustrated* (1860); *Facts for Farmers* (1864), and *Mewonitoe* (1867). In 1870 he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., where he died, Nov. 3, 1880.

ROBINSON, Stillman Williams, mechanical and civil engineer, was born in South Reading, Vt., March 6, 1838; son of Ebenezer, Jr., and Adeline Williams (Childs) Robinson; grandson of Ebenezer and Hannah (Ackley) Robinson, and a great-grandson of James Robinson; the latter being a descendant of Jonathan and of William Robinson (born in Cambridge, Mass., April 20, 1692). He was graduated from the University of Michigan, C.E., 1863, having previously served an apprenticeship in a machine shop, 1855-59. He was assistant engineer on the U.S. lake survey, 1863-66; instructor in civil engineering at the University of Michigan, 1866-67; assistant professor of mining engineering and geodesy, 1867-70; professor of mechanical engineering and physics at the University of Illinois, 1870-78, and at the Ohio State university, 1878-95, becoming professor emeritus in the latter institution in 1899. He was inspector of railroads for Ohio, 1880-84; served as consulting civil and mechanical engineer in various works, including bridges of the Santa Fé Railroad in Kansas and Wyoming, in the mountings of the Lick telescope; and three awards were granted on inventions of his at the Centennial of 1876, and one at the Columbian exhibition of 1893. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American

Society of Civil Engineers; the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by the Ohio State university in 1896. He was twice married: first, Dec. 29, 1863, to Mary Elizabeth Holden of Mount-holly, Vt., who died in 1885; and secondly, April 12, 1888, to Mary Haines of Ada, Ohio. He invented many appliances for various purposes covered by some 40 patents, including several machines used in shoe manufacture; and is the author of: *Teeth of Gear Wheels and the Robinson Templet Odontograph* (1876); *Railroad Economics* (1882); *Strength of Wrought Iron Bridge Members* (1882); *Compound Steam Pumping Engines* (part 1 rev., and part 2, 1884); *Analytical and Graphical Treatment*; a college text book on *Principles of Mechanism* (1896); and numerous articles on engineering and scientific subjects.

ROBINSON, Stuart, clergyman, was born in Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1814; son of James and Martha (Porter) Robinson. His parents removed to New York city in 1815, and later to Berkeley county, Va., where his father died while he was a child. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839; attended the Union Theological seminary, Richmond, Va., 1836-37; taught school, 1837-39, and attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1839-41. He was married in 1841 to Mary E. Brigham of Charleston, who belonged to an old and wealthy Vir-



Stuart Robinson

ginia family. He was ordained by the presbytery of Greenbrier, Oct. 8, 1842; was pastor at Kanawha, Salines, Va., 1841-47; Frankfort, Ky., 1847-52; Baltimore, Md., 1852-56; professor of church polity and pastoral theology at Danville Theological seminary, Ky., 1856-57, and pastor of the Second church, Louisville, 1858-81, except the years 1862-65, which he spent in Canada. He purchased *The Presbyterian Herald* and changed its name to *The True Presbyterian*, and in 1862, his loyalty being questioned, the paper was suppressed, and he removed to Canada. In 1866 he resumed the publication of the paper, again changing its name to *The Free Christian Commonwealth*. In 1869 he was chosen moderator of the

general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church; was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian alliance, held at Edinburgh in 1877, and secured the adoption of a revised book of government and discipline. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Centre college in 1853. He is the author of: *The Church of God as an Essential Element of the Gospel* (1858); *Discourses of Redemption* (1866), and many discourses on slavery, some of which were published in a volume. He died in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 5, 1881.

ROBINSON, William Callyhan, educator, was born at Norwich, Conn., July 26, 1834; son of John Adams and Mary Elizabeth (Callyhan) Robinson; grandson of Elias and Anna (Allyn) Robinson and of William and Betsy (Rogers) Callyhan; great-grandson of Andrew O'Callaghan an emigrant from Ireland, and a descendant of Elias Robinson of Ashford, Conn., a Revolutionary soldier, and one of Washington's body-guard on the retreat from Long Island. He attended Norwich academy; Williston seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; Providence Conference seminary, East Greenwich, R.I., Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1854, and from the General Theological seminary of the P.E. church, 1857, being ordained in June of the same year. He served as missionary in Pittston, Pa., 1857-58; was rector at St. Luke's, Scranton, 1859-62; studied law with the Hon. H.B. Wright, Wilkes-barre, 1862-64, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He practised law in New Haven, 1865-95; was an instructor in elementary law at Yale college, 1869-72, and professor of elementary and criminal law and the law of real property, 1873-96; judge of the city court, New Haven, 1869-71; and of the court of common pleas, 1874-76; a member of the state legislature, 1874, and Dean of the law schools of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., from 1895. He was first married, July 2, 1857, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Mary Magdalen (Jutaw) Haviland of New York city; and secondly, March 31, 1891, to Ultima Marie, daughter of Juan Henrico and Ultima (Mermier) Smith of Ytabo, near Cardenas, Cuba. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1879 and that of A.M. by Yale in 1881. Dr. Robinson was associate editor of the *Catholic World* of New York, 1869-70, having become converted to the Catholic faith in 1863, and is the author of *Life of Ebenezer Beriah Kelly* (1855); *Notes on Elementary Law* (1876); *Elementary Law* (1882); *Clavis Rerum* (1883); *Law of Patents* (3 vols., 1890); *Forensic Oratory* (1893); *Elements of American Jurisprudence* (1900); *Elements of American Law* (1903), and contributions to the *Catholic World* and the *Catholic University Bulletin*.

ROBINSON, William Erigena, journalist, was born in Unagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, May 6, 1814. His parents were north of Ireland Presbyterians. He attended the classical school at Cookstown, and entered Belfast college in 1834, but was forced by ill health to abandon his studies, and in August, 1836, sailed for the United States in the *Ganges*, arriving in New York city about the first of the following November. He supported himself by odds and ends of newspaper work and continued his studies at the school of the Rev. John J. Owen until 1837, when he matriculated at Yale. He was graduated, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was for two years a student in the Yale Law school. During his college course he took the stump for General Harrison in 1840; became a regular contributor to Horace Greeley's *Log Cabin*, advocating both in prose and poetry, Harrison's election; founded the *Yale Banner* and the Beta Chapter of the Psi Upsilon society in 1841; contributed editorial articles to the New Haven *Daily Herald*, and lectured before literary associations in many cities. He was an active speaker during Clay's candidacy for President; was Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, 1844-48, using the pen name "Riche-lieu," and of other publications north and south under different signatures. He was also editorially connected with the *Buffalo Express*, the *Tribune*, the *People*, an Irish weekly, of which he was one of the founders, and the *Mercury*, Newark, N.J. Meanwhile lack of funds prevented him from becoming one of the proprietors of the *Tribune*, an opportunity offered him by Mr. Greeley. In 1850 he was offered the consulate to Belfast by Daniel Webster, and in 1852 he supported the candidacy of General Scott. He was married in 1853, to Helen A., daughter of George Dougherty of Newark, N.J. She died in 1875, leaving two sons and three daughters, of whom John E. Robinson was a journalist of note. Mr. Robinson was admitted to the New York bar, 1854; revisited Ireland in 1859; removed to Brooklyn, 1862; was assessor of internal revenue by appointment from President Lincoln, 1862-67; was the defeated candidate for collector of taxes, 1865, and a Democratic representative from the second New York district in the 40th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1867-69 and 1881-85, being influential in his first term in changing the law as to perpetual allegiance, and in 1880 introduced and secured the passage of a bill compelling foreign nations to give American citizens on arrest an immediate hearing or discharge. He was editor of the *Irish World* in 1871, and continued a regular contributor to several publications until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1890. His loyalty to his native country was his most

marked characteristic, taking the form of many generous efforts, such as the securing by act of congress the sending of the relief-ship *Macedonian* to Ireland during the famine of 1847. In 1848 he was a member of the Irish directory, organized to aid the Young Ireland Revolutionary party, and also in 1856 of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty. In addition to his congressional and political speeches, he delivered before a collegiate convention at Hamilton college, July 30, 1851, an oration on "The Celt and the Saxon," which was published in the *Tribune*, and called forth much criticism in Great Britain and Europe. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1892.

ROBINSON, William Stevens, journalist and parliamentarian, was born in Concord, Mass., Dec. 7, 1818; son of William (1776-1837) and Martha (Cogswell) Robinson; grandson of Jeremiah and Susannah (Cogswell) Robinson and of Emerson and Eunice (Robinson) Cogswell, and a descendant of John (1671-1749) and Mehitable Robinson of Exeter, N.H., and of John Cogswell who sailed from Bristol, England, May 23, 1635, in the *Angel Gabriel*, went first to Ipswich, Mass., and afterward settled in Chebacco (now Essex). William S. Robinson attended the public schools; served an apprenticeship in the office of *The Yeoman's Gazette*, Concord, Mass., 1835-39; was editor and publisher of the same, 1839-42; assistant editor of the *Lowell Journal and Courier*, 1842-48, a Whig publication, and editor of the *Boston Daily Whig* (afterward *The Republican*), 1848-49. He was married, Nov. 30, 1848, to Harriet Jane Hanson of Lowell, Mass. He edited and published the *Lowell American*, a Free-soil Democratic newspaper, 1849-54; was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, 1852-53, and secretary of the state constitutional convention, 1853. He contributed to the Springfield *Republican* under the pen-name "Warrington," 1856-76, and to the New York *Tribune*, 1857-69, his letters on public men and events during the civil war period earning for him the title of the "famous war correspondent." He was clerk of the committee on the revision of the statutes, 1859; of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1862-73, the journals of that body being first published under his supervision, and in 1871 and 1873 opposed by his writings the gubernatorial candidacy of Gen. B. F. Butler. His numerous legislative pamphlets, reports and memorials include: *Memorial and Report on the Personal Liberty Bill* (1861-67); *The Salary Grab, an Exposé of the Million Dollar Congressional Theft* (1873). He also published: *Warrington's Manual of Parliamentary Law* (1875). He was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass. See: "'Warrington' Pen Portraits" (1877), edited by Harriet H. Robinson (q.v.). He died in Malden, Mass., March 11, 1876.

ROBSON, Stuart, actor, was born in Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1836. On Jan. 5, 1852, he made his first appearance on the stage at the Baltimore Museum, Md., as one of a mob of boys in John E. Owen's "A Glance at New York." Having decided to make comedy his forte, he filled several desultory engagements, and subsequently appeared in various southern and western cities, playing at Laura Keane's theatre, 1862-63; at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., with Mrs. John Drew, 1863-66, and at Selwyn's theatre, Boston, Mass., 1868-70. His first pronounced success was in the rôle of Captain Crosstree in the burlesque "Black-Eyed Susan" in 1870, and in 1874 appeared in the Gaiety theatre, London, England, as Hector in "Led Astray." He was afterward associated with William H. Crane (q.v.) in "Our Boarding-House," "A Comedy of Errors," "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Henrietta." After separating from Mr. Crane in 1889, he starred in legitimate comedy, appearing in several new plays and reviving "The Rivals," "She Stoops to Conquer," "A Comedy of Errors," "Married Life," "The Henrietta," and others. He was married in 1894 to May Waldron of Hamilton, Ont., who had been a member of Augustin Daly's and Robson and Crane's companies, and who subsequently played the leading counter rôles with Mr. Robson. In 1898 he produced Augustus Thomas's comedy, "The Meddler," with his own company, which scored a success in New York city and Boston, Mass.

ROCHAMBEAU, Jean Baptiste, Donatien de Vimeure, count de, soldier, was born in Vendôme, France, July 1, 1725. He attended the Jesuit college at Blois, having been intended for the church, but in 1742 he entered the French army as cornet in the regiment of St. Simon, serving with distinction in Germany, and in 1747 gaining promotion to the rank of colonel. He succeeded his father as governor of Vendôme, June 1, 1749; was created a knight of St. Louis; was promoted brigadier-general, serving in Germany, 1758-61, and became inspector-general of cavalry in 1769, and lieutenant-general, March 1, 1780. He was appointed to the command of the army to support the American patriots, increased it to 6000 men and embarked under the escort of Chevalier de Ternay, with five ships of the line, May 2, 1780. They arrived at Rhode Island, July 12, 1780, after having defeated a British fleet off Bermuda, and began at once to erect fortifications to prevent the concerted attack threatened by Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot. He established his headquarters at Newport, R.I., and sent his son, Donatien, to Paris, to urge a reinforcement of money, supplies and troops. On June 18, 1781, he marched toward the Hudson river and defeated on Manhattan Island a body of Clinton's army; made a

feint toward New Jersey, and joined Washington's army at Phillipsburg, N.Y., thus obliging Clinton to abandon his reinforcement of Cornwallis and compelling the latter to retire from Virginia. The siege of Yorktown was begun by the allied forces, Sept. 29, 1781, and Rochambeau led the two assaults, forcing Cornwallis to surrender. In April, 1782, he marched against New York, but the plan being abandoned he embarked with his army at Delaware, Jan. 14, 1783, upon the frigate *Ameraude*, and arrived at Brest in March, 1783. He was deputy to the assembly of the notables in 1788; was engaged in repressing the riots in Alsace in 1790; was commissioned field marshal, Dec. 28, 1791; refused the office of secretary of war and was appointed to the command of the Army of the North, but resigned, June 15, 1792. He was taken prisoner at Paris during the Reign of Terror in 1793, and in 1804 was created a grand officer of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon. He was created a knight of the Saint Esprit by Louis XVI., and was appointed governor of Picardy and Artois. The U.S. congress presented him with two cannons, taken from the British at Yorktown, and bearing his escutcheon and an inscription, and also passed resolutions commending his bravery, the services he had rendered and the discipline he had maintained in his army. A bronze statue was dedicated to his memory, May 24, 1902, in Lafayette square, Washington, D.C., a replica of one dedicated at Vendôme, France, in 1900. He died in Rochambeau castle, Thoré, near Vendôme, France, May 10, 1807.

ROCHE, James Jeffrey, editor and poet, was born in Mountmellick, county Queens, Ireland, May 31, 1847; son of Edward and Margaret (Doyle) Roche. He emigrated with his parents to Prince Edward Island in 1847, and attended St. Dunstan's college, Charlottetown. He came to the United States in May, 1866, and was employed in business in Boston, Mass. He contributed to various newspapers and magazines, and in June, 1883, joined the staff of the *Pilot* as assistant editor under John Boyle O'Reilly. In August, 1890, he succeeded Mr. O'Reilly as editor-in-chief. He was a member of the Metropolitan Park commission, Boston, Mass., in 1893. He was the poet at the unveiling of the "high-water mark" monu-



James Jeffrey Roche

ment on the field of Gettysburg, June 2, 1892; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1892, and is the author of: *Songs and Satires* (1886); *Life of John Boyle O'Reilly* (1891); *The Story of the Filibusters* (1891); *Ballads of the Blue Water* (1895); *Her Majesty the King* (1898), and *By-Ways of War* (1899).

ROCHESTER, Nathaniel, pioneer, was born in Cople parish, Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 21, 1752; a descendant of Nicholas Rochester, who emigrated from Kent, England, in 1689 and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. He removed to Granville county, N.C., with his mother and step-father, Thomas Critcher, in 1763, and in 1768 obtained employment as a clerk in a mercantile house in Hillsboro, N.C., becoming a partner in 1773. He was a member of the committee of safety of Orange county in 1775; a member of the first provincial convention of North Carolina; appointed paymaster, with the rank of major, of the North Carolina line, and deputy commissary-general of the Continental army, May 10, 1776, but failing health caused his early resignation. He was a delegate to the house of commons; a commissioner to superintend the manufacture of arms at Hillsboro, and in 1778 engaged in business with Col. Thomas Hart. In 1783 they began the manufacture of flour, rope and nails at Hagerstown, Md. He was a representative in the Maryland assembly; postmaster of Hagerstown, and judge of the county court. In 1808 he was presidential elector, voting for James Madison; was first president of the Hagerstown bank, and was engaged in important mercantile transactions in Kentucky and Maryland. He made large purchases of land in New York state, and removing to Dansville, N. Y., in May, 1810, established a paper mill there. In 1815 he removed to Bloomfield, N.Y., and in 1818 settled at the falls of the Genesee river, and there founded the city of Rochester. He was secretary of the convention to urge the construction of the Erie canal; the first clerk of Monroe county; member of the state assembly, 1821 and 1822, and one of the organizers of the Bank of Rochester, and its first president. He died in Rochester, N.Y., May 17, 1831.

ROCHESTER, William Beatty, soldier, was born in Angelica, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1826; son of William Beatty Rochester (a lawyer and judge of the 8th circuit of New York) and Amanda (Hopkins) Rochester; grandson of Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the city that bears his name; great-grandson of Col. William Beatty of Frederick, Maryland, a soldier of the Revolution; and a descendant of Nicholas Rochester, who emigrated from Kent, England, in 1689, and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. He removed to California in 1851, where he resided

until 1859. He entered the U. S. army as additional paymaster, June 1, 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was married June 19, 1862, to Anna L., daughter of Henry H. and Annie Townsend Martin of Albany, N.Y. He was transferred to the regular army as paymaster with the rank of major, April 1, 1867; was promoted paymaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 17, 1882, and was retired, Feb. 15, 1890, on reaching the age limit.

ROCKEFELLER, John Davidson, capitalist, was born in Richford, N. Y., July 8, 1839; son of William A. and Eliza (Davidson) Rockefeller. His father was a farmer in Tioga county in very straitened circumstances, and John worked on the farm and attended the district schools and the Oswego academy. He was a student at a commercial school in Cleveland, Ohio; obtained employment as clerk in the office of Hewitt and Tuttle, subsequently acting as bookkeeper and cashier, and in 1853 became a member of the firm of Clark and Rockefeller. In 1860, Samuel Adams, a porter for the firm, devised a new plan for refining petroleum, which interested Rockefeller, and resulted in the formation of a new partnership under the name of Andrews, Clark and Co. A small refinery was built and operated, which was soon after combined with one owned by his brother, William Rockefeller; a warehouse was opened in New York city for the sale of the manufactured product, and in 1865, Henry M. Flagler was admitted into the firm, which then became William Rockefeller & Co. The Standard Oil company was formed in 1870 with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and with John D. Rockefeller as its president. Rival refineries were bought out and the company soon obtained a practical monopoly of the refining business, forcing the railroads to reduce the rates for carrying oil to half the amount charged other refineries, and establishing pipe lines throughout the United States. In 1881 the Standard Oil trust was formed, and after its dissolution in 1892, the Rockefellers devoted themselves to the control of their various separate companies, John D. Rockefeller's annual income being estimated at \$35,000,000. He was married in 1867 to Laura C. Spellman, and they had four children, three of whom were daughters. The son, John Davidson Rockefeller, Jr., born in 1877, married in 1901 Abby Green Aldrich. He was elected a trustee of the General Education board, chartered by congress in 1902, on the organization of the board of trustees in Washington, Jan. 29, 1903, and announced his contribution of \$100,000 per year for a term of ten years to promote effective work under the charter. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., devoted large

sums of money to philanthropic, educational and religious work, his chief benefactions being extended to the University of Chicago; the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for public improvements; Vassar college; Barnard college; the American Baptist Missionary union; the Baptist Home Missionary society; Mt. Holyoke college; Brown university; Denison university; the endowment of a chair of psychology at Columbia college; the new Horace Mann school in New York; the Rochester Theological seminary; the Spellman seminary, Atlanta, Ga., the Newton Theological Institution; Cornell university; Bryn Mawr college; the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; Wellesley college, and the Young Men's Christian association.

ROCKWELL, Francis Williams, representative, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 26, 1844; son of Julius (q.v.) and Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871, and from Harvard Law school, LL.B. 1871. He was married, June 11, 1873, to Mary Gilbert, daughter of Henry Gilbert and Mary Bullard Dowse Davis of Pittsfield, Mass. He practised law in Pittsfield; was a special justice of the district court of Central Berkshire, 1873-75; a representative in the state legislature in 1879; state senator, 1881-83, and a Republican representative in the 48th congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George D. Robinson, and in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, serving, 1884-91. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs during the 50th and 51st congresses, and of the committee on military affairs in the 51st congress.

ROCKWELL, Julius, senator, was born in Colebrook, Conn., April 26, 1805; son of Reuben and Rebecca (Beebe) Rockwell, grandson of Samuel, and a descendant of William Rockwell, Dorchester, Mass., 1630. He was graduated from Yale, 1826, A.M., 1829, LL.B., 1829; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Pittsfield, Mass., in A.B., 1830. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1834-37, serving as speaker of the house, 1835-37. He was married, Nov. 22, 1836, to Lucy Forbes, daughter of Judge William Perrin and Lucy (Adam) Walker of Lenox, Mass., and a member of the first board of bank commissioners, 1839-41, being chairman, 1840-41. He was a Whig representative in the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1844-51; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1853, and was appointed to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Everett, June 15, 1854, and served until the election of Henry Wilson, Feb. 10, 1855. He was the Republican nominee for governor, 1855; a presidential elector on the Frémont and Dayton ticket in 1856; a representative in the general court of Massachu-

setts in 1858, serving again as speaker of the house, and was appointed a judge of the newly established superior court of Massachusetts in June, 1859, resigning in October, 1886, the senior member of the court. In June, 1865, he removed to Lenox, Mass., to occupy the Walker homestead, left vacant by the death of his wife's mother, where he died, May 19, 1884.

ROCKWOOD, Charles Greene, Jr., scientist, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1843; son of Charles Greene and Sarah (Smith) Rockwood; grandson of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Breese (Hazard) Rockwood and of George Bridges Rodney and Joanna (Vermilye) Smith, and a descendant of Nicholas Rockwood of Dorchester and Medfield, Mass. (1628-1680), who was born in England, and was the seventh generation from Roger Rokewood of Euston, Suffolk, Eng. (died 1482). He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1864, Ph.D., 1866, A.M., 1867, and was married June 13, 1867, to Hettie Hosford, daughter of Simeon Parsons and Hettie Hosford (Smith) Smith of New York city. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Bowdoin college, 1868-73; professor of mathematics and astronomy at Rutgers college, 1873-77, and was elected professor of mathematics at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1877. He was a member of the Princeton eclipse expedition to Colorado in 1878; a member and secretary of the American Metrological society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the New Jersey Historical society; the St. Nicholas Society of New York; the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey; the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the American Social Science association; the American Mathematical society, and the National Geographic society. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Bowdoin in 1869, and by the College of New Jersey in 1896. He made a special study of American earthquakes, and contributed articles to the *American Journal of Science* and to the reports of the Smithsonian Institution.

RODDEY, Philip Dale, soldier, was born at Moulton, Lawrence county, Ala., in 1820. Previous to the civil war he was engaged in the shipping business, and was proprietor and captain of a line of steamboats on the Tennessee river. In 1861 he raised a company of scouts for the Confederate service and afterward a cavalry brigade at his own expense. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Aug. 31, 1863, and his command formed a part of William T. Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863. In the Atlanta campaign of 1864, General Roddey held a command of 600 men in Wheeler's corps, and during the

siege of Atlanta, on July 29, 1864, his cavalry brigade held in check at Newnan a command of raiders under General McCook, sent out by General Sherman to destroy the one remaining line of communication open to the Confederates and to release at Andersonville 34,000 Federal prisoners. These raiders were finally routed by the combined forces of Generals Jackson and Wheeler under the latter's command. In Wilson's raid through Alabama to Georgia, March, 22-April 20, 1865, Roddey's brigade was driven back on the road to Randolph, March 31, by Gen. Emory Upton, and the following day, after General Long's successful charge on Ebenezer Church, Generals Forrest, Armstrong, Roddey and Adams escaped with a number of men under cover of darkness either by the Burnside and River roads or by swimming the Alabama river. General Roddey returned home in 1865, and in 1870 went to England, making his permanent home in London, where he died in August, 1897.

RODENBOUGH, Theophilus Francis, soldier, was born at Easton, Pa., Nov. 5, 1838; son of Charles and Emily (Cauffman) Rodenbough; grandson of Henry and Margaret (Brown) Rodenbough and of Lawrence and Sarah (Shewell)



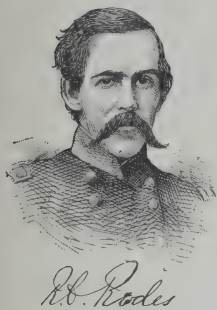
T. F. Rodenbough

Cauffman, and a descendant of Joseph Theophilus Cauffman of Strasburg, Germany, who arrived in Philadelphia, 1749. He studied at private schools and under tutors, and attended Lafayette college, 1850-51. He engaged in mercantile business at Easton, Pa., 1856-61, and on March 23, 1861, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d U.S. dragoons; promoted 1st lieutenant, 2d cavalry, May 14, 1862, and served in the Peninsular campaign (1862) under General McClellan. He was promoted captain, July 17, 1862; captured at the second Bull Run, but was soon exchanged and took part in Stoneman's raid in the Chancellorsville campaign and in all cavalry engagements of the Gettysburg campaign. At Gettysburg he commanded the 2d U.S. cavalry, Merritt's brigade, Buford's division, which later, under Sheridan, was commanded by General Torbert. Captain Rodenbough was present in engagements before Richmond (1864), and participated in the Richmond and Trevilian raids, being wounded, June 11. He also served, commanding his regiment, in Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah, and was severely wounded,

losing his right arm while leading a charge at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. He was brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious services" in that engagement and at Trevilian Station, Va., lieutenant-colonel, March 12, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war;" colonel "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va.," and brigadier-general for similar conduct in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He was commissioned colonel, U.S.V., April 29, 1865, commanding the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry and district of Clarksburg, W.Va., being by direction of the President assigned to duty, with rank of brigadier-general, in July, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 31, 1865. He was commissioned major, 42d U.S. infantry, July 18, 1866, and Dec. 15, 1870, was retired with the full rank of colonel, the command held when wounded, receiving the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action at Trevilian Station. He served at Forts Leavenworth and Ellsworth, Kan., 1865-66; and at Madison Barracks, N.Y., 1867-68; was deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1869-70; assistant inspector-general of the state of New York, 1879-82; and chief of the bureau of elections, city of New York, 1890-1901. He was married Sept. 1, 1868, to Elinor Frances, daughter of Passed Midshipman (U.S.N.) James and Delia (Montgomery) Foster of Boston, Mass. He was one of the founders (1879) and secretary of the Military Service institution, and author of: *From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons* (1875); *Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute* (1885); *Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor* (1886); *Autumn Leaves from Family Trees* (1892); *Sabre and Bayonet* (1897). He edited *The Army of the United States* (1896); and the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* (1880-89 and after 1901), and made a number of contributions to leading periodicals.

RODES, Robert Emmett, soldier, was born in Lynchburg, Va., March 29, 1829. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute, 1848, remaining there as professor until his commission as captain of the Mobile cadets in 1861. He was subsequently promoted colonel and commanded the 5th Alabama infantry, Ewell's 2nd brigade, Army of the Potomac, in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, leading the advance. He was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 21, 1861; and commanded a brigade in Hill's division, at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. At Seven Pines, when the signal for attack was given, Rodes's brigade was stationed on the south of the road in dense, marshy woods, and was engaged at the second abatis, where it met a fearful fire; a portion of his command being disastrously re-

pulsed. General Rodes was badly wounded, although he refused to surrender his command to Col. J. B. Gordon until after the firing had ceased. He rendered distinguished service in the final advance at Gaines's Mills, June 27,



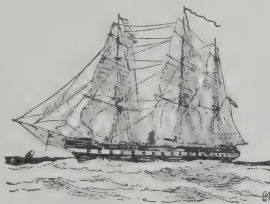
1862, and heroically resisted General Meade's brigade at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, where his brigade lost one-third of its number. At the battle of Chancellorsville his brigade headed the column in the line of battle on Orange Plank road, with Colston's forming the second line, and A. P. Hill's the third. At the command of Gen-

eral Jackson he led the assault on the evening of May 2, 1863, completely demoralizing Hooker's left, commanded by Howard, and for this service was promoted major-general on the field. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he commanded a division, consisting of five brigades numbering 8000 men. Of these, 3000 were *hors de combat* after the first day's fighting, and on the second day, with General Early, he was ordered to assault Cemetery Hill, but the attack was not successful. During the battles of the Wilderness General Rodes rendered most efficient service, especially on May 12, 1864, when his division, with that of Johnson, occupied the left of the salient, on which fell the main task of holding the enemy in check, and where before dawn raged the fiercest battle of the war. On Early's march to Washington in the following July, after McCausland's gallant attack on the eastern bank of the Monocacy, he joined Ramseur in the pursuit of the enemy, capturing nearly 700 prisoners. At Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, he held the right of the line of battle under cover of the woods. Upon the advance of the enemy, Rodes's and Gordon's divisions were ordered forward, and being reinforced by the arrival of Battle's brigade, Rodes swept through the woods and scattered the enemy, but in the very moment of victory he fell while heroically leading the attack. He died on the battle field of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

RODGER, James George, educator, was born in Hammond, N.Y., July 4, 1852; son of Robert and Ann (Waddell) Rodger; grandson of William and Margaret (Hill) Rodger and of Henry and Elizabeth (Ferrier) Waddell, and a descendant of the ancient Scottish clan of Rodger and of the

French Huguenot family of Waddell who fled to England on account of religious persecutions. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1876; lectured on geological subjects and taught until 1878; studied at the Harvard Divinity school, 1878-79; at the University of Leipzig, 1879-80, and was graduated from Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1884. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry May 20, 1884; was pastor at New Hamburg, N.Y., 1884-85, and at New Haven, Conn., 1885-89. He was married Oct. 29, 1885, to M. Anna, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Foster) Waddell of Northumberland, England. He continued his studies in the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin, 1889-93; was pastor at Ogdensburg, N.Y., 1893-94; president of the National Correspondence school, Buffalo, N.Y., 1894-95, and of Benzonía college, Mich., from 1895 until September, 1897, when he resigned to lecture on "The Evidences of Christianity from a Scientific Basis" and in 1901 was made president of the Interstate college, Humphreys, Mo. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Benzonía college for work done in the university of Edinburgh, 1896, and is the author of: *Adolphus*, a religious drama (1897), and *The Gospel of Science* (1900).

RODGERS, Christopher Raymond Perry, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1819; son of Com. George Washington and Anna Maria (Perry) Rodgers, and a nephew of Com. Oliver H. Perry, U.S.N. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 5, 1833, and had command of the schooner *Phoenix* during the Seminole war in Florida, 1840-41. He was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1844; was on blockading duty in the Gulf of Mexico in 1847-48, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tabasco and Tusan. He commanded the steamer *Bibb* and the schooner *Gallatin* on the U.S. coast survey, 1856-57; was promoted commander, Oct. 15, 1861; commanded the *Wabash* as fleet-captain under Rear-Admiral Samuel F. DuPont in the battle of Port Royal; directed the fleet of gunboats on the



U.S.S. WABASH.

coast south of Port Royal, and was in command of the naval forces in the trenches at the capture of Fort Pulaski. In March, 1862, he commanded an expedition to St. Augustine and up the St. Marys river; was fleet-captain, commanding the *New Ironsides* in the attacks on the forts defending Charleston, April 7, 1863, and in the later opera-

tions of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the *Troquois* until 1866. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; commanded the *Franklin* in the Mediterranean, 1868-70; was promoted commodore, Aug. 28, 1870; served as chief of the bureau of yards and docks, 1872-74; was promoted rear-admiral, June 14, 1874; was superintendent of the U.S. Naval academy, 1874-78 and 1880-81, and commanded the naval forces on the Pacific, 1878-80. He was retired, Nov. 14, 1881, and presided over the international meridian conference at Washington in 1885. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1892.

RODGERS, Frederick, naval officer, was born in Maryland, Oct. 3, 1842; son of Robert Smith and Sarah (Perry) Rodgers; grandson of John (q.v.) and Minerva (Denison) Rodgers, and of Matthew Calbraith and Jane Perry. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1861, and appointed acting master in April, 1861. He served throughout the civil war on blockading service; was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862; lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; commander, Feb. 4, 1875; captain, Feb. 28, 1890; commodore, Dec. 6, 1898, and rear-admiral, March 3, 1899. He was president of the board of inspection and survey, 1897-1900, and senior squadron commander, Asiatic squadron, on board the U.S.S. *New York*, 1901-02, his date of retirement being Oct. 3, 1904. He married, Feb. 2, 1882, Sarah M., daughter of John C. and Jane (Creed) Fall of San Francisco.

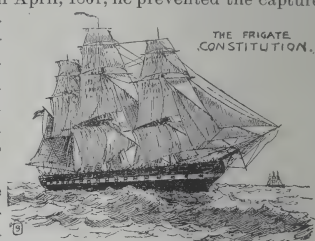
RODGERS, George Washington, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., Feb. 22, 1787; a brother of Com. John Rodgers (q.v.). His father was an officer in the Revolution. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 2, 1804; was promoted lieutenant, April 24, 1810, and assigned to duty on the sloop *Wasp*, being present at the engagement between the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*, Oct. 18, 1812. He was included in the vote of thanks passed by congress, and received a silver medal. He was married to Anna Maria, daughter of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry. He was given command of the brig *Firefly* in the war with Algiers in 1815; was commissioned master-commandant, April 27, 1816, and assigned to the command of the ship *Peacock* in the Mediterranean, 1816-18. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1825; was a member of the board of examiners, 1828-30, and was promoted commodore and commanded the Brazil squadron, 1830-32. He died in Buenos Ayres, May 21, 1832.

RODGERS, George Washington, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1822; son of George Washington and Anna Maria (Perry) Rodgers. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 30, 1836; promoted passed midshipman, July 1, 1842, and served in the Mexican war, 1846-48, as acting master on the steamer *Colonel*

Harney and the frigate *John Adams*. He was a member of the U.S. coast survey, 1849-50; was promoted lieutenant, June 4, 1850; was assigned to duty on the *Germantown*, 1851-53, and was commandant of the U.S. Military academy, 1861-62, where in April, 1861, he prevented the capture of the *Constitution* by secessionists and transferred the naval academy to Newport, R.I. He was promoted commander, Jan. 16, 1863; commanded the monitor *Catskill* in the attacks on Charleston in October, 1862, and on April 7, 1863, steamed almost under the walls of Fort Sumter. He was appointed chief of staff to Admiral Dahlgren, July 4, 1863, and was distinguished for his bravery in the silencing of Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island. He was killed by a shot that pierced the pilot-house of the *Catskill* in the attack on Fort Wagner, and died on board his ship, Charleston Harbor, S.C., Aug. 17, 1863.

RODGERS, James Webb, author, was born in Hillsborough, N.C., July 11, 1822. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844; studied theology, and was ordained to the priesthood of the P.E. church. He was married in 1849 to Cornelia Harris of Tennessee; was rector of St. Paul's parish, Franklin, Tenn., and built Christ church, Holly Springs, Miss., St. Thomas', Somerville, Tenn., and served under Bishop Leonidas Polk in the Confederate army. He removed to England in 1865; joined the Roman Catholic church; resided in New York city, 1870-74; in Indianapolis, Ind., where he edited the *Central Catholic*, 1874, and in Memphis, Tenn., 1874-76. He practised law in Washington, D.C., 1876-96; became a patent lawyer, and was connected with the Pan-Electric Telephone company. He is the author of: *Lafitte, or the Greek Slave* (1870); *Madame Surtratt, a Drama in Five Acts* (1879); *Arlington and Other Poems* (1883), and *Parthenon* (1887). He died at Parthenon Heights, Bladensburg, Md., Jan. 2, 1896.

RODGERS, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1727; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Rodgers, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to Boston, Mass., in 1721, and from there to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1728. John attended an academy in Chester county, Pa., studied theology under the Rev. Samuel Blair of Fagg's Manor, and the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New-



castle, Oct. 14, 1747. He engaged in missionary work in Somerset county, Md., in 1748; was ordained, March, 16, 1749, and was installed pastor at St. George's, March 16, 1749, preaching there and at Middletown, until 1865, when he succeeded to the pastorate of the Rev. David Bostwick's church in New York city. He built a new church edifice in 1767, and served until September, 1776, when he removed his family for safety to Greenfield, Conn. He was chaplain to Gen. William Heath's brigade in April, 1776, and went to Savannah, Ga., to spend the winter of 1776-77. He was chaplain of the New York provincial congress, the council of safety and the first state legislature in 1777, all three of which convened at Esopus, N.Y.; preached in Esopus and Amenia, N.Y.; in Sharon and Danbury, Conn.; and in Lamington, N.J., during the war, and in 1783 returned to his congregation in New York city, where he found his house in ruins, and his churches demolished, having been used as barracks for soldiers. During the process of rebuilding he was invited to hold his services in St. Paul's and St. George's (Protestant Episcopal) churches. His health forced him to retire from active work in September, 1809. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1765-1807; received the degree D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1768; was vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York, 1787-1811; moderator of the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia in 1789, and president of the Missionary society organized in 1796. He was married, first, in September, 1752, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Peter Bayard of Cecil county, Md., and secondly, in 1764, to Mary, widow of William Grant of Philadelphia. He published several sermons. He died in New York city, May 7, 1811.

RODGERS, John, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., July 11, 1771; a brother of Com. George Washington Rodgers (q.v.). He entered the merchant marine service in 1784, and was made captain of a trading ship in 1789. He entered the U.S. navy as lieutenant, March 9, 1798; was assigned to the *Constellation*, Captain Truxton, and was present at the capture of *L'Insurgente* off Nevis, W.I., Feb. 9, 1799. He was put in command of the prize with eleven men, and carried her successfully into port, suppressing an attempt made by the captured crew to regain the vessel. He obtained a leave of absence; purchased a vessel and went to Santo Domingo, where he helped to suppress a slave insurrection, saving many lives. He was promoted captain, U.S.N., March 5, 1799; was sent on special dispatch duty to France in 1801; commanded the *John Adams* off the coast of Tripoli, 1802-03, and in an attempt to run the blockade, he captured the Moorish ship *Meshonda*. He co-

operated with the *Enterprise* in a battle with nine Tripolitan gun-boats, and destroyed a Tripolitan corsair, July 21, 1803. On his return to the United States in December, 1803, he was given command of the *Congress*, and joined the squadron under Commodore Barron, off the Tripolitan coast. He succeeded Barron in command of the squadron, May 22, 1805, and on June 3, 1805, he obtained a treaty with Tripoli, and in December, 1805, procured a more favorable treaty with Tunis. He was married in 1806, to Minerva Denison (1784-1877). He was in command of the gun-boats at New York, 1806-09; was assigned to the frigate *President*, and commanded the home squadron on patrol duty, to prevent the impressment of seamen by British vessels. While on the outlook for the British frigate *Guerrière*, in the evening of May 16, 1811, he overtook a vessel, which he supposed to be the *Guerrière*, but which proved to be the *Little Belt*, a sloop of war. In the encounter the British loss was 9 killed and 20 wounded, and the *Little Belt* was badly crippled. This action further strained the relations between the two countries, and Rodgers was tried by a regular court, but was acquitted. On June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and on June 21, Rodgers sailed in the *President* in command of a squadron to intercept the fleet of 100 British merchantmen bound to England from Jamaica under convoy of British men-of-war. On June 22, the fleet was discovered and chase given. Rodgers hailed the British frigate *Belvidere*, and after exchanging a broadside, gave chase, but after a running fight of eight hours the *Belvidere* escaped. Rodgers returned to Boston after a ten weeks' cruise, with six prizes. He made three other cruises, capturing in all twenty-three prizes. In June, 1814, he commanded the sailors and marines in the defence of Baltimore, and had charge of the water battery and the naval flotilla barges. He was offered the secretaryship of the navy by President Monroe in 1818, which office he declined, but served as acting secretary of the navy in 1823. He was president of the board of naval commissioners, 1815-24 and 1827-37, and commanded the Mediterranean squadron, 1824-27. He was the senior officer of the U.S. navy at the time of his death at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1838.

RODGERS, John, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., Aug. 8, 1812; son of Com. John and Minerva (Denison) Rodgers. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, April, 1828; served on the *Constellation*, 1829-32; attended the naval school at Norfolk, Va., 1832-34; was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1834, and was a student at the University of Virginia, 1835-36. He was attached to the brig *Dolphin*, on the Brazilian coast, 1836-39; commanded the

schooner *Wave*, off the coast of Florida in 1839; was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1840; was attached to the schooner *Jefferson*, and took part in the war with the Seminoles in Florida, 1840-43. He



John Rodgers.

was engaged in surveying duty, 1849-52, and made charts and sailing directions of the coast of Florida; commanded the steamer *John Hancock* in the U.S. exploring and surveying expedition in the North Pacific and China seas in 1852-55; commanded the *Vincennes* in the Arctic ocean in 1855; was commissioned commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and served on special exploring duty until 1861. He was ordered to superintend the construction of the ironclad *Benton* at Cairo, Ill., and in November, 1861, joined Du Pont's expedition to Port Royal and took part in the capture of Fort Walker. He was in command of the James river expedition in May, 1862; led the attack on Fort Darling, May 15, 1862; was in command of the *Galena* before Drewry's Bluff, when two-thirds of her crew were killed; was commissioned captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the monitor *Weehawken* in 1863. He engaged the Confederate ironclad *Atlanta* in Warsaw Sound, Ga., June 17, 1863, and after a fight that lasted fifteen minutes the *Atlanta* struck her colors. He received a vote of thanks from congress and was promoted commodore, June 17, 1863; commanded the monitor *Dictator* on special service, 1864-65, and in 1866 he was in command of the monitor *Monadnock*, taking her through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco. While stopping at Valparaiso, he strove to prevent the bombardment by the Spanish, proposing armed interference to the British admiral, which the latter refused. He was commandant of the Boston navy yard, 1866-69; was commissioned rear-admiral, Dec. 3, 1869, and commanded the Asiatic squadron, 1870-72, landing a force in Korea, and capturing five forts, after forty-eight hours' marching. He was in command of the Mare Island navy yard, 1873-77, and was superintendent of the U.S. naval observatory at Washington, 1877-82. He was president of the transit of Venus commission; was a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences, and succeeded Prof. Joseph Henry as chairman of the lighthouse board in 1878. He died in Washington, D.C., May 5, 1882.

RODMAN, Isaac Peace, soldier, was born in South Kingstown, R. I., Aug. 18, 1822, son of Samuel Rodman, a woolen manufacturer, from whom Isaac, after attending the common schools, learned the business, subsequently becoming a partner of the firm. He was married to Sally, daughter of Gov. L. H. Arnold (q.v.) and Sally (Lyman) Arnold. He was colonel of militia; a member of the state legislature for several years, and a state senator in 1861, when he resigned to raise a company of volunteers for the 2d Rhode Island regi-



ment, and of which he was chosen the captain. For his gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was promoted lieutenant colonel, Oct. 25, and assigned to the 4th Rhode Island volunteers, in which most of the 2d Rhode Island re-enlisted. At the capture of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862, he was colonel of the regiment in General Parke's brigade, and followed the 25th and 27th Massachusetts regiments, making a demonstration through the swamp on the enemy's left. At the battle of Newbern, March 14, Colonel Rodman's offer to charge through an opening left in intrenchments for the railroad to pass through, was accepted; and the 8th Connecticut and 5th Rhode Island regiments having been ordered to his support, he passed the rifle-pits, entered the intrenchments, moving toward the right, and captured nine brass guns, driving the enemy from his intrenched position between the railroad and the river. For this brilliant action, which was the culminating point of the battle, and for his honorable part in the siege and capture of Fort Macon, April 11-26, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general, April 28, 1862. He was an invalid at his home, South Kingstown, until September; commanded the 4th division in Reno's 9th army corps, in the Maryland campaign, and on the morning of Sept. 13, 1862, he was ordered to support Pleasanton's cavalry reconnoitering the passes of Catocin mountain, but through some misunderstanding his division was the last to arrive upon the summit on the afternoon of the 14th, and was straightway sent to the support of Sturgis and Wilcox, who were beating back the enemy on the left. At the battle of Antietam immediately following, his division being exposed to the direct fire of the Confederate guns, he crossed the ford and, joined by

Scammon's brigade, resisted the struggle made by Toombs, who held the bridge. When the general movement began, he went forward toward Sharpsburg, where he found the enemy occupying ridges on his left front, so that he was unable to keep his connection with Wilcox, although he made good progress against stubborn resistance, his movement becoming practically by column of brigades. He directed Colonel Harland to lead the right against A.P. Hill's division, disguised in Federal uniforms and hidden in the cornfield, while he himself attempted to bring the left into position. In performing this duty, he fell mortally wounded by a minie rifle-ball, Sept. 17, 1862. He was conveyed to the hospital near Sharpsburg, Va., and his wife, father, and the family physician reached his bedside before his death. He died, Sept. 29, 1863.

RODMAN, Thomas Jefferson, ordnance officer, was born in Salem, Ind., July 30, 1815. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1841 and was breveted 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the ordnance department, July 1, 1841. He served at the Allegheny, Pa., arsenal, 1841-48; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847, and supervised the manufacture of cannon at Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1847. He was ordnance officer stationed at the depots at Camargo and Point Isabel, Mexico, 1847; at Allegheny arsenal, 1848-54; was in command of the Allegheny arsenal, 1854-55; of Baton Rouge arsenal, La., 1855-56, and was promoted captain July 1, 1855, for fourteen years continuous service. He was stationed at Allegheny arsenal, 1857-59; commanded the Watertown arsenal, Mass., 1859-65; superintended the casting of the first 15-inch Columbiad, the 12-inch rifled Rodman gun, and the 20-inch smooth bore, and supervised the casting of all projectiles and ordnance, after an invention of his own, 1864-65. He was promoted major, June 1, 1863, and breveted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the ordnance department. He was in command of Rock Island arsenal, Ill., of which he superintended the construction, 1865-71; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, May 7, 1867, and was a member of ordnance and artillery boards, 1865-67. He died in Rock Island, Ill., June 7, 1871.

RODNEY, Caesar, signer, was born at St. Jones's Neck, Kent county, Del., Oct. 7, 1728; son of Caesar and—(Crawford) Rodney, and grandson of William and Alice (Caesar) Rodney, who emigrated from Bristol, England, settled first in Philadelphia, and then in Dover, Del., William held local offices, becoming justice of Newcastle in 1707, and speaker of the first house of assembly. He died in 1708. Caesar Rodney, the younger, inherited a large estate, was sheriff of Kent

county, 1755-58; a justice of the peace, and judge of the lower courts in 1758. He superintended the printing of Delaware currency in 1759, and was appointed a commissioner to provide for the support of a company of militia raised for the French and Indian war. He was elected representative in the colonial assembly several times after 1762; was recorder of Kent county in 1764, and a justice of the peace, 1764-66. In 1765 he was sent as delegate to the stamp act congress in New York and when the act was repealed, he was appointed by the legislature of Delaware to frame an address of thanks to the king. He was register of bills in 1766, and in 1787 joined Thomas McKean and George Read in forming a second address to the King, setting forth the tyranny of England and threatening armed resistance to the tea act. He was superintendent of the loan office in 1769; an associate justice, 1769-73; clerk of the peace in 1770, and in 1772 was appointed a commissioner to erect a state house and other public buildings at Dover. He was chairman of the committee of safety of Delaware, issuing a call for the assembling of a convention at New-castle, Aug. 1, 1774, of which he was chairman, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-84, serving as a member of its general committee, appointed to make a statement of the rights and grievances of the colonists. He was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was appointed colonel of militia in May, 1775, and brigadier-general in September, 1775, and went to Morristown, N.J., in 1776, where he joined General Washington, but returned to Delaware in 1777. He was chosen judge of the admiralty, June 5, 1777, having refused the appointment of judge of the newly organized supreme court of Delaware. In August, 1777, he collected troops to prevent the British from joining their fleet, and in September, 1777, was appointed major-general of militia. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress that met at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1778, but did not take his seat, having been elected president of the "Delaware State" in 1778, in which capacity he served till 1782. He died in Dover, Del., June 26, 1784.

RODNEY, Caesar Augustus, soldier and statesman, was born in Dover, Del., Jan. 4, 1772; son of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth (Fisher) Rodney; grandson of William and Alice (Caesar) Rodney, and a nephew of Caesar Rodney (q.v.). He was brought up by his uncle, who made provision in his will for his education; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1792; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and estab-



lished himself in practice in Wilmington, Del. He was married in 1791 to Susan, daughter of John Hunn. He was a representative in the 8th congress, 1803-05, serving on the committee on ways and means, and on Dec. 4, 1804, was chosen one of the managers to conduct the impeachment trial of Judge Chase; also, in 1805, conducting the impeachment trials of three of the four judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States in 1807, and held this office under Presidents Jefferson and Madison till 1811, when he returned to his law practice at Wilmington. On the outbreak of the war of 1812 he commanded a rifle corps in Wilmington, Del., which was later changed to a company of light artillery, of which he became captain and which he commanded on the Canadian frontier. He was a member of the committee of safety of Delaware in 1813; state senator in 1815, and was appointed one of the commissioners sent to South America by President Monroe to report on the conditions of the Spanish-American republics and the advisability of recognizing them as independent governments. He was a representative in the 17th congress, 1821-22, taking his seat, Dec. 3, 1821, resigning, Jan. 24, 1822, to take his seat in the U.S. senate, and resigning from the senate, Jan. 27, 1823. He was the first Democrat to be sent to congress. He was appointed U.S. minister plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of La Plata, and arrived at Buenos Ayres, Dec. 27, 1823, where he was received with imposing ceremonies, but declining health prevented his active participation in affairs. In connection with John Graham he published: *Reports on the Present State of the United Provinces of South America* (1819). He died in Buenos Ayres, S.A., June 10, 1824.

RODNEY, Caleb, governor of Delaware, was born in Lewes, Del., April 29, 1767; son of John and Ruth (Hunn) Rodney, and brother of Senator Daniel Rodney (q.v.). He engaged in the mercantile business in Lewes; was speaker in the state senate, and on the death of Governor John Collins in April, 1822, he was chosen acting governor of Delaware, serving until 1823, when he was succeeded by Samuel Paynter. He died in Lewes, Del., April 29, 1840.

RODNEY, Daniel, senator, was born in Lewes, Sussex county, Del., Sept. 10, 1764; son of John and Ruth (Hunn) Rodney, and great-grandson of William Rodney, the emigrant. He was master of a coasting vessel when a youth, and was twice captured by the British, and after the war he settled in business in Lewes, and was married, March 5, 1788, to Sarah, daughter of Maj. Henry Fisher. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Delaware for twelve years; presidential elector in 1809, and was governor of the state of

Delaware, 1814-17. In 1821 he received the four electoral votes of Delaware for vice-president of the United States; was a representative in the 17th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Cæsar A. Rodney (q.v.), serving from Dec. 2, 1822, to March 3, 1823, and was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nicholas Van Dyke, serving from Dec. 4, 1826, to Jan. 23, 1827, when a successor was elected. He died in Lewes, Del., Sept. 2, 1846.

RODNEY, Thomas, delegate, was born in Sussex county, Del., June 4, 1744; son of Cæsar and ——— (Crawford) Rodney, and brother of Cæsar Rodney, the signer (q.v.). Thomas was a justice of the peace in 1770 and 1784; a member of the assembly held in 1774 for the purpose of electing delegates to the first Continental congress; a member of the council of safety in 1775, and a colonel of Delaware militia during the war. He was married to Elizabeth Fisher. He was chief justice of the Kent county court, 1778-79; register of wills, 1779-81, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1781-83 and 1785-87. He was speaker of the state assembly in 1787; was superintendent of the Kent county alms-house in 1802, and in 1803 he was appointed U.S. judge for the territory of Mississippi. The town of Rodney, Jefferson county, Miss., in which he was a large land owner, was named in his honor. He died in Rodney, Miss., Jan. 2, 1811.

ROE, Charles Francis, soldier, was born in New York city, May 1, 1848; son of Stephen Romer and Josephine (Foster) Roe; grandson of Bentley and Elizabeth (Romer) Roe, and of James Gardiner and Anna E. (Colson) Foster, and a descendant of Stephen Roe, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Ulster county, N.Y., 1782, as conveyancer and school teacher. Charles Francis Roe entered the U.S. Military academy in 1864, and Jan. 15, 1868, was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st cavalry. He was transferred to the 2d cavalry in 1870, and was mustered out of the service, Dec. 28, 1870, owing to the reduction of the army. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d cavalry, in 1871, and in 1876 led one of the columns sent to the relief of General Custer. He was married, July 29, 1874, to Katherine Bissell, daughter of John Banter and Elizabeth (Bissell) Bogert of Brooklyn, N.Y. He served as adjutant of his regiment for nine years; in 1880 was promoted 1st lieutenant; resigned his commission, Jan. 31, 1888, and engaged in real estate business in New York city. In 1889 he became the first captain of troop A, 1st brigade, N.G.S.N.Y., which troop did effective work during the strikes in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1892, and in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1895. He was appointed major of the squadron, February, 1895, and was appointed major-general in command of the N.G.S.N.Y. by

Governor Black on Feb. 9, 1898. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President McKinley, June 10, 1898, and after service in the war with Spain, resigned his commission in the volunteer service on Sept. 10, 1898. He was elected a member of many clubs.

ROE, Edward Payson, author, was born in Moodna, New Windsor, Orange county, N.Y., March 7, 1838; son of Peter, grandson of James, great-grandson of Nathaniel, great²-grandson of Nathaniel Roe, and great³-grandson of John Rowe, who settled in Setauket, L.I., in 1660. He attended Williams college, but did not graduate; studied at the Auburn Theological seminary, 1861-62, and was ordained at Somers, N.Y., by the North River presbytery in 1862. He joined the Federal army as chaplain of Harris's light cavalry, in which he served, 1862-64; was hospital chaplain at Fort Monroe, 1864-65, and was pastor of the Highland Falls Presbyterian church, 1866-74. He was married, Nov. 24, 1863, to Anna Paula Sands of New York. He visited the ruins of the great Chicago fire, and there collected the material for his first novel, *Barriers Burned Away* (1872), which first appeared as a serial in the *New York Evangelist*. On resigning his pastorate at Highland Falls in 1874, he retired to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and gave his attention chiefly to writing novels, which were widely circulated. The titles of his books include: *Play and Profit in my Garden* (1873); *What Can She Do?* (1873); *Opening of a Chestnut Burr* (1874); *From Jest to Earnest* (1875); *Near to Nature's Heart* (1876); *A Knight of the Nineteenth Century* (1877); *A Face Illumined* (1878); *A Day of Fate* (1880); *Success with Small Fruits* (1880); *Without a Home* (1881); *His Sombre Rivals* (1883); *A Young Girl's Wooing* (1884); *Nature's Serial Story* (1884); *An Original Belle* (1885); *Driven Back to Eden* (1885); *He Fell in Love with His Wife* (1886); *The Earth Trembled* (1887), and *Miss Low*, a story of southern life after the war, which was completed after his death from his diary. He died in Cornwall, N.Y., July 19, 1888.

ROE, Francis Asbury, naval officer, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1823. He attended Elmira academy; was appointed acting midshipman, Oct. 19, 1841; warranted midshipman, Feb. 3, 1842; was made warrant officer on the *Yorktown*, Sept. 3, 1844; was attached to the *Boston* of the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war, 1846-47, and when she was wrecked in the Bahamas; served on the *Alleghany* in 1847; was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, July 12, 1848, and was detached from the *Albany*, Aug. 13, 1849. He was married in the following September to Eliza J. Snyder. He was executive and

watch officer on the mail steamer *Georgia*, New York and West India line, 1850-52; on duty in Bering sea, and was executive officer on the brig *Porpoise* in the North Pacific exploring expedition, 1852-54, serving with distinction in a successful battle with thirteen heavily armored pirate junks in Koulam Bay, China. He was commanding and executive officer of the flagship *Vincennes*, Arctic exploring expedition, 1855; was promoted master, Aug. 8, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855. He served in the coast survey of Georgia, 1856; cruised in the *Macedonian*, Mediterranean station, 1858-59, and again until July 14, 1860, when he became assistant inspector of ordnance at the New York navy yard, serving until July 14, 1861, when he was assigned as executive officer to the *Pensacola*, the second vessel in the first division under Capt. Theodorus Bailey; and on Aug. 24, 1862, led the starboard



U. S. S. "PENSACOLA" - 1858

column of the fleet past Forts Jackson and St. Philip. For his conduct on this occasion he was especially commended by Com. Henry Morris, and recommended for promotion. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, and assigned to the gunboat *Katahdin*, Aug. 5, 1862, and the same day was present at the battle of Baton Rouge, commanding as senior officer three of Farragut's gunboats, the shots from which were directed by signals from the tower of the Louisiana state capitol. Lieutenant-Commander Roe was ordered north on account of ill health in February, 1863, and on Sept. 4, 1863, was assigned to the command of the "double ender" *Sassacus*, North Atlantic blockading squadron, destroying two English blockade runners during the Wilmington blockade, and was engaged in the defeat of the rebel ram *Albemarle* and her consort *Bombshell* in the North Carolina sounds, May 5, 1864, receiving the thanks of the secretary of the navy and an advancement of "five numbers in his grade for gallant and meritorious conduct before the enemy." He was detached from the *Sassacus*, July 20, 1864, on account of illness; took command of the steamer *Michigan* on the lakes, Nov. 11, 1864, suppressing an insurrection of miners at Marquette and at Houghton, and causing the privateer *Georgian* to be captured by English authorities at Collingwood, Canada. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; and commanded the *Madawaska*; and subsequently the *Tacony*, as commander of the

Gulf division of Rear-Admiral Palmer's squadron at Vera Cruz, at the time of the execution of Maximilian. He took General Santa Anna from an American steamer and sent him out of Mexico, and as negotiator between General Juarez's forces and the imperial governor of Vera Cruz, received the surrender of that city from General Gomez in 1867, preserved order, and established a provisional government. After Mexican affairs were settled he was ordered to Washington, D.C., where he received the thanks and congratulations of President Johnson and his cabinet. He was fleet-captain of the frigate *Delaware*, Asiatic fleet, Admiral Rowan, 1867-71; was promoted captain, April 1, 1873; was captain of the Boston navy-yard, 1872-73; cruised in the *Lancaster*, Brazil station, as chief of staff, 1873-75, and was on duty at the naval station, New London, 1875-76. He was a member of the board of examiners at the U.S. Naval academy, 1879, and was promoted commodore, Nov. 7, 1879. He served as president of various boards, 1880-83, and as governor of the U.S. Naval asylum, Philadelphia, 1883-84; was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 3, 1844, and having reached the age limit was placed on the retired list, Oct. 4, 1885. He is the author of: *Naval Duties and Discipline* (1864), and "Modern Culture," essays published in the *Naval Magazine*. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1901.

ROEBLING, John Augustus, civil engineer, was born in Mülhausen, Prussia, June 12, 1806; son of Polycarp and Amelia Roebing. He was graduated from the Royal Polytechnic school, Berlin, C.E., 1826, and was in the government employ, 1826-29, as assistant on the construction of military roads in Westphalia. He emigrated to the United States in 1829, and settled near Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in agriculture. He became interested in the development of the Western frontier, giving his attention to the canal improvements and to slack water navigation and railroad enterprises, and surveyed the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. He was married in 1836 to Johanna, daughter of Ernest and Adelheid Herting of Saxenburg, Butler county, Pa. He then became a manufacturer of iron and steel wire, and had charge of the construction of the wooden aqueduct across the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, 1844-45; constructed the suspension bridge over the Monongahela river at Pittsburg in 1846, and four suspension bridges over the Delaware and Hudson canal in 1848. He removed his wire manufactory to Trenton, N.J., and in 1851 secured the appointment as engineer to build a bridge across the Niagara river to connect the New York Central railroad with the Canadian railway system. This suspension bridge, the first capable of

bearing the weight of railroad trains, was finished in 1855. The span was 825 feet, and it was supported by four 10-inch wire cables. In 1855 he built a wire cable bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, and in 1856 contracted for the bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, finishing the work in 1867. On May 23, 1867, he was appointed chief engineer of the construction of the East River bridge between Brooklyn and



BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York; prepared the plans for the structure, and began the work of construction in 1869. While engaged in fixing the location of the Brooklyn tower, a ferry boat entering the slip dislodged the timbers on which he stood, causing them to catch and crush his foot. The injury resulted in lockjaw and caused his death. He is the author of: *Long and Short Span Railway Bridges* (1869). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 22, 1869.

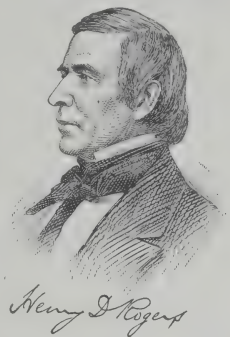
ROEBLING, Washington Augustus, civil engineer, was born in Saxenburg, Pa., May 26, 1837; son of John Augustus and Johanna (Herting) Roebing. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., C.E., 1857, and engaged in professional work under his father (q.v.). In 1861 he joined the Federal army as a private in the 6th N.Y. artillery. In 1862 he was transferred to Gen. Irvin McDowell's staff as an engineer, and was engaged in the construction of a suspension bridge across the Rapahannock river; was transferred to Gen. John Pope's staff, and built the suspension bridge across the Shenandoah river at Harper's Ferry. He served on balloon duty and on engineering duty, 1863-64; was promoted major on the staff of General Warren commanding the 5th corps, April 20, 1864, and was brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865. He was married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Emily, daughter of Sylvanus and Phoebe Warren of Cold Spring, N.Y., and she died in Trenton, N.J., March 1, 1903. He resigned his commission in January, 1865, and assisted his father in the construction of the Cincinnati and Covington bridge across the Ohio river. In 1868 he studied pneumatic foundations abroad, and in 1869, upon the death of his father, he was called to the superintendence of the Brooklyn Bridge construction, and to that end settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., and

personally supervised the sinking of the caissons. During the fire in the Brooklyn caissons in December, 1871, he was stricken with caisson fever, but continued to carry on his work from the sick room, in which he was greatly assisted by his wife. In 1873 he was obliged to go abroad for his health, but on his return after several months resumed his position as chief engineer and carried the work to its completion in 1883. The structure when completed cost about \$13,000,000 instead of the original estimate of \$7,000,000 made by his father, the increase being due to improvements in the construction and cost of real estate. The total length of the bridge and approaches is 5,989 feet, and the middle span is 1,595 feet. Mr. Roebling was vice-president of the John A. Roebling and Sons company, manufacturers of iron and steel wire and wire rope, at Trenton, N.J. He is the author of *Military Suspension Bridge* (1863).

ROGERS, Fairman, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1833; son of Evans and Clara Augusta (Fairman) Rogers. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was lecturer on mechanics at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1853-64; professor of civil engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, 1856-71, and a trustee of the University, 1871-86. He was a member of the 1st troop of Philadelphia cavalry in 1861, and served as a volunteer officer of U.S. engineers, during the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns. In 1862 he made a survey of the Potomac river northward from Blakiston Island, for the U.S. coast and geodetic survey. He was a member and treasurer of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society; the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Pennsylvania Historical society. He was married in 1856 to Rebecca H., daughter of John F. Gûlpin of Philadelphia. Among his important scientific papers are: *Combinations of Mechanism representing Mental Processes* (1874); *Notes on Grant's Difference Engine* (1874); *Terrestrial Magnetism and the Magnetism of Iron Ships* (1883), and *A Manual of Coaching* (1899). He died in Vienna, Austria, Aug. 24, 1900.

ROGERS, Henry Darwin, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1808; son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers. He received his education in Baltimore, Md., and Williamsburg, Va.; was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy at Dickinson college, Pa., 1830-31, and studied science in London, England, in 1831. He lectured on geology at the Franklin Institute, 1833-34, and was professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1835-46. He made a geological and mineralogical survey of New Jersey, 1835-36; was in

charge of the geological survey of the state of Pennsylvania, 1836-41; was employed as an expert by several coal companies, 1841-51, and continued his work on the survey of Pennsylvania, 1851-54. He removed to Edinburgh, Scotland, and engaged in the preparation of a final report of the survey, and in 1858 was appointed professor of natural history at the University of Glasgow, where he remained until his death. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and that of LL.D. by the University of Dublin in 1857. He



was a member of the American Philosophical society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Geological society of London, a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh, and president of the Philosophical society of Glasgow. He edited *The Messenger of Useful Knowledge* (1830-31); was one of the managers of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, and is the author of: *Description of the Geology of the State of New Jersey* (1840); *The Geology of Pennsylvania, a Government Survey* (2 vols., 1858); *A Guide to a Course of Lectures on Geology*; *A Geological Map of the United States and a Chart of the Arctic Regions in the Physical Atlas*, and *A Geographical Map of the United States*, with William and Alexander N. Johnson (1857). He died near Glasgow, Scotland, May 29, 1866.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, jurist, was born in Holland Patent, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1853. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877. He was married in 1876 to Emma, daughter of John Ogden and Sarah Jane Winner of Pennington, N.J. He was admitted to the bar in 1877; was Tappan professor of law at the University of Michigan, 1882-85; professor of law and professor of Roman law, 1885-90, and dean of the law school, 1885-90. He was president of Northwestern university, 1890-1901, resigning to become professor of law at Yale university in September, 1901. He was chairman of the section of legal education of the American Bar association, 1893-94; chairman of the World's Congress on Jurisprudence and Law Reform at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and general chairman of the Saratoga Conference on the Foreign Policy of the United States in 1898. The honorary degree of LL.D.

was conferred on him by Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1890. He is the author of: *Expert Testimony* (1883), and many articles in law and other publications.

ROGERS, Horatio, jurist, was born in Providence, R.I., May 18, 1836; son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers; grandson of David Curtis of Worcester, Mass, and a descendant of James Rogers, freeman, Newport, R.I., 1640. He was graduated from Brown university in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in Providence, R.I., 1858-73 and 1885-91. He was justice of the police court in 1861, and served in the civil war, rising from 1st lieutenant to major of the 3d Rhode Island heavy artillery regiment, serving as colonel of the 11th and subsequently of the 2d R.I. volunteers, and being brevetted brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was attorney-general of Rhode Island, 1864-67 and 1888-89; a member and president of the Providence common council; a representative in the state legislature, 1868-69 and 1874-76; was elected associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, May 27, 1891, and was attached to the appellate division in 1899. He resigned from the bench, Feb. 17, 1903. He engaged in the manufacture of cotton at Providence, 1873-85. He was twice married; first, on Jan. 28, 1861, to Lucia, daughter of Resolved Waterman of Providence; and secondly, Oct. 6, 1869, to Emily Priscilla, daughter of Gov. James T. Smith of Providence. He was president of the Rhode Island Historical society, 1889-95; a member of the American Antiquarian society, and of other learned associations, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1896. He edited, with copious notes, the journal of Lieut. (afterward Major-General) James H. Hadden of Burgoyne's army, as *Hadden's Journals and Orderly Books* (1884), and is the author of: *Private Libraries of Providence* (1878); *Mary Dyer of Rhode Island* (1896), and many contributions to periodicals.

ROGERS, James Blythe, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1803; eldest son of Dr. Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers, and grandson of Robert and Sarah (Kerr) Rogers of county Tyrone, Ireland. His father emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1798; was graduated, M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1802; practised in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at William and Mary college, 1819-28. James B. Rogers attended William and Mary college; studied medicine under Dr. Thomas E. Bond, and was graduated from the University of Maryland, M.D., 1832. He taught school in Baltimore; practised medicine in Little Britain, Pa., for a short time, but

soon returned to Baltimore, and engaged in business as superintendent of a chemical manufactory. He was married in September, 1830, to Rachel Smith of Baltimore. He was professor of pure and applied chemistry at Washington Medical college, Baltimore; at the medical department of Cincinnati college, 1835-39, and in 1840 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was assistant state geologist under his brother Henry, 1840-44; lecturer on chemistry at the Philadelphia Medical institute in 1841; professor of general chemistry at the Franklin Institute, 1844-47, and professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, 1847-52. He lectured on pure and applied chemistry at the Mechanics institute; was a representative at the National Medical convention in 1847; a delegate to the National convention for the revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia in 1850, and with his brother Robert prepared the seventh edition of Edward Turner's "Elements of Chemistry" and William Gregory's "Outlines of Organic Chemistry," published in one volume (1846). He died in Philadelphia, June 15, 1852.

ROGERS, John, educator, was born in Assington, England, in January, 1631; son of the Rev. Nathaniel (1598-1656) and Margaret (Crane) Rogers; grandson of the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, England, and of Robert Crane, and a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. His father brought his family to New England, through the influence of Thomas Hooker, in 1636, and preached at Ipswich, with the Rev. John Norton as colleague, 1638-56. John Rogers was graduated at Harvard college, A.B., 1649, A.M., 1652; studied both medicine and divinity, and preached at Ipswich, Mass., 1656-82. He also engaged in medical practice there, and was married to Elizabeth, daughter of General Denison. He entered into office as president of Harvard college, April 10, 1682, succeeding Urian Oakes, who died, July 25, 1681, but he was not inaugurated until Aug. 12, 1683, and served the college until his death, Increase Mather becoming his successor, June 11, 1685. The records of the province of Massachusetts state that in December, 1705, the general court voted to have destroyed two pamphlets sent them by John Rogers and his son John. These are supposed to have related to the opposition which the house was making to



her Majesty's instructions to the governor in regard to his salary and other topics. John Rogers died in Cambridge, Mass., July 2, 1684.

ROGERS, John, sculptor, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 30, 1829; son of John and Sarah Ellen (Derby) Rogers; grandson of Daniel Denison and Elizabeth (Bromfield) Rogers, and of John and Eleanor (Coffin) Derby, and a descendant of



John Rogers.

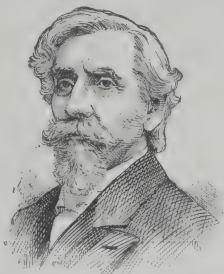
Nathaniel Rogers, born at Haverhill, England, about 1598, who came to Boston in 1633, and was pastor of a church in Ipswich, Mass.; also of Mary Chilton of the *Mayflower*. He attended the public schools of Boston; was employed in a dry goods store, and later in a machine shop at Manchester, N.H. He gave his

attention to modeling in clay and executed several small groups. In 1858 he visited Europe, and in 1859 he removed to New York, where he established himself as a sculptor. He was married, April 26, 1863, to Harriet Moore, daughter of Charles Stephen and Catherine (Jewett) Francis of New York. His statuette groups, which made him famous, were reproduced in a composition plaster of his own invention and had a large sale. During the civil war he executed a series of statuettes illustrating incidents of the conflict. These included: *The Slave Auction* (1860); *Picket Guard* (1861); *Union Refugees* (1863); *Wounded Scout* (1864); *One More Shot* (1864); *Taking the Oath and Drawing Rations* (1865); and *The Council of War* (1868). Among his other groups are: *The Checker Players* (1859); *The Charity Patient* (1867); *Coming to the Parson* (1870); a series of three groups illustrating Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" (1870); *Going for the Cows* (1873); *Checkers up at the Farm* (1877); *Ha! I like not that, from Othello* (1880); *Is it so nominated in the bond?* from the Merchant of Venice (1880); *Fetching the Doctor* (1881); *Why Don't you Speak for Yourself, John?* from Miles Standish (1885). He also executed the equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Reynolds, which stands before the city hall, Philadelphia; a statue of Abraham Lincoln; two large bronze groups entitled: *Ichabod Crane and the Headless Horseman* (1887), and *The Landing of the Norsemen* (1893), and many other small ones.

ROGERS, John Almanza Rowley, educator, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Nov. 12, 1828; son of John C. and Elizabeth (Hamlin) Rogers;

grandson of Deacon Noah and Lydia (Cornwell) Rogers and of Benjamin and Deborah (Rowley) Hamlin, and a direct lineal descendant of John Rogers, burned at the stake in Smithfield, London, 1555. He prepared for college at Williams

academy in Stockbridge, Mass.; was graduated from Oberlin college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1855; taught in New York city, 1851-53, and was graduated from the Oberlin Theological seminary in 1855, entering the Congregational ministry, and preached in Roseville, Ill., 1855-58. He was married, Jan. 24, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of Norris and Eliza



John A. R. Rogers

Embree of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1868, under the commission of the American Missionary society, he went to Berea, Ky., where in a rude building he opened a school with fifteen pupils, the number increasing to ninety-six by the close of the first term. His wife assisted him in his labors. In September, 1858, he was made chairman of a committee to draw up a constitution for the proposed Berea college. The school met with great favor in the community and grew rapidly. The question arising in a school debate as to whether colored persons should be admitted to the school, Mr. Rogers expressed his opinion in the affirmative, and in consequence most of the sons of slave-holding parents withdrew from the school. At the time of John Brown's raid in 1859 it was decided at a mass meeting of the citizens to "secure the removal from the state within ten days of Rev. John G. Fee, Rev. J. A. R. Rogers and such others as the committee think necessary for public quiet and safety." Thereupon they left the town and remained away until the close of the war. In 1865 Professor Rogers returned and the school was re-opened and colored students were admitted, this being the first white institution to take such action. Professor Rogers remained its principal until July, 1868, when E. H. Fairchild (q.v.) was called to the presidency. Professor Rogers remained at Berea college as professor of Greek, 1868-78, and was a trustee of the institution from its origin. On leaving Kentucky, he went to Decatur, Ohio, where he founded the Ohio Valley academy, and while residing there he was made examiner for Marietta college and Lane Theological seminary. In 1878 he removed to Shawano, Wis., where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church till 1884, mean-

while serving as examiner for the University of Wisconsin and Lake Forest university. He then took service in the Catholic Apostolic church and acted as evangelist for six years, making his home in Philadelphia, and in 1890 became pastor of the same church in Hartford, Conn., resigning in 1892 because of failing health. He received the degree D.D. from Berea in 1901. He is the author of: *Birth of Berea College: A Story of Providence*, with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie (1903).

ROGERS, John Henry, representative, was born in Bertie county, N.C., Oct. 9, 1845; son of Absalom and Harriet (Rice) Harrell Rogers, and grandson of William and Peggy (Parker) Rogers and of James and Celia (Yates) Rice. His grandparents antedate the Revolution of 1776, and were all North Carolinians. He served in the Confederate army as a private, and later as 1st lieutenant in the 9th Mississippi infantry, 1862-65; was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1868; taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Mississippi. He removed to Fort Smith, Ark., in 1869; was married, Oct. 9, 1873, to Mary Gray, daughter of Dr. Theodore and Elizabeth (Sidney) Dunlop of Danville, Ky.; was circuit judge of the state, 1877-82, and a Democratic representative in the 48th-51st congresses, 1883-1891. He was chairman of the Arkansas delegation to the Democratic national convention in 1892, and was appointed U.S. judge for the western district of Arkansas in 1896. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1895.

ROGERS, John Rankin, governor of Washington, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Sept. 4, 1838; son of John and Margaret (Green) Rogers; grandson of John Rogers; great-grandson of Capt. John Rogers, a privateersman of 1812, and a descendant of William and Dinah (Rankin) Rogers, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, just prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a clerk in a drug store in Boston, Mass., 1852-56; engaged in the drug business in Jackson, Miss., 1856; taught school in Cumberland county, Ill., 1858-60; and was married in 1861 to Sarah L., daughter of Cyrus Greene of Neoga, Ill. He was principally engaged in farming from 1861-70. He was again in the drug business in Brunswick, Maine, 1870-75, removed to Neoga, Ill., and engaged in the same business for one year. In 1876 he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming, and in 1878 became active in organizing Farmers' Alliances. He edited the *Kansas Commoner* at Newton, 1887-90, and in 1890 removed to Puyallup, Wash., where he was elected a member of the state legislature 1893, and held other offices. He was elected governor of Washington in 1895, and was re-elected in

1899 for the term to expire in 1904. He is the author of: *The Irrepressible Conflict* (1894); *Looking Forward* (1896); *The Inalienable Rights of Man* (1898). He died at Puyallup, Wash., Dec. 26, 1901.

ROGERS, Moses, navigator, was born in New London, Conn., in September, 1780. He assisted Robert Fulton in his experiments with the steamboat, and in 1808 commanded the *Clermont*. He was associated with Robert L. Stevens in the command of the



Phoenix, the first ocean-going steamer that made the trip from New York to Philadelphia June, 1809. He later commanded the steamer *Savannah* on her trial-trip from Charleston to Savannah, for which vessel he had built a 90-horse power low-pressure engine, which he placed in the hull under the direction of William Scarborough (q.v.). He had as a passenger in this trial-trip President Monroe. In the *Savannah* Captain Rogers, with his brother Stephen as engineer, made the first trip across the ocean in a steam vessel, leaving Savannah, March 28, 1819, and arriving at Liverpool, June 18, 1819, and subsequently visiting Copenhagen, St. Petersburg and Norway. In the passage across the Atlantic, her engines were used 14 of the 23 days consumed in the passage, sails being used 8 days to save fuel. He died in Cheraw, S.C., Sept. 15, 1822.

ROGERS, Randolph, sculptor, was born in Waterloo, N.Y., July 6, 1825. He received a common-school education and engaged in business in Ann Arbor, Mich., and in New York city until 1848, when he went to Rome, Italy, to study modelling with Lorenzo Bartolini. He opened a studio in New York city in 1850, and in 1855 returned to Italy. Among his works are: *Ruth* (1851); *Nydia* (1856); *Boy Skating*; *Isaac*, a full-length figure; *Isaac*, an ideal bust (1865); memorial monuments for Cincinnati (1863-64), Providence (1871), Detroit (1872), and Worcester, Mass., (1874); *Lost Pleiad* (1875); *Genius of Connecticut*, on the capitol at Hartford (1877), and an equestrian group of Indians in bronze (1881). He executed the statue of John Adams, in Mt. Auburn cemetery (1857); the bas-reliefs on the doors of the capitol at Washington, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, which were cast in bronze at Munich, in 1858; completed the Washington monument at Richmond, by adding the figures of Marshall, Mason, and Nelson; the *Angel of the Resurrection*; and portrait statues of Abraham Lincoln for Philadelphia, Pa. (1871), and William H. Seward for New York city (1876). He died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 15, 1892.

ROGERS, Robert Empie, chemist, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1813; son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers, and brother of William Barton Rogers (q.v.). His early education was superintended by his father. In 1836 he entered his brothers' school at Windsor, Md., and in 1828 he matriculated at Dickinson college, continuing his studies at William and Mary college, 1828-31. In the summer of 1831 he was employed in railway surveying in New England; spent the following winter in New York city, where he delivered four lectures on chemistry; resumed surveying near Boston, Mass., in May, 1833, and in the fall entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1836. Meanwhile he constructed a galvanometer for his brother James and assisted his brother Henry in preparing models to illustrate the latter's lectures on crystallography. He served as chemist to the geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1836-42; was acting instructor in chemistry in the University of Virginia, 1841-42, and professor of general and applied chemistry and materia medica, 1842-52. He was married, March 13, 1843, to Fanny Montgomery, daughter of Joseph S. Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa. Upon the death of his brother James in 1852 he became professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania and dean of the medical faculty in 1856, and also served as acting surgeon at the West Philadelphia Military hospital, 1862-63. In January of the latter year, as the result of a painful injury received while demonstrating the operation of an ironing machine in the hospital laundry, he was obliged to suffer the amputation of his right hand. Dr. Rogers's wife died, Feb. 21, 1863, and he was married secondly, April 30, 1866, to Delia Saunders of Providence, R.I. With Dr. H. R. Linderman, he was appointed, May 10, 1872, by Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell a committee to examine the melter's and refiner's department of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia, Pa., visiting in this connection the San Francisco mint, 1873, and the assay-office in New York city, 1874, and he executed several other government appointments of a similar nature, including the annual assay commissions, 1874-79. He was a chemist to the gas-trust of Philadelphia, 1872-84, and in 1877 severed his connection with the University of Pennsylvania to become professor of medical chemistry and toxicology in the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, retaining the position until a few months before his death, when he was made professor emeritus. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; an incorporator and member of the National Academy of Sciences; president of the Franklin institute of Philadelphia, 1875-79, and a member of

various other scientific organizations, to whose *Proceedings* he contributed. He also edited, with James B. Rogers, "Elements of Chemistry" (1846), and Charles G. Lehman's "Physiological Chemistry" (2 vols., 1855). Lee: "Eulogy on the Life and Character of Dr. Rogers" by J. W. Holland, M.D. (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1884.

ROGERS, Robert William, orientalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1864; son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Osborne) Rogers; grandson of John and Esther (Rapp) Rogers and of William and Ann (Kerr) Osborne. He attended the Central High school in Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, 1882-84, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1887. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford college, and the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig; and was instructor in Greek and Hebrew at Haverford, 1887-88. He was married, June 3, 1891, to Ida Virginia, daughter of Henry Zook and Elizabeth (Ascough) Ziegler of Philadelphia, Pa. He was professor of English Bible and Semitic history at Dickinson college, Pa., 1890-93, and was elected professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis at Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N.J., in 1893, and non-resident lecturer at the Woman's college, Baltimore, Md., in 1896. He was a member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, London; the American Oriental society; the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; the Oriental club of Philadelphia; the American Philosophical society; a member of the Eighth International Congress of Orientalists in Stockholm and Christiana in 1889, and a member and honorary secretary of the Assyrian and Babylonian section of the Ninth International congress in London in 1892; official foreign delegate to the Tenth International congress at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1894, to the Eleventh International congress at Paris in 1897, and to the Thirteenth at Hamburg in 1902. The degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred on him by Haverford college in 1890; that of D.D. by Wesleyan university in 1894, that of Ph.D. by the University of Leipzig in 1895, and that of LL.D. by Nebraska Wesleyan and Baker universities in 1899. He is the author of: *Two Texts of Esarhaddon* (1889); *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, chiefly Oriental, in the library of Haverford college (1890); *Unpublished Inscriptions of Esarhaddon* (1891); *A Translation of the Inscriptions of Sennacherib* (1892); *Outlines of the History of Early Babylonia* (1895), and *A History of Babylonia and Assyria* (2 vols., 1900).

ROGERS, Thomas J., representative, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1781. He was brought to Easton, Pa., by his parents when three years

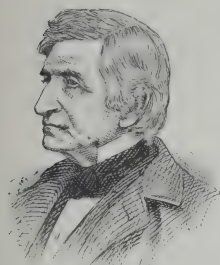
old, and later learned the printer's trade, and edited a political newspaper. He was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 15th congress in place of John Ross, resigned, and served also in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1818-24. He resigned his seat in the 18th congress, April 26, 1824, having been appointed recorder of deeds for Northampton county, Pa., and was succeeded in congress by George Wolf of Easton. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, 1826-32; was commissioned brigadier-general in the state militia, and in 1831 was appointed U.S. naval officer in Philadelphia. He is the author of: *A New American Biographical Dictionary: or Remembrance of the Departed Heroes, Sages and Statesmen of America* (1823; 2d ed., 1829). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1832.

ROGERS, William, educator, was born in Newport, R.I., July 22, 1751; second son of Capt. William and Sarah Rogers. He was the first student at Rhode Island college (Brown university) where he was graduated, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772. He was principal of an academy at Newport, R.I., in 1770; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in May, 1772, and was pastor of the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1772-75; battalion chaplain in the Continental army, 1776-78; brigade chaplain, 1778-81, and retired from the army in 1781. He engaged in preaching, 1781-89, and was professor of oratory and English literature at the University of Pennsylvania, 1789-1811. He was twice married; first to a daughter of William Gardner of Philadelphia, who died of yellow fever, Oct. 10, 1793; and secondly, Jan. 15, 1795, to Sunannah, daughter of Joseph Marsh of Philadelphia. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery in 1790, and a member of the Maryland society in 1794; vice-president of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons in 1797; chaplain of the Philadelphia militia legion in 1805; senior chaplain of the New England society of Philadelphia in 1816; a representative in the state legislature, 1816-17, and vice-president of the Religious Historical society of Philadelphia in 1819. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1773; by Yale college in 1780 and by the College of New Jersey in 1786, and that of D.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. He was correspondent and editor of the *Evangelical Magazine* of London in 1803 and is the author of: *A Circular Letter on Justification* (1785); *An Introductory Prayer* (1789); *A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Oliver Hart* (1796); *Introductory Prayer Occasioned by the Death of General Washington* (1800, and a circular letter on Christian Missions. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1824.

ROGERS, William Augustus, astronomer, was born in Waterford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1832; son of David Potter and Mary Ann (Potter) Rogers; grandson of David and Mary (Potter) Rogers and of George and Mary (Stillman) Potter, and a descendant of James Rogers. He was graduated from Brown university in 1857; was married, July 15, 1857, to Rebecca Jane Titsworth; was a teacher at Alfred academy, 1857-58; professor of mathematics and astronomy there, 1858-70; studied theoretical and applied mechanics at the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale, 1866-67, and astronomy at Harvard university, where he served as assistant for six months. During the civil war he served in the U.S. navy, 1864-65. He built and equipped the observatory at Alfred and was assistant at the Harvard observatory, 1870-77, and assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard, 1877-86. In 1886 he was chosen professor of astronomy and physics at Colby university, Waterville, Me. He made a special study of the construction of comparators for the determination of differences in length, which resulted in the construction of the Rogers-Bond universal comparator. In 1880 he went abroad to obtain authorized copies of the English and French standards of lengths which were used as the bases of comparison for the bars that he had constructed, and that were adopted as standards of length by all the important colleges, observatories and government institutions. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1880; that that of Ph.D. by Alfred university in 1886 and that of LL.D. by Brown university in 1891. He was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London in 1880 and later became an honorary fellow; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its vice-president, 1882-83, presiding over the section in mathematics and astronomy and in 1886 he was chosen president of the American Society of Microscopists. He is the author of: *Annals of Harvard College Observatory* (5 vols.), and *Obscure Heat as an Agent in Producing Expansion in Metals under Air Contact* (1894). He died in Waterville, Me., March 1, 1898.

ROGERS, William Barton, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1804; son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers; grandson of Robert and Sarah (Kerr) Rogers and of James and Bessie (Bell) Blythe; great-grandson of Robert Rogers of Edergole, Ireland, and of James Bell, a mathematical instrument-maker of Londonderry, England. Patrick Kerr Rogers (1776-1828) having published articles in the Dublin newspapers during the Irish Rebellion, hostile to the government, sailed for America to escape arrest, and arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1798. He was graduated from the med-

ical school of the University of Pennsylvania, 1802; practised in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in William and Mary college, Virginia, 1819-28. William Barton Rogers removed with



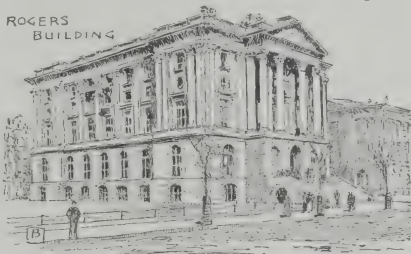
William B. Rogers

his parents to Baltimore, Md., in 1812, where he attended the common schools and was temporarily employed in a mercantile house; was graduated from William and Mary, 1822, delivering an oration at the third "Virginiad," Jamestown, Va., in May, 1822; continued at the college as acting professor of mathematics and as a post-graduate

student of the classics until October, 1825, and in the fall of 1826 opened a school at Windsor, Md., with his brother James. He delivered two courses of lectures before the Maryland institute at Baltimore, 1827, and in October, 1828, succeeded to his father's professorship at William and Mary, holding the position until 1835, when he was elected to the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Virginia, and also chairman of the faculty in 1844. In the latter capacity, he prepared a memorial to the legislature of Virginia in the defence of the university and its annual appropriation, and also the "Report" of the committee of the house of delegates on schools and colleges (Document No. 41, Session of 1844-45), a report of the greatest interest and importance in the history of American education. His administration included the arduous period of "rioting" among the students, which was eventually suppressed by the intervention of civil authority. He served as state geologist, 1835-42. He was married, June 20, 1849, to Emma, daughter of James Savage (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Stillman) Lincoln Savage of Boston, Mass.; visited England and Scotland, June-October, 1849; delivered a course of lectures on "phases of the atmosphere," before the Smithsonian Institution, 1852; resigned from the University of Virginia in 1853, and removed to his wife's former home at "Sunny Hill," Lunenburg, Mass. He delivered a course of lectures on the elementary laws of physics before the Lowell Institute, 1856-57, and also devoted much time to geological investigations. As early as 1846 he had conceived a definite idea for a polytechnic school in Boston, and in September, 1860, he submitted to the Committee of Associated Institutions of Science and

Art, of which he was chairman, the plan which later became the basis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The organization was incorporated, April 10, 1861, on condition that \$100,000 be secured as a guarantee fund at the expiration of one year. Professor Rogers served as chairman of the "committee of twenty" appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the Institute, Jan. 11, 1861-April 8, 1862, and on April 19 was elected the first president of the Institute. Meanwhile he served also as state inspector of gas meters and gas, 1861-64, and delivered a second course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1862. In the year 1864 he visited Europe for the purpose of collecting necessary machinery and apparatus for the school which was opened for the preliminary course, Feb. 20, 1865, and for regular courses, Oct. 2, 1865, with about seventy students and a faculty of ten members. In the same year the free evening lectures of the Lowell Institute were established in connection with the Institute of Technology. In addition to his duties as president Professor Rogers also held the chair of physics and geology until June 10, 1868. In December, 1868, he was granted leave of absence for one year on account of failing health, and removed to Philadelphia, Pa. His improvement not being assured, he resigned from the presidency of the Institute, May 3, 1870, and was succeeded by acting-president John D. Runkle (q.v.). In 1874, after residence in various places,

ROGERS
BUILDING



he returned to Boston, Mass., and in 1878, upon the resignation of Dr. Runkle, again assumed the presidency of the Institute until Gen. Francis A. Walker (q.v.) was appointed his successor, May 20, 1881. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hampden Sidney college in 1848, by William and Mary, 1857, and by Harvard in 1866. He was chairman of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists in 1847 and in 1848 chairman and joint president, with W. C. Redfield, of its successor, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, serving a second time as president in 1876; corresponding secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1863-69; founder and first

president of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1865; Massachusetts commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867; president of the National Academy of Sciences, 1878; elected a foreign member of the Geographical Society of London and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in 1844, and was a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In addition to his many important addresses, his publications include numerous scientific articles in the *Farmers' Register* and *Silliman's Journal*; *Reports* for the "Geology of the Virginias" (1836-41); contributions to the *Proceedings* and *Transactions* of various learned societies, and documents relating to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His name was presented as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and in the election of October, 1900, received five votes. In his complete bibliography see his "Life and Letters," edited by his wife (2 vols., 1896). Dr. Rogers and his brothers, James B. (q.v.), Henry D. (q.v.) and Robert E. (q.v.), all attained distinction in science and were known as "the brothers Rogers." William Barton Rogers died while delivering the diplomas to the graduating class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., May 30, 1882.

ROGERS, William Oscar, educator, was born in New York city, April 12, 1825; son of Andrew Yelverton and Jane (Phillips) Rogers; grandson of John and Martha Rogers and of Samuel and Lina (Corwin) Phillips. He was prepared for college at Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; attended the University of the City of New York, 1845-47, and Williams college, 1847-48, but because of ill health was obliged to move south. He taught English literature in an academy in New Orleans, La., 1850-56, and was superintendent of public schools in New Orleans La., 1856-61. He was commissioned captain in the Confederate army in September, 1863, and was assigned to the commissary department which was stationed first at Jackson, Miss., then after its capture in Meridian, Miss., and for a short time at Demopolis, Ala. Acting under orders from the commissary general at Richmond, Va., his department surrendered with the post at Meridian, Miss., upon the close of the war. He was again superintendent of the New Orleans schools, 1856-84; was also president of the Sylvester-Larned institute, 1870-75, and was director of public schools, 1884-97. He was married first, Nov. 24, 1858, to Mary Williams, daughter of John and Clarinda (Glasgow) Martin of New Orleans; and secondly, Jan. 1, 1872, to Isabella, widow of Samuel Osgood of Norwich, Conn. He was one of the trustees designated by Paul

Tulane to establish Tulane university; was secretary and treasurer of the university, 1884-1901, and acting president from July, 1899, until October, 1900, when he resigned and removed to Madison, N.J. He was the editor and proprietor of the *Louisiana Journal of Education*, 1879-88, and in 1884 received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Ohio for services rendered in educational work. One of the largest public schools in New Orleans was named the William O. Rogers school in his honor.

ROHLFS, Anna Katharine Green, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1846; daughter of James Wilson and Catherine Ann (Whitney) Green; grand-daughter of Richard and Sally (Webb) Green and of Sellick and Betsy (Knapp) Whitney, and a descendant of John Howland and two other of the pilgrim fathers who came over in the *Mayflower*. Her father was a lawyer and an orator. She was graduated from the Ripley Female college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., B.A., 1867, and devoted herself to literature. She was married, Nov. 25, 1884, to Charles Rohlf of Brooklyn, N.Y., a well-known designer of odd and artistic furniture, and in 1903 they resided in Buffalo, N.Y. Besides contributions to periodicals, she is the author of: *The Leavenworth Case* (1878); *A Strange Disappearance* (1879); *The Sword of Damocles* (1881); *The Defence of the Bride and other Poems* (1882); *X. Y. Z.* (1883); *Hand and Ring* (1883); *The Mill Mystery* (1886); *Risifi's Daughter* (1886); *7 to 12* (1887); *Behind Closed Doors* (1888); *The Forsaken Inn* (1890); *Cynthia Wakeham's Money* (1892); *Marked Personal* (1893); *The Doctor, his Wife and the Clock* (1895); *Dr. Izard* (1895); *That Affair Next Door* (1897); *Lost Man's Lane* (1898); *Agatha Webb* (1899); *The Circular Study* (1900); *One of My Sons* (1901); *The Filigree Ball* (1903).

ROLFE, William James, editor and author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1827; son of John and Lydia Davis (Moulton) Rolfe; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Tucker) Rolfe and of William and Jane (Todd) Moulton, and a descendant (in the ninth generation) of Henry Rolfe, an early settler of Newbury, Mass., who, with his wife, Honour, came from Wiltshire, England, in 1635. He removed with his parents to Lowell, Mass., in 1835, where he attended the public schools; and was a student at Amherst college, 1845-48, in 1871 being enrolled as a graduate of the class of 1849. He was an instructor in Kirkwood academy, Md., in the winter of 1848-49; principal of Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass., 1849-52; master of the Dorchester high school, 1852-57, and subsequently of the high schools in Lawrence (1857-61), Salem (1861-62), and Cambridge, Mass. (1862-68), resigning in order to give his entire attention to editorial and

literary work. He was associate editor of the *Popular Science News*, 1869-93, and edited the department of "Shakespeariana" in the *Literary World*, 1881-89, and in the *Critic* (New York), 1890-98, after which time he was one of the staff



contributors to that journal. He was married, July 30, 1856, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Griffiths) Carew of Dorchester, Mass., who died, March 19, 1900, leaving three sons: John C. Rolfe, professor of Latin, University of Pennsylvania; George W. Rolfe, instructor in Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

and Charles J. Rolfe, a member of the Suffolk bar, Cambridge, Mass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon Mr. Rolfe by Harvard in 1859, and by Amherst in 1865, from which latter college he also received the degree of Litt. D. in 1887. His publications include: *Handbook of Latin Poetry*, with J. H. Hanson (1865); Craik's "English of Shakespeare" (1867); *Cambridge Course of Physics* (with J. A. Gillet; 6 vols., 1867-69); a complete edition of Shakespeare's works (40 vols., 1870-83); *Satchel Guide to Europe* (revised yearly from 1872); *Selections from the poems of Gray, Goldsmith, Milton, Wordsworth, Browning, Scott, Tennyson and Byron* (16 vols., 1875-89); *Mrs. Browning's Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1886); *Tales of Chivalry, from Scott* (1887); *Tales from English History* (1888); *Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome* (with Dr. John C. Rolfe; 1888); *Fairy Tales* (1889); *Tales from Scottish History* (1891); *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare* (2 vols., 1892); complete edition of Tennyson (12 vols., 1895-98; also the "Cambridge" ed. in one volume, 1899); *Shakespeare the Boy* (1896); and contributions to literary, educational, and scientific periodicals. In 1900-02 he supervised the "New Century" edition of Shakespeare (24 vols.), to which he contributed a *Life of Shakespeare*, filling one volume. In 1903 he was engaged in a complete revision of his own edition of Shakespeare.

ROLLINS, Alice Wellington, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 12, 1847; daughter of Ambrose and Lucy (Kent) Wellington; granddaughter of Benjamin Oliver and Mary (Hastings) Wellington and of William and Catherine (Hutchins) Kent; great granddaughter of Benjamin Wellington (born 1743), who was

the first Lexington man to meet the British on their way to Concord and fought with his company April 19, 1775; and a descendant of Roger Wellington, who came from England about 1630, and settled in Watertown in 1642, removing to Lexington in 1705. She received a good education at home and abroad; taught school in Boston for several years, and was married, Jan. 12, 1876, to Daniel Michael Rollins, a prominent New York merchant. She traveled abroad, resided in Brazil and devoted herself to literary work. She is the author of: *The Ring of Amethyst* (1878); *The Story of a Ranch* (1885); *All Sorts of Children* (1886); *The Three Tetons* (1887); *Uncle Tom's Tenement* (1888); *From Palm to Glacier* (1892); *Dealing in Futures* (1893); *Aphorisms for the Year* (1894); *The Story of Azron* (1895); *Little Page Fern* (1895); *The Finding of the Gentian* (1895); *Unfamiliar Quotations* (1895). She died in Bronxville, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1897.

ROLLINS, Edward Henry, senator, was born in Somersworth (Rollinsford), N.H., Oct. 3, 1824; son of Daniel and Mary (Plummer) Rollins; grandson of James and Lucy (Gerrish) Rollins and of Ebenezer and Mehitabel (Warren) Plummer, and a descendant of Ichabod Rollins, the patriot. He attended academies in Dover, N.H., and South Berwick, Maine.; taught school, and engaged in business as a merchant. He was married, Feb. 13, 1849, to Ellen, daughter of John and Nancy (Montgomery) West of Concord, N.H. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1855-57; speaker of the house, 1856-57; chairman of the Republican state committee from its formation for several years; chairman of the state delegation to the Republican national convention in 1860; a Republican representative in the 37th-39th congresses, 1861-67; secretary of the Union Pacific railroad company, 1869-71, and its treasurer, 1871-77; and U.S. senator, 1877-83, serving as chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was founder of the First National bank, Concord, N.H., and was president of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad company. He died in the Isle of Shoals, N.H., July 31, 1889.

ROLLINS, Frank West, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Concord, N.H., Feb. 24, 1860; son of Edward Henry (q.v.) and Ellen (West) Rollins; grandson of James and Mary (Plummer) Rollins, and of John and Nancy (Montgomery) West, and a descendant of Ichabod Rollins, first probate judge of Strafford county, N.H. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1881, and on Dec. 6, 1882, was married to Katherine W.,



daughter of Francis E. Pecker of Concord. He engaged in banking in Concord; was a Republican state senator, 1895-97; president of the senate, 1895-99, and was governor of New Hampshire, 1899-1901. During his administration he inaugurated the Old Home Week custom, the governor appointing one week in the Autumn of each year to be set apart for the meeting and entertaining of the scattered families at the old homes. He is the author of: *The Ring in the Cliff* (1887); *The Twin Hussars* (1890); *Break o' Day Tales* (1895); *The Lady of the Violets* (1898); *Old Home Week Speeches* (1900).

ROLLINS, James Sidney, representative, was born in Richmond, Ky., April 19, 1812; son of Dr. Anthony Wayne and Sallie Harris (Rodes) Rollins; grandson of Henry Rollins, who emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, to Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution, and of Judge Robert Rodes of Madison county, Ky. He was graduated at the University of Indiana, A.B., 1830, and at Transylvania university, Kentucky, LL.B., 1834, and settled in the practice of law in Boone county, Mo., in 1834. He served on the staff of Gen. Richard Gentry during the Black Hawk war in 1832, and became editor of the *Patriot*, a Whig journal, at Columbia, Mo., in 1836. He was married, June 6, 1837, to Mary E. Hickman of Howland county, Mo. He represented Boone county in the state legislature, 1838-43 and 1854-56; was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844; served in the state senate, 1846-50, where he opposed the extension of slavery, and was defeated as the Whig candidate for governor of Missouri in 1848 and in 1857. He was a member of the board of visitors for West Point in 1850, and a presidential elector in 1852. He was a Conservative Democratic representative from the ninth Missouri district in the 37th and 38th congresses, July 4, 1861-March 3, 1865, introducing the bill that led to the construction of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Central Pacific railroads, and also voting for the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the

senate, 1868-72; was a director of the Union Pacific railroad company, 1867-68; a member of the board of curators of University of Missouri, 1847-49, and president of the board, 1869-86, and was declared the father of the university by this board in 1872. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died in Columbia, Mo., Jan. 9, 1888.

ROMAN, Andrew Bienvenu, governor of Louisiana, was born in Opelousas, La., March 5, 1795, of Creole parentage. He was brought up on his father's sugar plantation in St. James parish and was graduated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., 1815. In 1816 he purchased a sugar plantation in St. James parish. He was a representative for St. James in the Louisiana legislature for several years after 1818, and was speaker of the house for four years. He was subsequently parish judge until 1830, and governor of the state, 1831-35. As governor he was instrumental in the founding of Jefferson college, the clearing of the water courses of the state for navigation, the draining of swamp lands and building levees, the incorporation of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and the formation of a state agricultural society. He was again governor of the state, 1838-41; a member of the constitutional conventions of 1845 and 1852, and of the secession convention of 1861. He was one of the three provisional commissioners sent to Washington in 1861 to effect a peaceable separation of the states; refused to take the oath of allegiance to protect his property when Louisiana fell into the hands of the Federal army, and after the war was recorder of deeds and mortgages in New Orleans. He died suddenly on Dumaine street, New Orleans, Jan. 26, 1866.

ROMEYN, James, clergyman, was born in Greenbush, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1797; son of the Rev. James Van Campen (1765-1840) and Susanna (Van Vranken) Romeyn; grandson of the Rev. Thomas (1729-1794) and Susanna (Frelinguysen) Romeyn; great-grandson of Nicholas Romeyn; great²-grandson of John and Lammetje (Bougeart) Romeyn of Hackensack and great³-grandson of Claas Kuyper (Janse) and Christiantje (Terhune) Romeyn or Romaine, who came from Holland about 1653. He graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1816; and entered the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church in 1819; preaching at Nassau, N.Y., 1820-27; Six Mile Run, N.J., 1827-32; Hackensack, N.J., 1833-36; Catskill, N.Y., 1836-40; Leeds, N.Y., 1842-44; and Bergen Neck, N.J., 1844-50; (emeritus, 1852), when he retired from the active ministry on account of ill health. In the pulpit he was very rapid but forceful of speech, reading from manuscript without the aid of



THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

constitution, although a large slave-holder at the time. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1866-68; a member of the Missouri

glasses. Those manuscripts are now in existence and are most remarkable for being written so fine that it requires the aid of a strong magnifying glass to decipher them. He was elected professor of rhetoric at Rutgers college, but declined; received from Columbia the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1838, and was a trustee of Rutgers, 1840-48. He was married to Joanna Bayard, daughter of the Rev. John Rodgers, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Wall street, New York, for twenty years; and granddaughter of Col. John Bayard. He is the



author of: *The Crisis*, sermon (1842); and *Plea for the Evangelical Press* (1843). (See "A Manual of the Reformed Dutch Church in America," by Rev. E. I. Corwin, 1869. Published by the Board of Publication, Reformed Church in America). He died at New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 7, 1859.

ROMEYN, John Brodhead, clergyman, was born in Marletown, Ulster county, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1777; son of the Rev. Theodorick (or Dirck) Romeyn (q.v.). He was graduated from Columbia college in 1795; was licensed to preach in 1798, and was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Rhinebeck, N.Y., 1799-1803; of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1803; of the First Presbyterian church in Albany, 1804-08, and of the Cedar Street church, New York city, 1808-25. He declined the presidency of Transylvania university and of Dickinson college; was one of the founders and a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1812-25; a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1809-25; and was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1810. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1797, and that of D.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1809. He is the author of occasional discourses which were collected and published (2 vols., 1816). He died in New York city, Feb. 23, 1825.

ROMEYN, Theodore Bayard, clergyman, was born in Nassau, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1827; son of the Rev. James (1797-1859) and Joanna Bayard (Rodgers) Romeyn; grandson of the Rev. James Van Campen (1765-1840) and Susanna (Van Vranken) Romeyn, and a descendant of Claas Janse, New Amsterdam, about 1653. He was graduated from Rutgers college, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and from the New Brunswick, N.J., Theological seminary

in 1849. He married Amelia A. Letson, daughter of Johnson and Eliza Shaddle of New Brunswick. He was ordained to the ministry in 1850, and was pastor of Dutch Reformed churches in Blawenburg and Hackensack, N.J., 1850-85. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers in 1869. He is the author of: *Historical Discourse on the Reopening and Dedication of the 1st Reformed church at Hackensack, N.J., May 2, 1869* (1870); *Adaptation of the Reformed Church in America to American Character* (1876); besides many sermons, addresses and articles in the religious press. He died in Hackensack, N.J., Aug. 29, 1885.

ROMEYN, Theodorick (or Dirck), clergyman, was born in Hackensack, N.J., June 12, 1744; son of Nicholas, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Claas Kuyper (Janse) Romeyn, or Romaine, who emigrated from Rotterdam, Holland, 1653, and married Christiantje Terhune Dirck Romeyn. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1765; studied theology at Queen's college, and was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church in 1766. He was pastor of the Dutch churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, N.J., from May, 1776, to about 1786, and in 1784 he declined the presidency of Rutgers college. He was one of the founders of Union college; was a trustee, 1795-1803, and was professor of theology in the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch church, 1797-1804. He married Elizabeth Brodhead. He was considered one of the most prominent American theologians, and was widely quoted. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers and by the College of New Jersey in 1789. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., April 16, 1804.

RONCKENDORFF, William, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1812. He was warranted midshipman, Feb. 17, 1832; was promoted passed midshipman, June 23, 1838, and lieutenant, June 28, 1843. He was attached to the Brazil station, 1843-45, and in 1845 was made bearer of despatches to Commodore Robert F. Stockton, with whom he served on the Pacific coast during the Mexican war. He served off the African coast, suppressing the slave-trade, 1849-52; engaged against Paraguay in 1859, and on June 29, 1861, was promoted commander, attached to the Gulf squadron. In the spring of 1862, as commander of the *San Jacinto*, he was sent to Hampton Roads to attack the *Merrimac*, if necessary. He sailed to Norfolk, took part in the attack on Sewell's Point, and later did blockading duty on the North Carolina and Virginia coasts. In 1863 he tracked the *Alabama* in the West Indies, and in May was given command of the flagship of the West Indian squadron. In 1865, in command of the ironclad *Monadnock*, he patrolled the

James river. He was transferred to the monitor *Tonawanda*, later to the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and Sept. 27, 1866, was promoted captain. He was in charge of the ironclad fleet at New Orleans, 1870-73; commanded the *Canandaigua*, 1873-75; was commissioned commodore, Sept. 12, 1874, and was retired, Nov. 9, 1874. He died in New York, Nov. 27, 1891.

RONDEL, Frederic, painter, was born in Paris, France, in 1826. He studied painting with Auguste Jugelet and Theodore Gudin; came to the United States, and in 1857 exhibited at the National Academy of Design, of which he became an associate in 1860. He lived in Philadelphia, where he conducted a popular art school. Among his many works are: *View from the Palisades*, *Opposite Hastings*, and *Tank Vessels at Point Breeze, Philadelphia, Penn.* He died in New York City, Nov. 22, 1892.

ROOD, Ogden Nicholas, physicist, was born in Danbury, Conn., Feb. 3, 1831; son of the Rev. Anson and Aleida Gouverneur (Ogden) Rood. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855; attended the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, and the Universities of Munich and Berlin, 1854-58; was professor of chemistry and physics at Troy university, 1858-63, and was married in 1858, to Matilde Prunner of Munich, Germany. He was professor of physics at Columbia university, 1863-1902, and made many important scientific discoveries, including the application of stereoscopic photography to the microscope, the making of quantitative experiments on color-contrast, and the measurement of the duration of flashes of lightning. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1865-1902; a member of the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and a vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1867. He is the author of: *Modern Chromatics* (1879). He died in New York city, Nov. 12, 1902.

ROOKER, Frederick Zadok, R.C. prelate, was born in New York city, Sept. 19, 1861; son of Myron Holly and Margaret (Coleman) Rooker, and grandson of Zadok and Anne (Lanpher) Rooker, and of John and Mary (Morgan) Coleman. The first of his paternal ancestors came to Connecticut from England in 1645. He attended Union college, 1880-83; studied at the Propaganda at Rome, Italy, and in 1888 was ordained priest in Rome. He was vice-rector of the American College at Rome, 1889-94; was sent to Washington as a member of the apostolic delegation in 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, was chosen secretary of the delegation. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1895, and that of Ph.D. and S.T.D. from the Propaganda at Rome in 1885 and 1889 respectively.

ROONEY, John Jerome, poet, was born in Binghamton, N.Y., March 19, 1866; son of John J. and Ellen T. (Shanahan) Rooney; grandson of Michael and Anna (Greene) Rooney, and of John and Margaret (Donovan) Shanahan, who were among the early settlers of Susquehanna county, Pa., and Broome county, N.Y.; all of Irish birth or descent. After the death of his father in 1865, he removed with his family to Philadelphia, Pa.; in 1868 attended preparatory schools, and was graduated from Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., at the head of his class, A.B. and A.M., 1884. He was a member of the city staff and a special article writer of the *Philadelphia Record*, 1884-88; removed to New York city, and was member of a customs brokerage and forwarding house, 1889-95, and established an independent firm in 1895 as Rooney & Spence. He studied law at the New York Law school, and was admitted to the New York bar, July 9, 1901, engaging chiefly in customs and revenue cases and estate practice. He is the author of a volume of patriotic verse, containing the initial poem *The Men Behind the Guns*, the poem that gave currency to the phrase. This poem was published first in the *New York Sun*, in the beginning of the Spanish-American war. The volume also contains, *Hobson of Santiago*; *Victor Blue*; *Me-Elrath of Malate*, and other verse (1898). He became a director of the Catholic Club of the City of New York, secretary of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and an officer in numerous literary, social and patriotic organizations.

ROOP, Hervin Ulysses, educator, was born in Highspire, Pa., Nov. 16, 1868; son of Henry Jackson and Justina Margaret (Backenstoe) Roop; grandson of Christian and Margaret Roop, and of Henry and Fannie Backenstoe, and great-grandson of the Rev. Jacob Roop. He attended the Steelton, Pa., high school; was graduated from Lebanon Valley college in 1892, and took a post-graduate course at the University of Wooster, where he was graduated, Ph.D., 1895. He also studied philosophy and pedagogy for two years at the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell university. He was married, Aug. 26, 1897, to Emma May, daughter of Bishop Ezekiel Boring and Susie Jane Kephart of Baltimore, Md. He joined the ministry of the United Brethren church in 1890; was a teacher of the State Normal school and Rittenhouse academy, 1892-96; was state superintendent of the normal department of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School association, 1896-97, during which time he organized the training work for Sabbath-school teachers throughout the state, and in 1897 was elected president of Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa., and professor of philosophy. He is the author of frequent contributions to educational and religious journals.

ROOSA, Daniel Bennett St. John, ophthalmologist and otologist, was born in Bethel, N.Y., April 4, 1838; son of Charles Baker and Amelia Elmer (Foster) Roosa; grandson of John and Dolly (Duryea) Roosa and of Jesse M. and Delia (Heard) Foster; and great-grandson of Lieut. Isaac A. Roosa, Capt. George Duryea, Captain Foster and General Heard, all officers in the Continental army. He attended the district school; studied under a private tutor and at the academies in Monticello, N.Y., and Honesdale, Pa., matriculated at Yale college in 1856, but was obliged to leave on account of ill-health; studied under a tutor in Boston for one year, and was graduated from the Medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1860. He served in the New York hospital as junior walker, senior walker, and house surgeon, 1860-61; volunteered as medical officer in 1861, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 5th volunteer regiment, N.G.S. N.Y., serving in the field four months. He studied in Berlin and Vienna, devoting himself especially to ophthalmology and otology, 1862-63, and in June of the latter year again served in the field as surgeon of the 12th N.Y. National Guards. He later practised medicine in New York city; was professor of ophthalmology and otology in the University of the City of New York, 1863-82, and in the University of Vermont, 1875-76 and 1878-83. Upon the organization of the New York Post-Graduate Medical school and hospital in 1882, he was elected president of the faculty and professor of ophthalmology and otology. He was first married, May 8, 1862, to Mary Hoyt, daughter of Stephen M. and Elizabeth (Bowman) Blake of New York city, who died in 1878; and secondly, July, 1879, to Sarah E., former wife of Frank E. Howe and daughter of Eder Vreeland and Elizabeth (Workam) Haughwout of New York city. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1868; that of LL. D. from the University of Vermont, 1881, and was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1872-78. He was president of the International Otological society, 1876; of the New York State Medical society, 1879, and of other scientific organizations; a founder of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital in 1869, and one of its surgeons. He translated from the German: "*Troltsch on the Ear*" (1863), and "*Stellwag on the Eye*" (with Hackey and Bull, 1867); and is the author of: *Drs. Vest-Pocket Medical Lexicon* (1865; 2d ed., 1887); *Treatise on the Ear* (1866), translated into German, and published in Berlin; *A Doctor's Suggestions* (1880); *The Old Hospital and Other Papers* (1886); *On the Necessity of Wearing Glasses* (1889); *Treatise on the Eye, a Clinical Manual* (1891); and frequent contributions to periodicals.

ROOSEVELT, Edith Kermit, wife of President Roosevelt, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 6, 1861; daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carow; granddaughter of Isaac and Eliza (Mowatt) Carow, and of Daniel and Emily (Lee) Tyler, and a descendant of Isaac Quereau and Judith Quentin (Huguenots) who emigrated from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, first to Holland and then to New York city, and of Job Tyler and Mary, his wife, who emigrated from Shropshire, England, were admitted to the town of Newport, R. I., 1638 (Colonial Records, Vol. I, p. 92) and settled at Andover, Mass., 1639. She was educated in New York city, and was married Dec. 2, 1886, to Theodore Roosevelt. They made their home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Following are the names of their children: Theodore, Jr., born Sept. 13, 1887; Kermit, born Oct. 10, 1889; Ethel Carow, born Aug. 10, 1891; Archibald Bulloch, born April 9, 1894; Quentin, born Nov. 19, 1897. On the accession of her husband to the Presidency she removed to the White House, where her social duties were made secondary to those of her household, and the home-life at Sagamore Hill with its well ordered routine of study and recreation in which the whole family joined, was maintained.

ROOSEVELT, James Henry, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1800; son of James Christopher and Catherine (Byvank) Roosevelt. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1819, A. M., 1822; and studied law, but never practised, owing to delicate health. He bequeathed \$1,000,000 to found the hospital in New York city that bears his name. The building, was opened, Nov. 2, 1871, and the fund had been so ably handled that \$2,000,000 was available for the purpose of the bequest. He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1863.

ROOSEVELT, James I., jurist, was born in New York city, Dec. 14, 1795; son of James (or Jacobus) J., and Mary (Van Schaick) Roosevelt; grandson of Jacobus and Armatje Bogard (or Bogert) Roosevelt; great-grandson of Johannes and Heyltjes (Sjverts) Roosevelt; great-grandson of Nicholas and Heyltje Jans (Kunst) Roosevelt; and great-grandson of Klaas Martensen and Jannetje (Samuels or Thomas) Roosevelt, New Amsterdam, 1649. His father was a commissary of New York troops in the American Revolution. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1815, and practised law in partnership with Peter Jay, 1818-30. He supported General Jackson for President in 1828, and resided in Paris, France, 1830-31. On his return to the United States, he was married, May 30, 1831, to Cornelia, daughter of Cornelius P. and Rhoda (Savage) Van Ness of New York city; resumed

his law practice, and was a member of the state assembly in 1835 and 1839-40; a Democratic representative in the 27th congress, 1841-43; studied foreign law in England, Holland and France, and was justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, 1851-59. He was U.S. district attorney for southern New York, by appointment of President Buchanan, 1860-61, and served for a time as judge of the state court of appeals. He died in New York city, April 5, 1875.

ROOSEVELT, Nicholas, inventor, was born in New York city, Dec. 27, 1767; son of Isaac Roosevelt; grandson of Jacobus, and, through Johannes and Nicholas, great-grandson of Klass Martensen Roosevelt, 1649. He received a good education, and devoted himself to mechanics. In 1783 he made the model of a paddle-wheel boat, which is said to have been the first on record. He engaged in manufacturing and inventing in New York city, and constructed an atmospheric machine for the Schuylcr copper mines in New Jersey; the engines for the Philadelphia water-works, and contracted to supply the government with copper, drawn and rolled, for six battle-ships. In 1797 he built the engines for a steam-boat, the motive-power having been planned by Robert R. Livingston, but the experiment failed; and on Sept. 6, 1798, he invented a vertical wheel which was the basis of the combination that made steam navigation practicable. In 1802 Robert Fulton and Livingston adopted Roosevelt's vertical wheel, and a boat was launched in 1802. He was married, Nov. 15, 1808, to Lydia, daughter of John Henry Latrobe of Washington, D.C. He became associated with Fulton in the introduction of steamboats in Western waters in 1809, and in 1811 built and successfully navigated the *New Orleans* down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He retired to Skaneateles, N.Y., where he died, July 30, 1854.

ROOSEVELT, Robert Barnwell, lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 17, 1829; son of Cornelius Van Schaick and Margaret (Barnhill) Roosevelt; grandson of James (or Jacobus) I. and Mary (Van Schaick) Roosevelt, and a descendant of Klaas Martensen and Jannetje (Samuels or Thomas) Van Roosevelt who came to this country in August, 1649. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in New York till 1871, when he retired. He was the organizer of the War Democracy in New York; president of the Loyal National league; a contributor to the fund for fitting out the state militia for thirty days' service, and accompanied the state militia to Washington to help defend the national capital. He was president of the New York Association for the Protection of Game and of the International association to unify the game laws on the American continent. He presented a bill

to the state legislature for the creation of a fishery commission, and on its establishment in 1867 became an active member, serving for many years as its president, which office he resigned in 1888. He entered politics on the organization of the Citizens' association to oppose the Tweed ring, spoke at the meeting that founded the committee of seventy, and was chairman of its executive committee that elected Mayor Havemeyer and destroyed the ring. He was vice-president of the Reform club; and with Charles S. Halpine, established and edited the *New York Citizen*, which he continued to edit for some time after Mr. Halpine's death. He was a Democratic representative in the 42d congress, 1871-73, where he was the author of the bill originating the U.S. fish commission. He was U.S. minister to the Netherlands, 1888-90; treasurer of the Democratic national committee, 1892, and a member of the board of aldermen of New York city. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, then a non-partisan body; a commissioner of the Brooklyn bridge; president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was chairman of the commission formed for the protection of the soldiers during the war with Spain, 1898; of the commission to aid the Boers in their war with Great Britain in 1899-1901; a member of the committee to receive the Duke Alexis, of the committee to celebrate the Columbus Centennial, of the Dewey reception committee, and of various other public committees. He was married first, in October, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of John F. Ellis of New York city, and secondly, Aug. 18, 1888, to Marion T. Fortescue, widowed daughter of John O'Shea, Nenagh, Ireland. He is the author of: *Game Fish of North America* (1862); *Game Birds of America* (1866); *Superior Fishing* (1865); *Florida and the Game Water Birds* (1868); *Five Acres Too Much* (1869); *Progressive Petticoats* (1871); *Fish Hatching and Fish Catching*; *Love and Luck, an Idyl of the Great South Bay of Long Island*, and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1858; son of Theodore (1831-1878) and Martha (Bulloch) Roosevelt, grandson of Cornelius Van Schaack and Margaret (Barnhill) Roosevelt, great-grandson of James (or Jacobus) John and Mary (Van Schaack) Roosevelt, and a descendant in a direct line from Claes Martenszoon and Jannetje (Thomas) Van Roosevelt, who came to New Amsterdam from Holland about 1651. He attended for a short time the McMullen school, New York city, but was so frail in health that he was unable to continue, and



Theodore Roosevelt

was then placed under private instructors at his home. He was tutored for college by Mr. Cutler, subsequently the founder of the Cutler school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1880. He was married Sept. 23, 1880, to Alice, daughter



Theodore Roosevelt

of George Cabot and Caroline (Haskell) Lee of Boston, Mass. She died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Alice Lee. He became a student in the New York Law school; was a Republican member of the New York assembly, 1882, 1883 and 1884; was candidate of his party for speaker of the assembly in 1884; chairman of the committee on cities

and of a special committee known as the Roosevelt investigating committee. As a supporter of the civil service reform, he introduced bills which became laws affecting the government of New York city and especially the patronage exercised by the sheriff, county clerk and register, which greatly reformed the conduct of their respective offices. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention of 1884; delegate-at-large from New York and chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention that met at Chicago, June 3, 1884; purchased the Elk Horn and the Chimney Butte ranches at Medora on the Little Missouri river in North Dakota, where he lived, 1884-86. He was a member of the New York state militia, 1884-88, serving in the 8th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., as lieutenant, and for three years as captain. He was married secondly, Dec. 2, 1886, to Edith Kermit, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carow of New York city. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of New York city in 1886, when Abram S. Hewitt was elected; was in May, 1889, appointed on the U.S. civil service commission in Washington, D.C., by President Harrison and served as president of the commission. He was continued in office by President Cleveland, but resigned in May, 1895, to accept the position of police commissioner of New York city in the administration of Mayor Strong, and he was president of the bi-partisan board, 1895-97. He was appointed assistant secretary of the U.S. navy in April, 1897, by President McKinley, and on the declaration of the war with Spain in April, 1898, he resigned to recruit the 1st U.S.V. cavalry, a regiment of "Rough Riders" made up mostly of his

acquaintances on the Western Plains, including cowboys and miners, with some members of the college athletic clubs of New York and Boston—men who could ride, shoot and live in the open. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1898, and was promoted to the rank of colonel after the battle of La Quassina, San Juan, when Col. Leonard Wood was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the governorship of Santiago. When the war closed, the Republican party of his native state nominated him their candidate for governor and he was elected over Van Wyck, Democrat, Kline, Prohibitionist, Hanford, Social Labor, and Bacon, Citizen's ticket, by a plurality of 17,786 votes in a total vote of 1,343,968. He served as governor of New York, 1899-1900. His administration as governor was conspicuous in his thorough work in reforming the canal boards; instituting an improved system of civil service, including the adoption of the merit system in county offices, and in calling an extra session of the legislature to secure the passage of a bill he had recommended at the general session, taking as real estate the value of railroads and other franchises to use public streets, in spite of the protests of corporations and Republican leaders. He was nominated Vice-President of the United States by the Republican national convention that met at Philadelphia, June, 1900, where he was forced by the demands of the western delegates to accept the nomination with William McKinley for President, and he was elected Nov. 6, 1900. He was sworn into office as the twenty-sixth President of the United States, Sept. 14, 1901, by reason of the assassination of President McKinley, Roosevelt being at the time less than forty-three years old, the youngest man in the history of the United States to have attained the chief magistracy of the government. In assuming the presidency, he reappointed the entire cabinet of President McKinley as it existed at the time of his death, and he announced that it should be his purpose to carry out absolutely unbroken the political policy worked out by his predecessor. The cabinet with the changes during his administration, was as follows; John Hay of the District of Columbia, secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, secretary of the treasury, who resigned in 1902, and was succeeded by Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa; Elihu Root of New York, secretary of war; Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, secretary of the interior; John D. Long of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy, who resigned in 1902 and was succeeded by William H. Moody of Massachusetts; James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture; Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, postmaster-general, who resigned in 1902 and was succeeded by Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin;

Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania as attorney-general, and George Bruce Cortelyou of New York (former secretary to the President) secretary of commerce and agriculture, an executive department newly created by congress in February, 1903, Mr. Cortelyou taking the oath of office on February 18. The diplomatic representatives continued from McKinley's administration were: Joseph H. Choate of New York, U.S. ambassador to Great Britain; Horace Porter of New York, U.S. ambassador to France; Robert S. McCormick of Illinois, U.S. minister to Austria until Jan. 8, 1903, when he was transferred as U.S. ambassador to Russia; Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, U.S., ambassador to Russia, transferred Jan. 8, 1903, to Germany; Andrew D. White of New York, U.S. ambassador to Germany, who resigned December, 1902; George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, U.S. ambassador to Italy, and Bellamy Storer of Ohio, U.S. minister to Spain, transferred December, 1902 to Austria as U.S. ambassador and being succeeded at Madrid, Spain, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, late U.S. envoy to Switzerland. A vacancy occurred on the bench of the U.S. supreme court by the resignation of Associate Justice Horace Gray, and on Aug. 11, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts, associate justice, and on the resignation of Associate Justice George Shiras, Jr., in 1903, he appointed Judge William R. Day of the U.S. circuit court, associate justice. His first message to congress followed the line of policy foreshadowed in McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, and as President, he made extended journeys through the various states, the welcome extended to him being alike generous and universal in New England and in the Southern states. It is safe to say that no President who had reached the office through the Vice-Presidency began his administration under better auspices or with less of partisan opposition and criticism. His recommendations were acknowledged to be wise and conservative and while congress did not adopt them all, it gave to each careful consideration. His action in reference to the coal strike of 1902 restored order and secured a return of the miners to their work, and at the same time made the working men feel that their cause had not suffered from his counsel. In the complications arising from the Venezuela difficulties in 1902-03, he maintained the Monroe doctrine in all negotiations with the European powers interested, and was honored by the government of Venezuela in being named as an acceptable arbitrator, which duty he gracefully avoided by proposing the Hague tribunal as the proper means for arriving at a peaceful solution. Later when the European powers involved ob-

jected to appearing before the Hague court, they unanimously suggested the President of the United States as a more satisfactory arbitrator, a position which he declined, and U.S. Consul Bowen arranged the term of settlement. When the United States senate failed to act upon the treaties providing for an Isthmian canal and to secure reciprocity with Cuba, President Roosevelt called an extraordinary session of the senate, and the treaties were ratified, March 5, 1903. He enjoyed high social, literary and academic distinction before he became President, having been elected a member of the Columbia Historical society to which he contributed papers on the Dutch colonies of New Amsterdam; the National Geographic society; the Union League club and the Century association of New York city; the Anthropological society of Washington, the American Museum of Natural History of which he was a trustee, as he was of the State Charities Association, and of the Newsboys' Lodging House of which his father was the organizer and a liberal patron. He organized in 1887 and was the first president of the Boone and Crockett club, whose objects are the hunting of big game, exploration, and preservation of game and forests, holding the office until 1896. He instituted, Feb. 2, 1899, and was the first commander, of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; and became a member of the Rough Riders' association, organized in Cuba before the disbandment of the 1st Regiment, U.S. Volunteers Cavalry, and of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, incorporated Dec. 14, 1899. He was made an honorary member of the Union League club of Chicago in 1902, and of the Alpine club of London. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1899, from Yale in October, 1901, and from Harvard in 1902, having been elected a member of the Harvard University board of overseers in 1895. He is the author of: *History of the Naval War of 1812* (1883); *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman* (1885); *Life of Thomas H. Benton* (1886) and *Life of Gouverneur Morris* (1887) in the "American Statesmen Series"; *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail* (1888); *Essays on Practical Politics* (1888); *The Winning of the West—The Founding of the Alleghany Commonwealths, 1784-90* (Vol. I. and II., 1889); *History of New York City* (1890); *The Wilderness Hunter* (1893); "The Boone and Crockett Club Series" edited by Mr. Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell: *American Big Game Hunting* (1893); *Hunting in Many Lands* (1895) and *The Trail and Camp Fire* (1896); *Hero Tales from American History*, 14 tales by Theodore Roosevelt and 12 by Henry Cabot Lodge (1895); *The Winning of the West—Louisiana and the North West* (Vols. III. and

IV., 1893-96); *American Ideals* (1897); *The Rough Riders* (1899); *Oliver Cromwell* (1900); *The Strenuous Life* (1900), and *The Deer Family* of which he was part author (1902).

ROOT, Eleazer, educator, was born in Canaan, N.Y., March 6, 1802; son of Dr. Eleazer Root. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B. 1821, A.M., 1824; was tutor at Williams, 1822; studied law at Hudson, N.Y., was admitted to the bar, 1824, and practised in Hudson until 1830, when he removed to Virginia for his health. He was professor of languages at Hampden Sidney college, Va., for a short time, established and for several years conducted a private seminary, and in 1845 removed to Waukesha, Wis., where he founded Carroll college (chartered Jan. 31, 1846) and was its president and professor of Latin and Greek, 1846-48. He was a delegate from Waukesha to the second state constitutional convention of 1847-48, where he advocated public schools and drew up Article X. (on Education) of the constitution as adopted, providing for a state superintendent of public instruction, the establishment and maintenance of public schools, and the establishment of a state university. He was a charter member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, 1848-53, serving as first president *pro tempore* of the board, 1848-50; was the first state superintendent of public instruction, 1849-52, a member of the state assembly, 1852, superintendent of schools in Fond du Lac county, 1852-53, and then removed to western Texas and was professor of languages in Guadalupe county for four years, removing to Wisconsin shortly before the civil war. He was one of the founders and promoters of the Wisconsin Historical society; was for a time a resident of St. Louis, Mo. (about 1871); took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and served as rector of Trinity church, St. Augustine, Fla., 1874-84. He died in St. Augustine, July 25, 1887.

ROOT, Elihu, cabinet officer, was born in Clinton, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1845; son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root, and brother of Oren Root (q.v.). He attended the common schools; was graduated from Hamilton college in 1864; assisted his brother Oren, who was principal of the academy at Rome, N.Y., in 1865; was graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1867; was admitted to the bar, and practised in New York city, first in partnership with John H. Strahan and later with Judge Willard Bartlett. He was married, Jan. 8, 1878, to Clara, daughter of Salem H. Wales of New York city. He was by appointment of President Arthur, U.S. attorney of the southern district of New York, 1883-85; was a member of the county committee; chairman of the Republican county committee, 1886-87, and

delegate at large to the state constitutional convention of 1894, being chairman of its judiciary committee. He was employed as counsel for William M. Tweed on the exposure of the "Tweed ring" frauds; for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will cases, and for the Sugar trust and various political litigations. He was appointed secretary of war by President McKinley, Aug. 1, 1899, as successor to Russell A. Alger, and was re-appointed, March 5, 1901, being continued in the office by President Roosevelt. He was made a member of the executive committee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., in 1902. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1894, and by Yale in 1900.



ROOT, Erastus, representative, was born in Hebron, Conn., March 16, 1773. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1793; was admitted to the bar in 1796, and settled in practice in Delhi, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly, 1798-1802, and many terms subsequently; a Democratic representative in the 8th, 11th, 14th and 22d congresses, 1803-05, 1809-11, 1815-17 and 1831-33; state senator, 1812-15; a member of the state assembly, 1818-22 and 1830; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1823-25, and again state senator, 1841-45. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1823. He is the author of: *Addresses to the People* (1824). He died suddenly in New York city, when en route for Washington, Dec. 24, 1846.

ROOT, George Frederick, composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass., Aug. 30, 1820; son of Frederick Ferdinand and Sarah (Flint) Root, and grandson of Azariah Root and of Col. Daniel Flint. In 1836 he was left with the entire management of his father's farm and family. Having learned to play several musical instruments, he soon after went to Boston, where he obtained employment with A. N. Johnson, a prominent musician, who gave him lessons on the piano and in voice culture. He became successful as a music teacher; removed in 1844 to New York city, where he taught in a school founded by Jacob Abbott (q.v.); and was married in 1845 to Mary Olive Woodman. He went to Paris in 1850, studied singing under Alary and began his career as a composer. He originated the Normal musical institutes and was a member

of the faculty at the New York meeting in 1872. He is the author of many songs which attained great popularity, including: *Hazel Dell* (1853); *Rosalie, the Prairie Flower* (1855); *The First Gun is Fired, May God Protect the Right* (1861); *Battle Cry of Freedom* (1861); *Just Before the Battle, Mother* (1863); *The Vacant Chair*; *Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching* (1864); *The Old Folks are Gone*; *A Hundred Years Ago*; *Old Potomac Shore*, and *There's Music in the Air*. Among his cantatas are: *The Flower Queen*; *Daniel*, and *The Haymakers*; and he also wrote many Sunday-school songs including: *The Shining Shore*; *Jewels*; *Ring the Bells of Heaven*; *Knocking, Knocking, Who is There?* He published: *The Young Ladies' Choir*, and the *Academy Vocalist*, and is the author of: *The Story of a Musical Life*. He died at Bailey's Island, Maine, Aug. 6, 1895.

ROOT, Jesse, delegate, was born in Coventry, Conn., Dec. 28, 1737 (or January, 1737?); son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Strong) Root, and grandson of Thomas Root of Northampton. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1756, A.M., 1759, studied theology with Dr. Samuel Lockwood of Andover, and preached for two or three years, leaving the ministry for financial reasons. He was married in 1758 to Mary Banks of Newark, N.J. He was admitted to the bar in 1763 and established himself in practice at Hartford, Conn. In 1775 he by his individual notes aided to secure funds for the expedition against Ticonderoga. In 1776 he organized a company of volunteers at Hartford, receiving commission as captain dated December 31; was made lieutenant-colonel, shortly after joined Washington's army at Peekskill, N.Y., and was subsequently made adjutant-general. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-83; a representative in the state legislature; state attorney, 1785-89; judge of the superior court in 1789 and chief justice of Connecticut, 1796-1807. He delivered the address of welcome when Washington visited Hartford in 1790. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Connecticut academy. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale college in 1766. He is the author of: *Reports of Cases, Adjudged in the Courts of Errors of Connecticut* (2 vols., 1798-1802). He died in Coventry, Conn., March 29, 1822.

ROOT, Joseph Moseley, representative, was born at Brutus, Cayuga county, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1807; son of Edward and Sally (Cole) Root, grandson of Joseph and Typhena (Moseley) Root, and a descendant of John Roote, who emigrated from Badby, Northamptonshire, England, in 1640, and was one of the first settlers of Farmington. He studied law at Auburn, N.Y., in 1829 was admitted to the bar, and removed to Norwalk, Ohio.

On June 22, 1835, he married Mary Smyser, daughter of John and Sarah (Ebert) Buckingham of Norwalk. He became prosecuting attorney of Huron county, and in 1840-42 was state senator. He was a Whig representative from Ohio in the 29th, 30th, and 31st congresses, 1845-51, serving as chairman of the committees on the post-office and on expenditures in the treasury department. His course as a member of the 29th congress was signalized by uniform and unrelenting opposition to the Mexican war. He was one of the number known as "the immortal fourteen" who voted against the declaratory act of the 13th and against supplies to carry on the war. In the struggle for the organization of the territories in congress, in the winter of 1848 Mr. Root bore a prominent part. He offered the resolution of Dec. 13, 1848, excluding slavery from the proposed states of New Mexico and California, which was passed by a vote of 108 to 80. Because of the pro-slavery tendencies of the Whig party, he left that party and became a Free Soiler, and was one of the leading advocates of the principles of the party in Ohio. Subsequently he became a Republican and was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention in 1866. Mr. Root removed to Sandusky, Ohio, in 1849 and died there April 7, 1879.

ROOT, Oren, educator, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., May 18, 1838; son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root; grandson of Elihu and Achsa (Pomeroy) Root, and of Horatio Gates and Mary (Barnard) Buttrick, and a descendant of Capt. James Root of Great Barrington, Mass., and of Major John Buttrick of Concord, Mass. Oren Root, Sr. (1803-1885), graduate of Hamilton, 1833 (LL.D., University of Rochester, 1865), was professor of mathematics, astronomy, mineralogy and geology, 1849-81. Oren Root, Jr., was graduated from Hamilton in 1856; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in Milwaukee, Wis., 1858-59. He was married, first, Dec. 2, 1862, to Anna Julia, daughter of John Higgins of Waterford, N.Y.; she died in September, 1865; secondly in May, 1867, to Ida Cecile, daughter of John B. Gordon; she died in September, 1896; and thirdly, December 16, 1901, to Anna, daughter of Chief-Justice R. D. Kay of Carrollton, Mo. He was professor of English in the State University of Missouri, 1866-71; president of Pritchett college, Glasgow, Mo., 1873-76; entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, 1874; changed to that of the Dutch Reformed church in 1890; became professor of mathematics at Hamilton college in 1880, and was pastor at Utica, N.Y., 1890-94. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers college in 1891, and that of LL.D. from Union col-

lege in 1895. He was co-editor of *The Columbian Speaker* (1874); *The Franklin Speaker* (1875), and *The Hamilton Declamation Quarterly* (1895); and is the author of: *Brief Elementary Trigonometry* (1899).

ROPES, John Codman, author, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 28, 1836; son of William and Mary Anne (Codman) Ropes. His father was a Boston merchant, temporarily living in St. Petersburg, and afterward in London, 1837-42. He studied at Chauncy Hall, Boston; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1857, and LL.B. 1861; and on Nov. 28, 1861, began practice in Boston. He made five tours of Europe between 1870 and 1884, collecting materials for his life of Napoleon, and delivered a course of seven lectures upon "Bonaparte and his Empire" before the Lowell Institute in 1885. He was elected a member of the Union club of Boston in 1864, serving successively as its director, treasurer and vice-president; was made a companion of the third class of the Loyal Legion of the United States; was president of the Bristow club of Boston in 1876; a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, 1878; was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1880, and a fellow of the Royal Historical society of London in 1888. He was also the founder of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1897, and was an overseer, 1868-76. He edited, with John C. Gray, the *American Law Review*, 1866-70, and is the author of: *Likenesses to Julius Caesar* (1877); *The Army Under Pope*, in "Campaigns of the Civil War" (1881); *Campaign of Waterloo* (1893; 3d ed., 1894), and *A Story of the Civil War* (Part I., 1894; Part II., 1899). He bequeathed to the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts his collection of memorabilia of the Napoleonic régime. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1899.

RORER, Sarah Tyson (Heston), educator and author, was born in Richboro, Pa., Oct. 18, 1849; daughter of Charles Tyson and Elizabeth (Sagers) Heston; granddaughter of William Penn Heston, and a descendant of Col. Edward Heston of Hestonville, Philadelphia. She was graduated from East Aurora, N.Y., academy in 1869, and in February, 1871, was married to William Albert Rorer of Philadelphia, Pa. She made a special study of domestic science and became well known as a writer on cookery and kindred subjects. She was principal of the Philadelphia School of Domestic Science, 1881-92; editor and partial owner of *Table Talk*, 1886-92; editor and half owner of *Household News*, 1893-97, and director of the State Fair Domestic Science school, Springfield, Ill., 1899. In 1897 she accepted a position on the staff of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Her

published books, which reached a wide circulation, include: *Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book* (1886); *Home Candy Making* (1888); *Canning and Preserving* (1888); *Hot Weather Dishes* (1889); *Sandwiches* (1896); *Colonial Cookery* (1896); *How to Use a Chafing Dish* (1896); *New Salads* (1897); *Made Overs* (1899); *Bread and Bread Making* (1900); *Good Cooking* (1901); *A Book on Diet and Cookery* (1902).

ROSATI, Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Sora, Naples, Italy, Jan. 12, 1789; son of John and Vienna (Soresi) Rosati. He joined the Lazarist order; attended the seminary at Monte Citorio, Rome, and was ordained, Feb. 10, 1811, at Rome. He studied English, and accepted a call from Bishop Dubourg of New Orleans, to come to the United States, sailing from Bordeaux, France, June 13, 1816, and arriving at Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1816. He preached in Louisville, Ky., 1816-17; St. Louis, Mo., 1817-18, and removed to the Barrens, Perry county, Mo., in 1818, where he erected a building and founded a Lazarist college in 1819, being chosen its first superior and professor of logic and theology. The name of the college was changed to St. Mary's. He was superior of the Lazarists in the United States, 1820-30, and was consecrated bishop coadjutor of New Orleans, at Ascension parish, by Bishop Dubourg, assisted by Bishops Sibourd and Sedalla. He refused the bishopric of New Orleans, March 14, 1826, and accepted the appointment of bishop of the newly erected see of St. Louis, March 20, 1827. He was administrator of Louisiana, 1826-29; co-operated with the Jesuits in the establishment of St. Louis university, and built a cathedral at St. Louis, which was consecrated in October, 1834. He was a member of the first four provincial councils of Baltimore; went to Rome in 1840, and was appointed apostolic delegate to Hayti to reorganize the Haytian church. He died in Rome, Italy, Sept. 25, 1843.

ROSE, Chauncey, philanthropist, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 24, 1794. In 1817 he settled in Terre Haute, Ind., which became his permanent home, with the exception of the years 1819-25, which he spent in Park county, Ind., engaged in milling. By his successful mercantile interests in Terre Haute and by land investments he became a man of wealth and influence, organizing the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad company. All of his New York charities grew out of an act of justice, which he considered due from him to his brother John, a cotton broker of New York, who had left a fortune of \$900,000. This fortune, in danger of being diverted, was rescued by Mr. Rose after six years of litigation, the estate having then increased to \$1,600,000, and was distributed

among eighty-two of the charitable organizations of New York city, each of which received an amount ranging from \$300 to \$220,000. He also presented his native town of Wethersfield with \$12,000 for the endowment of an academy. Mr. Rose was especially interested in the promotion of education, and his personal charities include: \$8,000 to the Indiana State Normal school, for a library; \$60,000 for the endowment of two professorships in Wabash university, and \$450,000 to establish and endow an industrial school in



Terre Haute, which was founded in 1874, and in 1875 named in his honor the Rose Polytechnic institute, Mr. Rose serving as president of its board of managers until his death. By the terms of his will this institution was named as his residuary legatee. He died in Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 13, 1877.

ROSECRANS, Sylvester Horton, R. C. bishop, was born at Homer, Licking county, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1827; son of Crandall and Johanna Rosecrans, and brother of Gen. William Starke Rosecrans. He matriculated at Kenyon college in the class of 1847, but having embraced the Roman Catholic faith he left the college in 1845 to enter St. John's college, Fordham, where he was graduated in 1846. He then went to Rome and was graduated from the Propaganda with the degree of D. D., Sep. 4, 1851, and in the distribution of awards on that day, he took premiums for sacred scripture, dogmatic theology, ecclesiastical history and Gregorian music. He was ordained, July 16, 1852, at Rome, by the Cardinal Vicar, and returned to the United States. He was assistant pastor at St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, 1852-59, and professor at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West and at St. Gregory's preparatory seminary at Cedar Point, 1859-62. He was elected titular bishop of "Pompeiiopolis" and auxiliary bishop of Cincinnati, and was consecrated March 25, 1862, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishops Spaulding and Luers. He was translated to the see of Columbus, on its establishment in 1868, becoming its first bishop, March 3, 1868. He edited the *Catholic Telegraph* for several years, and during his bishopric St. Mary's of the Spring academy, connected with the Convent and Mother's House of the Dominican sisters at Shepard, Franklin county, Ohio, was founded; St. Aloysius academy, New Lexington, was erected, and St. Joseph's cathedral was begun, being consecrated on the day before he died. He died at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1878.

ROSECRANS, William Starke, soldier, was born in Kingston, Ross county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819; son of Crandall and Johanna Rosecrans.

The family came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in Wilkes Barre, Pa., the name being originally spelled Rosenkrantz. Crandall Rosecrans settled in Licking county, Ohio, and was a Methodist. William was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1842 and was assigned to the engineer corps. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith while at West Point, and addressed a letter to his brother Sylvester Horton Rosecrans (q. v.) then a student in Kenyon college, which determined his change of faith. Lieutenant Rosecrans served as assistant engineer in the construction of the fortifications at Hampton Roads, Va., 1842-43; was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 3, 1843, and served as assistant professor of engineering at the U. S. Military academy, 1843-44 and 1845-47; as principal assistant professor, 1846-47, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1844-45. He superintended the repairs of Fort Adams, R.I., 1847-53, made surveys of the Taunton river and New Bedford harbor, Mass., 1852-53; superintended the improvement of Providence Harbor, R.I., and the repairs of Goat Island light-house, Newport, R.I., 1852-53, and of Washington navy yard, D.C., 1853-54. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1853, and resigned his commission, April 1, 1854. He entered civil life as a civil engineer and architect at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854; was superintendent of the Cannel Coal company, Coal River, Va., 1855-57; president of the Coal River Navigation company, Va., 1856-57, and engaged in the manufacture of kerosene oil at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857-61. He organized and drilled the home guard department of the Ohio as volunteer aide-de-camp to Major-General McClellan, April-June, 1861; was promoted colonel of staff and chief engineer, June 9, 1861, and laid out Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. He was appointed colonel of the 23d Ohio volunteers, June 10, 1861, and was in command of Camp Chase, June 10-20, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S.V., May 16, 1861, and on June 23, 1861, entered western Virginia in command of one of the three brigades under McClellan. He captured General Pegram's camp at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, and on July 22, 1861, succeeded McClellan as ranking officer in the Western Virginia campaign and in November, 1871, the Department of Western Virginia was



W. J. Rosecrans

formed and he was regularly assigned to the command. He marched from Clarksburg against Floyd in September, 1861, and this march led to the combat of Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861, and the driving of Floyd from the district after making a slight resistance at Gauley Bridge, Nov. 1, 1861. He was promoted major-general. U.S.V., March 21, 1862, and on June 11, 1862, succeeded General Pope to the command of the Army of the Mississippi. He was in command of the Union forces in the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862, and after the battle he was put in command of the district of West Tennessee, with headquarters at Corinth, Sept. 26, 1862, General Grant removing his headquarters to Jackson, Tenn. He fortified and successfully defended Corinth from the assault by General Van Dorn, Sept. 3-4, 1862, driving the Confederates back to Ripley, the cavalry pursuing the retreating army for 60 miles, when he was ordered back to Corinth by General Grant in spite of his protests and assurances that he could press the enemy, then thoroughly demoralized, and capture Vicksburg. The Confederate loss was 1423 officers and men killed and left for the Federal officers to bury; probably 5000 wounded, 2268 prisoners captured; 3300 stands of small arms; 14 stands of colors; 2 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of equipments. Rosecrans's loss was 355 killed, 1841 wounded and 324 captured or missing. He succeeded General Buell in command of the department of the Cumberland, Oct. 20 1862, and after securing a thorough reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland (Fourteenth Army Corps), on Dec. 26, 1862, he began his march toward Nashville, where he expected to give battle to Gen. Braxton Bragg, then at Murfreesboro on Stone's River. The battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863, followed, in which the Confederate loss in killed and wounded was 9000 while Rosecrans lost about an equal number; but the field was held by the Federals, Bragg falling back to Tullahoma. In January, 1863, after the disaster of the Army of the Potomac under Burnside, General Halleck and Secretary Stanton favored the appointment of Rosecrans to the command of that army, but the President thought it injudicious to put another western man in command, and Hooker was appointed. Rosecrans claimed that by holding Bragg's army entrenched at its camp before Murfreesboro he strengthened Grant at Vicksburg, and it was not till June 24, 1863, when news from Vicksburg indicated the speedy fall of that place, that Rosecrans moved on Bragg's entrenched army, and on July 4, he had possession of the camps, and on July 7, Bragg was in full retreat over the Cumberland mountains to Chattanooga. Rosecrans skillfully maneuvered the Confederate army south of the Tennessee river and through

and beyond Chattanooga. Here instead of entrenching, he kept up the pursuit while Bragg was being re-enforced from Mississippi, and by Longstreet from the Army of Northern Virginia. Rosecrans, in time, had to fall back, and a battle was fought on Sept. 19-20, 1863, when he was badly defeated, abandoning Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and falling back on Chattanooga Sept. 21, 1863, which place he began to fortify. His loss in killed, wounded and missing was 16,179 against 17,804, by the Confederate army. He was superseded by General Thomas Oct. 23, 1863, and was awaiting orders Oct. 1863-June, 1864. He was given command of the Department of the Missouri, Jan. 28, 1864, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and on Dec. 9, 1864, he was relieved of his command without explanation, and was on leave of absence, 1865-67. He was brevetted major-general, U.S. army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Stone's River, Tenn., and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He resigned his commission March 28, 1867, and was appointed U.S. minister to Mexico July 27, 1868, and from 1869 to 1881 he engaged in railway and industrial enterprises in Mexico. He was elected president of the San José Mining company in 1871; president of the Safety Powder company of San Francisco in 1878, and was a Democratic representative in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881-85, serving as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was register of the U.S. treasury, 1885-93, and in February, 1889, was restored to the rank and pay of brigadier-general, U.S.A. and placed on the retired list. He is the author of *Battle of Corinth* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil war," (Vol. II, pp. 737-57). He died at Rosecrans, twelve miles from Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, 1898, and his body was conveyed to the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C., for interment.

ROSENTHAL, Max, teacher and engraver, was born in Turck, Russian Poland, Nov. 23, 1833. He studied lithography, drawing and painting under Thurwanger in Paris, France, 1847-49; came to Philadelphia, Pa., in the latter year, where he continued his studies, and subsequently established himself as a lithographer and portrait-painter, making the plates for "Wild Scenes and Wild Horses," the first book illustrated entirely by chromo-lithography in the United States. He was married, Nov. 2, 1858, to Caroline, daughter of Abraham Rosenthal. During the civil war he accompanied the Army of the Potomac as artist, reproducing nearly every encampment, and was afterward engaged in book illustrating until 1884, when he took up etching and the production of mezzo-tints, principally of the portraits of famous Americans, those of

Daniel Webster and Benjamin Franklin being the largest and most important. Among his art works are illustrations for several of Longfellow's poems; *Storm Approaches* (1884), after a painting by Henry Mosler; a copy of *La Rive*, after an etching from Meissonnier's painting; the original etchings, *Doris, the Shepherd's Maiden* (1885), and *Marguerite* (1886), and etchings of the exterior and of the high altar of the Catholic cathedral, New York city (1887). He also added ten engravings of unengraved portraits of Washington to Washingtona, and in 1903 was completing a large mezzo-tinto of Washington from the painting by Trumbull in the city hall at Charleston, S.C.

ROSS, Clinton, author, was born in Binghamton, N.Y., July 31, 1861; son of Erastus and Cornelia (Corbett) Ross; grandson of Alfred and Elizabeth (Drake) Ross, and of Cooper and Cornelia (Bayless) Corbett, and a descendant of the Corbetts of Warwickshire, England, and the Rosses of Scotland. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Yale in 1884, after which he travelled extensively. In 1892 and 1895 he passed some months on the reportorial staff of the New York *Evening Sun*, but later devoted himself exclusively to the study of literature and the drama. He is the author of: *The Silent Workman* (1886); *The Speculator* (1888); *The Adventures of Three Worthies* (1891); *Improbable Tales* (1892); *Two Soldiers and a Politician* (1892); *The Countess Bettina* (1895); *The Scarlet Coat* (1896); *The Puppet* (1896); *Chalmette* (1897); *The Meddling Hussy* (1896); *A Trooper of the Empress* (1898); *Zuleka* (1898); *Heroes of Our War with Spain* (1898); *Battle Tales* (1898); *Men, Women and Comedies* (1903); *The Tale of Many Gods* (1903), and numerous magazine articles.

ROSS, Edmund Gibson, senator, was born in Ashland, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1826; son of Sylvester F. and Cynthia (Rice) Ross. He was apprenticed to the trade of a printer at Huron, Ohio, in the summer of 1838, and removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1847, where he was employed as foreman of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* job printing rooms, 1852-56. He removed to Kansas in 1856; was a soldier in the Free State army in the controversy that then opened, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1859. He edited the *Kansas Tribune* at Topeka, 1856-61, at that time the only Free State organ in the territory, all other Free State papers having been destroyed. In 1862 he joined the Federal army as a private, was made captain of a company, and in 1863 was promoted major. He was appointed U.S. senator from Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James H. Lane, July 25, 1866, was elected at the succeeding winter

session of the state legislature, and served till March 4, 1871. He voted for the acquittal of President Johnson in the impeachment trial, May 16, 1868, and this, as he fully foresaw at the time, cost him political ostracism. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas in 1880, and in 1882 removed to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he engaged in the newspaper business. He was appointed by President Cleveland governor of the territory, serving, 1885-89, and in the latter year he returned to Albuquerque where he was still residing in 1903.

ROSS, Edward Alsworth, political economist and sociologist, was born in Virden, Ill., Dec. 12, 1866; son of William Carpenter and Rachel (Alsworth) Ross; grandson of Carpenter Ross. He was graduated from Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1886; was a student at the University of Berlin, 1888-89, and at Johns Hopkins university, in the department of history, politics and economics, 1890-91, and took the degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1891. He was married, June 16, 1892, to Rosamond Comstock, daughter of Francis Simons of Washington, D.C. He was professor of economics and social science at Indiana university, 1891-92; associate professor of political economy and finance at Cornell university, 1892-93; professor of economic theory and finance at Leland Stanford Junior university, 1893-97, and professor of sociology, 1897-1900. In November, 1900, his public expressions on certain sociological questions not meeting the approval of Mrs. Stanford, he was requested to resign. He was appointed lecturer on sociology in the University of Nebraska in January, 1901, and professor of sociology in April. He was also appointed lecturer on sociology in Harvard university for the year 1901-02. During 1892-93 he was secretary of the American Economic association, and in 1900 he was chosen associate of the Institut International de Sociologie. He was made an advisory editor of the *American Journal of Sociology*. He is the author of a monograph, *Sinking Funds* (1892); a brochure, *Honest Dollars* (1896); a volume, *Social Control* (1901), and numerous contributions to the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Annals of the American Academy*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, and other periodicals.

ROSS, George, signer, was born in New Castle, Del., in 1730; son of the Rev. George and Catherine (Van Gezel) Ross, and grandson of David Ross of Scotland. His father (1679-1754) was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1700, and studied theology there, but joined the Church of England, and emigrating to America in 1703 settled in New Castle, Del., becoming pastor of the church there and at Chester, Del. George was admitted to the bar in 1751, and set-

fled in practice at Lancaster, Pa. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1768-70, and prepared a declaration of rights after the dissolution of the Proprietary government. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental congress, 1774-77; was the last man of the Pennsylvania delegation to sign the Declaration of Independence, and ably contributed toward the defence of the colonies against the British. The sum of £150 was voted by Lancaster county as a testimony of their appreciation of his services in the Continental congress, but he refused the gift. He was judge of the court of admiralty for Pennsylvania from April 14, 1779, until his death. He is the author of a report urging vigorous action in the prosecution of the defence of Philadelphia. He died in Lancaster, Pa., July 16, 1779.

ROSS, Jack Ferrill, pioneer financier, was born in Franklin county, N.C., Oct. 29, 1791; son of the Hon. John (1754-1815) and Temperance (Ferrill) (1760-1833) Ross. He attended the University of North Carolina, and on May 20, 1813, enlisted as third lieutenant in the 3d infantry; was promoted second lieutenant in February, 1814, and first lieutenant in July, 1814; saw active service under General Jackson, and was sent to Mobile in 1814 to pay off the troops. He was retained in 1815 as third lieutenant of light artillery, U.S.A., but resigned about April 15, 1817. He was married, Feb. 11, 1817, to Anne Amelia, daughter of Col. George Fisher of Rowan county, N.C., who settled in southern Alabama. He removed to Alabama, and engaged as a merchant in St. Stephens. He was the first territorial and state treasurer of Alabama, 1818-22, and was succeeded by John C. Perry; was one of the incorporators of the state bank at St. Stephens, Feb. 13, 1818, the second established in the state, and was one of the superintendents for taking stock subscriptions under the state banking act of Dec. 21, 1820. He owned large plantations in Clarke and Greene counties; removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1824; was sheriff of Mobile county; a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1826-27 and 1835, and state senator in 1838. He died in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 12, 1837.

ROSS, James, senator, was born in York county, Pa., July 12, 1762. He attended the "log college" of the Rev. John McMillan, at Chartiers, 1780-82; taught Latin there, 1782-84; was admitted to the bar in 1784, and established himself in practice at Washington, Pa. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1789; was elected to fill a vacancy in the U.S. senate in April, 1794, the election of Albert Gallatin having been declared void, Feb. 28, 1794, and took his seat, April 24, 1794. He was re-elected in 1797, and served till March 3, 1803. During the whisky insurrection in 1794, he calmed the agi-

tation of an excited gathering of citizens at Washington, Pa., in a powerful speech, and by his personal appeals organized a party opposed to the insurrection. He was appointed by President Washington the chief of a commission to consult with the insurrectionists, and succeeded in ending the troubles. He was Washington's counsel, and later became attorney in fact for the management of his large estates in western Pennsylvania. He was nominated in 1799 by the Federalists for governor of the state, but was defeated by Thomas McKean, anti-Federalist. He was consul for a party of negro refugees, who had escaped from their masters and fled to Philadelphia, and although he won the case, his connection with it diminished his popularity and he was again defeated for governor in 1808. He died in Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 27, 1847.

ROSS, John, representative, was born in Solebury, Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 24, 1770; son of Thomas and Jane (Chapman) Ross, and grandson of Thomas and Kesiah (Williamson) Ross. His grandfather, a prominent Quaker preacher, was born in 1708 in county Tyrone, Ireland, his ancestors having been Scotch. In 1728, with his sister Elizabeth, he came to America and settled on a tract of 200 acres in Solebury Township, conveyed to him by the Penns. In 1784, in company with other Friends, he sailed for England on a religious mission, and died at the home of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, at Holdgate, near York, in 1786. John Ross was married, Nov. 19, 1795, to Mary Jenkins of Jenkintown, who was not a Quaker, and for this was disowned by the Society of Friends. It was Mary (Jenkins) Ross who presented the flag to General Washington at Philadelphia in 1777. John Ross studied law with his cousin, Thomas Ross of Westchester, was admitted to the bar in 1792 and settled in practice in Easton, Pa. He was elected to the legislature, 1800; was defeated by Gen. Robert Brown (q.v.) for representative congress in 1816; and was elected to the 11th, 14th and 15th congresses, serving 1809-11 and 1815-18, and resigning, Feb. 14, 1818, to become president-judge of the seventh judicial district. In 1830 he was transferred to the bench of the supreme court, where he served until his death. He had nine children: all of his sons were educated at Princeton, one of them, Thomas (Princeton 1825) being a representative from Pennsylvania in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849-53. One of Judge Ross's daughters, Camilla A., married Peter Thrie (q.v.). Judge Ross died in Easton, Pa., Jan. 31, 1834.

ROSS, Jonathan, senator, was born in Waterford, Vt., April 30, 1826; son of Royal and Eliza (Mason) Ross; grandson of Jonathan and Lucy (Stoddard) Ross, and of the Rev. Reuben and Polly (Hibbard) Mason; great-grandson of Roger

Ross of Templeton, Mass., reputed to have been a Scotchman, and a descendant of Sampson Mason. Jonathan Ross was born on the farm cleared by his parental grandfather, and worked on the farm till 1847. He attended the St. Johns-

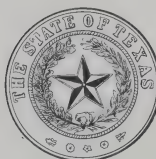


Jonathan Ross

bury academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1851. He was married, Nov. 22, 1852, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter of Waterford, Vt., who died, Jan. 15, 1886; and secondly, July 4, 1887, to Helen Augusta Daggett. He was principal of Chelsea and Crafts-bury academies, Vt., 1851-56; was ad-

mitted to the bar in January, 1856, and practised in St. Johnsbury, 1856-70. He was state attorney for Caledonia county, 1862-63; a representative in the state legislature, 1865-67; state senator in 1870, and a member of the state board of education, 1866-70. He was judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1870-90; chief justice, 1890-99; and was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Edward C. Smith, Jan. 11, 1899, and served in the vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill until Oct. 18, 1900, when William Paul Dillingham was elected to complete the term. He was made chairman of the state railroad commission of Vermont, Dec. 1, 1900. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1885.

ROSS, Lawrence Sullivan, governor of Texas, was born in Bentonsport, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1838; son of Capt. Shapley Prince and Katharine (Falkerson) Ross; grandson of Shapley and Mary (Prince) Ross; great-grandson of Lawrence and



Susan (Oldham) Ross, and a descendant of Lawrence Ross, born in Scotland, who in his boyhood removed to Virginia with his father, attended school, and was wounded and captured from the schoolhouse by the Indians with whom he lived until twenty-three years old. He afterwards married Susan, daughter of Gen. William Oldham. Lawrence S. Ross removed with his parents to Texas in 1839, attended Baylor university, and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Florence, Ala., in 1859. He raised a company of 135 Indians and whites, and enlisted under Capt. Earl Van Dorn in the expedi-

tion against the Comanche Indians in 1858, distinguishing himself at the battle of Wichita. He was commissioned major of state militia and commanded the Texas Frontier battalion in later fights with the Comanches. He married, May 28, 1861, Lizzie, daughter of David R. and Sarah Ann (Holt) Tinsley of Waco, Tex. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army; was promoted major of the 6th Texas cavalry in September, 1861, and colonel in May, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1863 for his skill in covering the retreat of Gen. Earl Van Dorn from Corinth, Miss.; commanded a brigade, Wheeler's cavalry, Army of Tennessee, and later was in command of the Texas cavalry, Army of the West. After the war he returned to Texas and engaged in farming. He was sheriff of McLennan county in 1875; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875; state senator in 1881-86, and governor of Texas, succeeding John Ireland, 1887-91. During his term of office the new state capitol was completed in May, 1888. He was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, 1891-98. He died in College Station, Tex., Jan. 4, 1898.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, was born in Lewiston, Ill., July 18, 1823; son of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross; brother of Lewis Winans Ross (q.v.). He attended Illinois college, 1841-42, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and Nov. 13, 1845, was married to Catherine M., daughter of Reuben C. and Frances (Graves) Simms of Virginia. On July 18, 1846, he enlisted as a private in the 4th Illinois volunteers, for service in the war with Mexico, was commissioned first lieutenant, September, 1846, and commanded his company at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He was probate justice of Fulton county, Ill., in 1847, clerk of Fulton county in 1849, and in 1861 recruited a company for the civil war. He was commissioned colonel of the 17th Illinois volunteers, was engaged at Fredericktown, Mo., under General Frémont in October, 1861, and at Belmont, Mo., under General McClelland, Nov. 7, 1861. He was attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, Grant's army, and fought at Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, and at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, where he succeeded Colonel Morrison in the command of the brigade. He was placed in command of Fort Girardeau, Mo., and April 25, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general. He was stationed in southwestern Tennessee, later took part in the operations about Vicksburg and was mustered out in 1865. He was appointed collector of internal revenue in 1867, in 1868 was unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 41st congress, removed to Iowa City, Ia., and engaged in raising cattle, but in 1894 returned to Lewiston, Ill. He was a delegate to the Democratic

national conventions of 1852 and 1856, and the Republican national convention of 1872. He died in Lewistown, Ill., Jan. 17, 1901.

ROSS, Lewis Winans, representative, was born in Seneca Falls, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1812; son of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross; grandson of Joseph and Abigail Ross, and a descendant of Zebulon Ross, who came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century. He removed to Illinois with his parents, attended Illinois college, 1837, and became a lawyer. He was married, June 13, 1839, to Frances M., daughter of Reuben C. and Frances (Graves) Simms of Virginia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1840, 1841, 1844 and 1845; member of the state constitutional conventions, 1861 and 1870; and a Democratic representative from Illinois in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863-69. He died in Lewistown, Ill., Oct. 29, 1895.

ROSS, William Henry Harrison, governor of Delaware, was born in Laurel, Sussex county, Del., June 2, 1814; son of Caleb and Letitia (Lofland) Ross. He attended the common schools and Claremont academy in Pennsylvania. He

visited Great Britain and Ireland, 1836; was established in business in Adams county, Ill., 1837; in Laurel, 1837-45; removed to Seaford, Del., in the latter year, and was in command of a regiment of cavalry in the Mexican war, 1846-47. He was married, June 7, 1840,

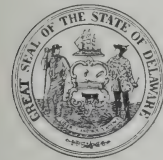
to Elizabeth E., daughter of George K. Hall of Middletown, Del., and they had three sons and four daughters. He was a delegate from Delaware to the Democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848, 1856 and 1860; governor of Delaware, 1851-55, and subsequently again went abroad, traveling extensively on the continent. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1887.

ROSSER, Thomas Lafayette, soldier and engineer, was born in Campbell county, Va., Oct. 15, 1836; son of John and Martha Melvina (Johnson) Rosser; grandson of Thomas and Nancy (Twedy) Rosser and of Jonathan and Mahalah (Hargrave) Johnson, and a descendant from John Rosser, a Huguenot, and on the Johnson side from English, Danish and Scandinavian ancestors. In 1849 he removed with his parents to Texas and entered the U.S. Military academy in 1856. He was to graduate in 1861, but the entire class was ordered into the army on the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, before being graduated, and Rosser resigned to join the Confederate army. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant of artillery, was in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was promoted captain in the Washington artillery of New Orleans immediately after the battle.

He fought in the Peninsular campaign; was wounded at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was transferred to the cavalry; promoted, colonel and given command of the 5th Virginia cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee's brigade under J. E. B. Stuart. During Gen. T. J. Jackson's manoeuvres on Pope's left, Colonel Rosser protected one flank; was engaged at the second Bull Run, and at South Mountain, where he was sent by General Stuart to seize Fox's Gap on Braddock road, and after the death of General Garland, he assumed command of the brigade of infantry. He was engaged in the operations around Fredericksburg and Charlottesville; fought at Gettysburg, and on Oct. 15, 1863, was promoted brigadier-general and given command of the second brigade in Wade Hampton's division. He was engaged in the cavalry operations in the Wilderness and around Richmond, fighting desperately at Trevillian station, where he was badly wounded in the leg. He was promoted major-general, Sept. 12, 1864; joined General Early in the Shenandoah valley on Oct. 5, and took command of Fitzhugh Lee's division, that officer having been incapacitated from wounds received at the battle of Winchester. Rosser skirmished successfully on Oct. 8; was defeated at Tom's Brook by Sheridan the following day, and on Oct. 17, attacked Custer in the rear of his picket line. At Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, he led the attack on the Federal right; was met by a superior force, and with difficulty held his own, but during the retreat of Early's army his command retired in good order, and was left at Fisher's Hill to act as a rear-guard. He held this position until the following day and then fell back to Stony Creek. He captured the stronghold at New Creek with 8 pieces of artillery, 2000 prisoners, large quantities of military stores, horses, and commissary supplies, September, 1864, and did great damage to the B. & O. R. R., burning the round house and shops at Piedmont. In February, 1865, he crossed the Great North Mountain in a severe snow storm (still on crutches and suffering from wounds received at Trevillian station), captured Beverly with its garrison of 900 men, large stores and many cattle, and brought them all back to Staunton, losing only one officer (Colonel Cook), and five men. He



Thomas Rosser



commanded a division in the Appomattox campaign; refused to surrender, and charged through the Union lines with two divisions of cavalry. He escaped and attempted to reorganize the Army of Virginia, but was captured at Hanover C.H., Va., May 2, 1865. He was married, May 28, 1863, to Elizabeth Barbara, daughter of William Overton and Sarah Ann (Gregory) Winston of Hanover county, Va. After the war he studied law, and in 1870 became interested in railroading, being chief engineer of the Eastern division of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1871-81, and chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railroad, 1881-83. In 1885 he retired to an estate in Virginia, where he was living, June 10, 1898, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President McKinley. He served at Chickamauga Park and Knoxville, commanding the 14th Minnesota, 2d Ohio, and 1st Pennsylvania regiments of volunteer infantry, and was engaged in drilling troops and equipping them for battle when the war ended. He was honorably mustered out, Nov. 31, 1898, and returned to his home in Charlottesville, Va.

ROSSITER, Thomas Prichard, painter, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1817. He attended the New Haven schools; studied art under Nathaniel Jocelyn, and in 1838 opened a studio in New Haven. He studied in London and Paris, 1840-41; painted in Rome, 1841-46, and settled in New York city in 1846. He was elected an Associate National Academician in 1840, and an Academician in 1849. He resided in Paris, 1853-56, and again in New York city, 1856-60. Among his more famous paintings are: *Miriam Dancing before the Hosts*; *Jeremiah*; *Jews in Captivity*; *Joan of Arc in Prison*; *Wise and Foolish Virgins*; *The Representative Merchants*; *The Home of Washington*, with Mignot (1858); *The Discoverers* (1859), and *The Life of Christ*, a series. He was awarded a gold medal at the Paris International exposition of 1855 for his *Venice in the 15th Century* (1854), and a medal of the third class at the Salon of 1855. He died in Cold Spring, N.Y., May 17, 1871.

ROTC, Abbott Lawrence, meteorologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1861; son of Benjamin S. and Annie B. (Lawrence) Rotch; grandson of Joseph and Anne (Smith) Rotch, and of Abbott and Katharine (Bigelow) Lawrence, and a descendant of families of English ancestry, prominent as merchants in Massachusetts, a paternal ancestor having founded the town of New Bedford, and his maternal grandfather that of Lawrence. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.B., 1884, and in 1885 established at his own expense the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, in Milton, Mass. At this observatory, the entire expense of which

he assumed, he, with two or three assistants, made important investigations in dynamic meteorology. Here were executed the first measurements in the United States of the height and velocity of clouds, and here, also, kites were first used to lift self-recording instruments into the upper air, a method of investigation now extensively adopted in Europe. As early as 1899 Mr. Rotch experimented with kites for wireless telegraphy, using the Marconi system, and in 1901, when he crossed the ocean to lecture to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, he flew kites



daily from the deck of the steamer, thus obtaining the first observations of the upper atmosphere over the Atlantic. He was married, Nov. 22, 1893, to Margaret Randolph, daughter of Edward C. and Margaret (Randolph) Anderson of Savannah, Ga. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard; was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Paris exposition in 1889, and was then made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; subsequently he was American member of the International committees on cloud nomenclature and scientific aeronautics, and in 1902 received from the German Emperor the Royal Order of the Crown, Third Class, for his co-operation in the international work of exploring the atmosphere. He took part in scientific expeditions to various parts of the World, and was for ten years associate-editor of the *American Meteorological Journal*. He is the author of: *Observations and Investigations at Blue Hill*, published in the *Annals of Harvard College Observatory* after 1887; *Sounding the Ocean of Air* (London, 1900), besides many articles in scientific periodicals.

ROTH, Theophilus Buechle, educator, was born in Prospect, Pa., Feb. 9, 1853; son of Lewis and Lydia (Buechle) Roth; grandson of David and Mary (Althaus) Roth, and great-grandson of John Roth (born in Brandenburg, Prussia, who came to America, 1745), missionary among the American Indians in Bradford county, Pa., and at Gnaden Huetten, Ohio, and later pastor of the Moravian church at York, Pa., where he died. He was graduated at Thiel college, Greenville, Pa., A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877, and entered the Lutheran ministry, 1878. He was married, Oct. 7, 1879, to Amalie, daughter of John G. and Bar-

bara (Maurer) Hoerlein, of Utica, N.Y. In 1878 he founded the Church of the Redeemer in Utica, N.Y., where he preached fifteen years. He founded several other Lutheran churches in central New York, and in 1893 became president of Thiel college. He established *The Young Lutheran*, a denominational paper, in 1885, and was its editor. Susquehanna university conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1895.

ROTHERMEL, Peter Frederick, artist, was born in Nescopack, Luzerne county, Pa., July 18, 1817. He attended the common schools, and after attempting land-surveying and sign-painting, began the study of drawing under John R. Smith. He subsequently studied portrait-painting under Bass Otis of Philadelphia, Pa.; traveled in England and on the continent, 1856-59, remaining nearly two years in Rome, and upon his return to the United States, opened a studio in Philadelphia, devoting himself chiefly to historical subjects. He was an honorary member of the National Academy of Design; a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and also a director of the latter, 1847-55. His canvases include: *De Soto Discovering the Mississippi* (1844); *Embarkation of Columbus*, in the Pennsylvania academy; *Christian Martyrs in the Coliseum*, a series illustrative of Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Mexico" (about 1850); *The Virtuoso* (1855); *King Lear* (1856); *Patrick Henry before the Virginia House of Burgesses*; three paintings of *St. Paul*; *Trial of Sir Henry Vane*; *Battle of Gettysburg*; *Memorial Hall, Philadelphia* (1871); *The Landsknecht* (1876); *Bacchantes* (1884); *Columbus before Isabella*; two scenes from "Macbeth," and *Amy Robsart Interceding for Leicester*. He died in Grasslandmere, Pa., Aug. 15, 1895.

ROTHROCK, Joseph Trimble, botanist, was born in McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., April 9, 1839; son of Dr. Abraham and Phebe (Brinton) Rothrock; grandson of Philip and Martha (Lobaugh) Rothrock, and of Joseph and Jane (Brinton) Trimble. He matriculated at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard college, but on the outbreak of the civil war, enlisted as a private in the 131st regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He subsequently raised and was made captain of company E, 20th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry; was badly wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and returning to Harvard college, was graduated B.S., 1864. He soon after began the study of medicine, but temporarily abandoned it to join the exploring expedition under the Western Union Extension Telegraph company in North-east British Columbia, 1865-66. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1868, and was professor of botany in the Agricul-

tural college, Pennsylvania, 1868-70. He was married, May 27, 1869, to Martha Ellen, daughter of Addison and Elizabeth (Shafer) May of West Chester, Pa. He engaged in the practice of medicine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1870-73, where he assisted in the establishment of a hospital; was associated as surgeon and botanist with the Wheeler geographical and geological expedition operating under the direction of the U.S. Engineer corps, west of the 100th meridian, 1873-76, and contributed extensively to the articles in Volume IX. of the Wheeler Report, having made the greater part of the collection which it describes. In 1876 he was elected to the chair of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, and in addition to his professorial duties, took an active part as writer and speaker in the Forestry movement; established the North Mountain school of physical culture, Luzerne county, Pa., in 1876, and served as Michaux lecturer in forestry by appointment of the American Philosophical society for fourteen years. Professor Rothrock made an extended voyage through the West Indies, 1890-91, contributing large additions to the scientific collection of the University of Pennsylvania, and in May, 1893, was appointed commissioner of forestry for Pennsylvania by Governor Pattison, making his home in West Chester, and serving in this capacity during the administrations of Governors Hastings and Stone. For his photographs of Pennsylvania forest trees, he received silver medals from the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889, and the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Pennsylvania Historical society, and president of the Chester County Historical society. He became a member of the editorial staff of *Forest Leaves* in 1893, and is the author of: *Flora of Alaska* (1867); *Vacation Cruising* (1884); "Revision of North American Guarineæ," in the *Proceedings of the American Academy*; *Pennsylvania Forestry Reports* (1895-97), and several scientific papers.

ROUARIE, Armand Taffin, Marquis de la, soldier, was born near Rennes, France, April 14, 1756. He was appointed a member of the king's body guard, but owing to a duel he was dismissed, and emigrated to the United States, May 10, 1777, as Count Armand. He was commissioned colonel in the Continental army; served under Lafayette in New Jersey; was active in the fighting in Winchester county, N.Y., and in Connecticut, and served under Gen. Horatio Gates at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780. He captured the force of Barre-more near King's Bridge, Nov. 8, 1779. In 1780 his corps was joined to that of Pulaski, and he took part in the operations in central New Jer-

sey. He went to France on personal business in 1781, and on his return brought a supply of ammunition and clothing. He was a witness at the court convened to inquire as to the conduct of General Gates in 1782, and in his testimony he blamed Gates for the defeat at Camden. He was promoted brigadier-general, March 26, 1783; was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and returned to France at the close of the war. He died near Lamballe, Brittany, Jan. 30, 1793.

ROUDEBUSH, George Shotwell, educator and clergyman, was born in Goshen, Ohio, April 26, 1828; son of Daniel and Ruth (Shotwell) Roubesh. He graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1854; taught at Fairview academy, La., 1854-56; attended the Western Theological seminary, 1856-57; was married, Dec. 24, 1856, to Margaret Hughes, daughter of William and Eleanor (Hughes) Moore of Canonsburg, Pa.; taught in the high school at Natchez, Miss., 1857-59; was principal of Natchez institute, 1859-62; was licensed by the presbytery of Mississippi in August, 1860, and was ordained in 1862. He was pastor at Woodville, Miss., 1861-64, and stated supply in Adams county, 1864-66; again superintendent of Natchez institute, 1867-70; president of Oakland college, Miss., 1870-73, and of the Oakland institute, 1873-74. He was professor at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Miss., 1880-83; Jackson high school, 1883-87, and in 1887 became the principal and proprietor of the Collegiate academy at Madison, Miss. He received the degree of D.D. from Mississippi university in 1880. In 1882 he published *A Plea for the Higher Education of the Women of Mississippi*, which led to the establishment by the state of a college for girls in 1885, which in 1903 enrolled 600 pupils.

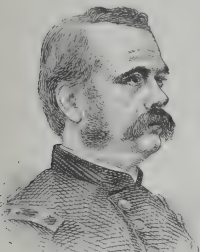
ROUND, William Marshall Fitts, penologist, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., March 26, 1845; grandson of Daniel and Sally (Marshall) Round, and of Abijah and Betsy (Penno) Fitts. He attended the public schools and the Harvard Medical school, but did not graduate. He was appointed U.S. commissioner to the World's fair, held in Vienna, 1873, and had charge of the New England department. He was married, April 25, 1877, to Ellen Miner, daughter of Jesse and Ellen (Miner) Thomas of Wilkes Barre, Pa., and granddaughter of the Hon. Charles Miner. He devoted himself to literature, becoming a journalist and author, and took an active interest in the subject of prison reform. He was corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York; was one of the organizers and secretary of the National Prison association, and United States delegate to the prison congresses held in Rome, Paris and Brussels. He organized the Burnham Industrial farm for unruly boys at Canaan, N.Y.; intro-

duced the "Mill" system of awards, and was elected corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York in 1883. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1892. In 1903 he was managing editor of the *Lend a Hand Record*, in association with Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale (q.v.), and much interested in the international justice movement, of which the *Record* is the organ in the United States. He is the author of: *Achshah, a New England Life Study* (1876); *Child Marion Abroad* (1876); *Torn and Mended* (1877); *Hol, the Story of a Clodhopper* (1878); *Rosecroft* (1880).

ROUQUETTE, Adrien Emmanuel, priest and author, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 13, 1813; brother of François Dominique, author of several poems and a history of the Choctaw Indians, in both French and English. He spent his early boyhood among the Indians on Bayou Lacombe; attended the preparatory department of Transylvania university, Kentucky; the College Royal of Paris, and that of Nantes, and was graduated from the University of Rennes in 1833. On his return to New Orleans, having resumed his friendly relations with the Indians against the wishes of his parents, he was again sent to Paris to study law, which he subsequently abandoned. For the purpose of uplifting the Choctaw Indians he prepared for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church at Bayou Lacomb, where he learned the Choctaw language and reduced it to writing; attended the seminary of Assumption Parish; was ordained sub-deacon in 1844, and priest by Archbishop Blanc of New Orleans in 1845. He was attached to the cathedral in New Orleans, La., as prédicateur, 1845-58, and in 1859 established an Indian mission at the headsprings of Bayou Lacomb, where he remained until 1886. He also established missions in St. Tammany parish, and during the civil war he placed the Indians under the protection of Catherine Teghekwitha, the Indian saint of Canada. He was a linguist of remarkable reputation, and is the author of: *Les Savanes, poesies Americaines* (1841), including *Souvenir de Kentucky*; *Wild Flowers*; *Sacred Poetry* (1848); *La Thébaïde en Amérique* (1852); *L'Antoniade, poëme érémitique* (1860); *Poëmes Patriotiques* (1860); *Catherine Teghekwitha* (1873); *La Nouvelle Atalá* (1879), and *Critical Dialogue between Aboo and Caboo on a New Book, or a Grandissime Ascension*, edited by E. Junius, a satire on George W. Cable's "Grandissimes." He also translated the select poems of Estelle Anna Lewis into French, and edited *Selections from the Poets of all Countries* (1855). He died in New Orleans, La., July 15, 1887.

ROUSSEAU, Lovell Harrison, soldier, was born in Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky., Aug. 4, 1818. He studied law; removed to Bloomfield,

Ind.; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1844-45. During the Mexican war, he raised a company of which he was commissioned captain, June 22, 1846, and distinguished himself for bravery at



Jean W. Rousseau

Buena Vista. He was mustered out, June 23, 1847; was an Indiana state senator, 1847-49; removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1849, and was a Kentucky state senator, 1860-61. He recruited a brigade; was commissioned colonel of the 5th Kentucky volunteers, Sept. 9, 1861, and crossing into Kentucky joined Sherman's army. A few days

later, he was ordered to advance to Nolin and select a position for a large force, and this induced Johnston to move from Columbus to Bowling Green. Rousseau was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 1, 1861, and at Shiloh commanded the 4th brigade of McCook's division, General Buell's Army of the Ohio. He arrived by transport at daylight the second day (April 7, 1862), and rendered valuable service in supporting McClelland's division at a critical moment, moving down the Corinth road and sweeping everything before him. At Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, he commanded the 3d division, 1st corps, under General McCook, and that same day was promoted major-general, and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, having command of the 1st division of Thomas's corps. At Stone's river Rousseau was left in reserve in the rear, where at daybreak of December 20, he gallantly repulsed General Wheeler. When in the course of the battle, Sheridan was compelled to fall back, Rousseau brought up his reserves and maintained the old line until, for lack of support on his flank, he was obliged to fall back to where the Union line was re-forming. Here he held his own until night, when Bragg withdrew. He subsequently took part in the manoeuvres that forced Bragg out of Tennessee, and was given command, November, 1863, of the Department of Tennessee. After Sherman had started for Atlanta, Rousseau was stationed at Nashville, to protect his rear, and succeeded in keeping the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad intact, despite the raids of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. On July 10, 1864, he was ordered to leave Decatur, Ala., and with two brigades of cavalry traveled 300 miles in nine days, came within 100 miles of Johnston's rear, destroyed

the railroad and supplies, and joined Sherman near Atlanta. He resigned his commission in the army, Nov. 3, 1865, to become a Republican representative from Kentucky in the 30th congress, serving from Dec. 4, 1865, to July 12, 1866, when he resigned his seat because of a censure passed upon him by the house for assaulting Josiah B. Grinnell of Iowa. He returned to his state, was re-elected and served to the end of the term. He was a member of the committee on military affairs, and was an official representative at the funeral of General Scott. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 28, 1867, and was sent to Alaska to receive that territory from Russia, and to assume control of it. Some indiscreet actions on his part at New Orleans, led General Sheridan to complain of him, but he was not prevented from going to Alaska, whence he was shortly recalled to testify in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He succeeded Gen. Sheridan in command of the Department of the Gulf, and died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 7, 1869.

ROUTT, John Long, governor of Colorado, was born in Eddyville, Caldwell county, Ky., April 25, 1836; son of John Routt, and grandson of Daniel Routt, a veteran of the war of 1812. His father died when he was very young, and in 1836 he removed with his mother to Bloomington, Ill., where he attended the district schools, and in 1860 became sheriff of McLean county. In 1862 he was commissioned captain, 94th Illinois volunteers, fighting under Grant in the west, and performing dangerous special service at Vicksburg; and was mustered out in 1865. He was treasurer of McLean county, 1865-69, was U.S. marshal for the southern district of Illinois, 1865-69, and was second assistant postmaster-general, 1871-75. He was married, first, in 1845, to Hester Woodson, who died in 1872; and secondly, in 1875, to Eliza Franklin Pickrel. He was appointed governor of Colorado Territory in February, 1875, which position he held until Colorado was admitted to statehood in 1876, when he was chosen first governor of the state. He declined re-nomination and devoted his attention to business until, in 1883, he was elected mayor of Denver, and he was again governor of Colorado, 1890-92.

ROUXEL, Gustave Augustin, R.C. bishop, was born at Redon, Ille et Vilaine, France, Feb. 2, 1840; son of James Rouxel and Scolastique Brécha, his wife. He was graduated from the Grand Seminary, Rennes, France, and in 1863 came to the United States, where he was ordained priest, Oct. 4, 1863. He was assistant priest at Opelousas, La., for six months; pastor at La-



fayette, La., 1864-72; administrator of the Cathedral, New Orleans, 1872-88, and pastor of Annunciation church, 1888-99. He was appointed canon and vicar-general in 1878, and on April 9, 1899, was consecrated titular bishop of Curium and auxiliary bishop of New Orleans.

ROWAN, John, senator, was born in York county, Pa., in 1771; son of William and — (Cooper) Rowan. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and his mother of Quaker descent. In 1783 his parents removed to Louisville, Ky., and in March, 1784, with five other families, made a settlement at Long Falls, Green river, where they were subject to frequent attacks from the Shawnee Indians. After completing his preparatory education at Dr. Priestly's classical school, Bardstown, Ky., John Rowan studied law in Louisville; was admitted to the bar in 1795, and began practice in Bardstown. He was a delegate from Nelson county to the second state constitutional convention at Frankfort, Aug. 17, 1799; secretary of state, 1804, and a representative from Kentucky in the 11th congress, taking his seat Jan. 9, 1807, and serving till March 3, 1809. He was a member of the state legislature from Nelson county, 1813-17, and from Jefferson county, 1822 and 1824, and acted as counsel for John C. Hamilton, who was tried for the murder of Dr. John P. Sanders in 1817, convicted on circumstantial evidence, and hanged. In 1823 Mr. Rowan was appointed by the legislature, with Henry Clay, a commissioner to defend the occupying claimant laws of the state before the U.S. supreme court. He was a U.S. senator from Kentucky, 1825-31, defeating by his vote alone the bill for appropriation for the extension of the national road from Zanesville, Ohio, to Maysville, Ky., 1826; delivered a speech the same year advocating the amendment of the judiciary system of the United States, and another in 1828 on the subject of imprisonment for debt, both of which proved his convincing power as an orator. As an advocate in criminal cases he had few equals. He served as commissioner for carrying out the treaty of 1839 with Mexico; and a member of the so-called "Relief" party upon the failure of the Bank of Kentucky. He was chosen grand orator of the grand lodge of Freemasons of Kentucky in 1820, and was president of the Kentucky Historical society, 1838-43. His wife was a daughter of Gen. William Lytle, an early pioneer of Ohio. His son, John Rowan, Jr., was U.S. minister to Naples, 1848-50. Senator Rowan died in Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1843.

ROWAN, Stephen Clegg, naval officer, was born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808. His parents brought him to America when a child, settling in Ohio, where he attended the public schools and Miami university, 1825-26. He was

warranted midshipman in the navy, Feb., 1826, and on the *Vincennes* sailed around the world, 1827-30. He was promoted passed-midshipman, served on the *Vandalia* during the Seminole war, and March 8, 1837, was commissioned lieutenant. He was executive officer of the *Cyane*, Pacific squadron, during the war with Mexico, serving at Monterey, San Diego, Mesa (where he was wounded), and Mazatlan. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and in 1861, when he took command of the *Pawnee*, sailed up the Potomac to protect Washington, and June 1, 1861, assisted Commander Ward in his attack on the Confederates at Aquia Creek. Later he was attached to Commodore Stringham's fleet, which on Aug. 28, 1861, co-operated with General Butler in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras on the North Carolina coast. On Feb. 10, 1862, he commanded the fleet in the attack on Commodore Lynch's Confederate gun-boats, and the capture of Elizabeth city. He succeeded Commodore Goldsborough in command of the entire fleet in the North Carolina waters, and assisted General Burnside in the capture of New Berne, March 12, and of Beaufort, April 25, 1862. He received the thanks of congress, and was promoted captain and commodore, July 16, 1862; was on board the *New Ironsides* in the attacks on Forts Wagner and Sumter, 1862-63; was promoted rear-admiral, July 25, 1866; transferred to the *Nadavasco*, and 1866-67, was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard. He commanded the Asiatic squadron, 1868-69; was promoted vice-admiral in 1870; commanded the Brooklyn navy yard, 1872-76, and was president of the board of naval examiners, 1879-81. In 1883 he was made chairman of the U.S. light-house board, and in 1889 was retired at his own request. He died in Washington, D.C., March 31, 1890.

ROWE, Leo Stanton, political economist, was born in McGregor, Iowa, Sept. 17, 1871; son of Louis and Katherine (Raff) Rowe. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High school; entered the department of arts, University of Pennsylvania, sophomore class, in 1887, and the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in 1888, and was graduated, Ph.B., 1890, and LL.B., 1892, in the same year being admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He studied in Paris and in the University of Halle, 1892-96, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Halle. He was appointed instructor in public law in the University of Pennsylvania in 1896, and was made assistant professor in 1898. He was elected vice-president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1899, and its president in 1902, succeeding President S. M. Lindsay, appointed commissioner of education in Porto Rico. On June 25, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the

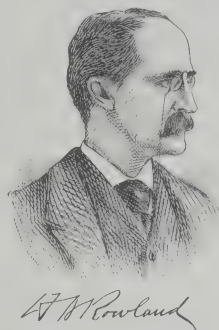
commission to revise and codify the laws of Porto Rico, and in April, 1901, Governor Allen appointed him chairman of the Insular Code commission. He returned to his chair of political science in the University of Pennsylvania in February, 1902. He was elected a fellow of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy; a member of the International Law association; of the American Economical association, and corresponding member of the Société d'Anthropologie, Paris. His many contributions to scientific journals include: "Factors of Efficiency in Government" (*Public Opinion*, 1895); "The Anti-Semitic Movement in America" (*Citizen*, 1895); "American Political Ideas and Institutions" (published by the Reform club, New York, 1897); "The Influence of the War on Our Public Life" (*Forum*, 1899); "The Municipality and the Gas Supply" (*Annals of the American Academy*, 1898); "Socialistic Municipalities of Northern France" (*Yale Review*, 1899); "The Supreme Court and the Insular Cases" (*Annals*, 1901); "Political Parties in Porto Rico" (*Annals*, 1902); "The Establishment of Civil Government in the Philippines" (*Annals*, 1902).

ROWE, Peter Trimble, first bishop of the missionary district of Alaska and 177th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Meadowville, Canada, Nov. 20, 1856; son of Peter and Mary Rowe. He was graduated from Trinity college, Toronto, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1882; was ordered deacon by the Bishop of Algoma, Nov. 3, 1878, and advanced to the priesthood, Nov. 14, 1880. He was married, June 1, 1881, to Dora H., daughter of the Rev. John Carry, D.D., of Port Perry, Canada. He was missionary to the Indians at Garden River, Ontario, 1878-82, and was received into the American church by Bishop Harris of Michigan in July, 1882. He was rector of the mission of St. James, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 1882-95, and served as commissioner of schools for Chippewa county, Mich., 1891-95. He was elected the first missionary bishop of Alaska by the General convention, 1895, and was consecrated, Nov. 30, 1895, in St. George's, New York city, by Bishops Doane, Whitaker and Storkey, assisted by Bishops Brewer, Potter, Walker, Davies and Brooke. He made his residence at Sitka, and in 1903 had eight clergy, sixteen lay readers, fourteen missions, twelve church edifices, five women workers, and 2,359 baptised members in his missionary district, which covered an area of 570,000 square miles, with a population of 44,000 souls. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart and Toronto in 1895.

ROWLAND, Henry Augustus, physicist, was born in Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 27, 1848; son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Augustus and Harriet (Heyer) Rowland; grandson of the Rev. Henry

A. and Frances (Bliss) Rowland; great-grandson of the Rev. David Sherman and Mary (Spaulding) Rowland, and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, and of the Rev. John Warham, first minister of Windsor, Conn. He was graduated at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy, N.Y., C.E., 1870, and became a surveyor in western New York. He was instructor in physics at Rensselaer, 1872-74, and in 1874 was made assistant professor. He studied at Berlin in 1875, and in 1876 became professor of physics at Johns Hopkins university. He made many discoveries in electrical and solar science, and invented machines to aid him in his work. A plate of polished metal, ruled with close, parallel lines, possesses a refractory power very much beyond that of the prism commonly used, and the nearer these lines are to one another the greater the power of the plate. Professor Rowland invented a ruling engine capable of making 20,000 lines to the inch, the best achievement before that being the engine of Lewis M. Rutherford (q.v.), which ruled 17,000 lines to the inch. Professor Rowland was married June 4, 1890, to Henrietta, daughter of George Law and Helen (Davidge) Harrison, of Baltimore, Md. He invented in 1897, the multiplex printing telegraph, by means of which a telegram can be transmitted upon a typewriter and reproduced in typewritten form at the receiving end; and he devised a means of making practical use of the force of Niagara for the generation of electricity. In 1899 he conducted a successful series of experiments to ascertain the cause of the magnetism of the earth, and determined to a nicety the value of an ohm, being a permanent member of the International commission for establishing electrical units. He received the honorary degrees, Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1880, and LL.D. from Yale in 1883 and from Princeton in 1896; was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his services at the Electrical congress at Paris in 1881, and in 1896 was advanced to the grade of officer, and later made a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was one of twelve foreigners to be admitted to membership in the Physical Society of London. He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1881, and in 1884 received for his researches in light and heat the Rumford



medal from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was an associate, and in 1897 the Matteucci medal. He wrote many pamphlets and monographs, among which are: *On Concave Gratings for Optical Purposes* (1883); *On the Relative Wave Lengths at the Lines of the Solar Spectrum* (1886); *On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat* (1880), and *Photographs of the Normal Solar Spectrum*. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1901, and in accordance with his expressed wish his ashes were deposited in the laboratory of Johns Hopkins university.

ROWLAND, Kate Mason, author, was born in Virginia; daughter of Major Isaac S. and Catherine Armstead (Mason) Rowland. She became a member of the Virginia Historical society, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Confederate Memorial Literary society, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and an honorary member of the Woman's Literary club of Baltimore. She edited: *The Poems of Frank O. Ticknor, M.D.* (1879), and is the author of: *The Life of George Mason, Including His Speeches, Public Papers and Correspondence* (2 vols., 1892), and *The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with His Correspondence and Public Papers* (2 vols., 1898).

ROYCE, Homer Elihu, jurist, was born in Berkshire, Vt., June 14, 1819; son of Elihu Marvin and Sophronia (Parker) Royce; grandson of Stephen and Minerva (Marvin) Royce and of James and Mary (Peck) Parker. He attended the academies at St. Albans and Enosburg, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was state's attorney for Franklin county, 1846-47, and at the same time was a representative from Berkshire in the state legislature, serving as chairman of the railroad committee. He was married, Jan. 23, 1851, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Mary (Dunbar) Edmunds of Boston, Mass. He represented Franklin county in the state senate, 1849-51, and was a Republican representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61. He served as a state senator again in 1861 and in 1868, and was justice of the supreme court, 1870-91, being chief justice, 1880-91. He received from the University of Vermont the degrees A.M., 1851 and LL.D., 1883. He died at St. Albans, Vt., April 24, 1891.

ROYCE, Josiah, philosopher, was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., Nov. 20, 1855; son of Josiah and Sarah Eleanor (Bayliss) Royce; who were both born in England—the former at Ridlington, Rutlandshire, and the latter at Stratford-on-Avon. He attended the common schools; was graduated from the University of California, A.B., 1875; continued his studies in Leipzig and Göttingen, 1875-76, and was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1876-78, receiving the

degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. He was an assistant professor of English literature and logic in the University of California, 1878-82, and associated with Harvard college as instructor in philosophy, 1883-84; assistant professor of the same, 1885-92, and in the latter year was appointed professor of the history of philosophy. He was married Oct. 2, 1880, to Katherine, daughter of Edward Francis and Eliza (Clement) Head of Brookline, Mass. Professor Royce delivered a course of lectures before the Twentieth Century club in 1898, and in 1899 the Gifford lectures on natural theology at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, which university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1900. He also received the same degree from Johns Hopkins in 1902. He is the author of: *A Primer of Logical Analysis* (1881); *The Religious Aspect of California* (1885); *California*, in the "American Commonwealth" series (1886); *The Feud of Oakfield Creek*, a novel (1887); *The Spirit of Modern Philosophy* (1892); *The Conception of God*, with comments by S. E. Mezer, J. LeConte and G. H. Howison (1895); *Studies of Good and Evil* (1898); *The World and the Individual* (1900); *The Conception of Immortality* (1900). In 1903 he wrote an introduction to the new four-volume edition of John Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy."

ROYCE, Stephen, governor of Vermont, was born in Tinnmouth, Vt., Aug. 12, 1787; son of Stephen and Minerva (Marvin) Royce; grandson of Maj. Stephen Royce of the Continental army, and of Dr. Ebenezer (surgeon in the Continental army) and Sarah (Adams) Marvin, and a descendant of William Parker who came from England in 1633, and of Matthew Marvin who came to America in 1635 and was one of the original proprietors of Norfolk, Conn.

He attended the common school at Tinnmouth, an academy at Middlebury, and was graduated from Middlebury college in 1807. He taught school and studied law under his uncle, Ebenezer Marvin, and practised at Berkshire, Vt., 1809-11; at Sheldon, Vt., 1811-17, and at St. Albans, 1817-68. He was a representative from Sheldon to the state legislature, 1815-16, and from St. Albans, 1822-24; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1823; a member of the committee appointed in 1816 to report on the constitutional amendment for choosing both presidential electors and representatives in congress by the district system; was state's attorney for Franklin county, 1816-18; county judge, 1825-26; judge of the supreme court, 1829-47 and chief justice, 1847-52. He was elected by the Whigs, governor of Vermont in 1854; was re-elected in 1855, and



in 1856 retired to private life. He was never married. He died in East Berkshire, Vt., Nov. 11, 1868.

RUCKER, Daniel Henry, soldier, was born at Belleville, N.J., April 28, 1812; son of John Anthony and Sarah (Macomb) Rucker; grandson of John Peter and Janet (Marshall) Rucker. In 1820 he removed with his parents to Grosse Isle, Mich., where he attended school. He entered the U.S. army, being commissioned second lieutenant, 1st dragoons, Oct. 13, 1837; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1844, and captain, Feb. 7, 1847. In the Mexican war he commanded a squadron at Buena Vista and was brevetted major, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious services there. He was transferred to the quartermaster's department in 1849, and declined the position of major of the 6th cavalry. He was married in 1850 to Jane Curtis. On Aug. 3, 1861, he was promoted major in the quartermaster's department, and colonel and aide-de-camp to General McClellan, Sept. 28, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 23, 1863, and was stationed at Washington during the war; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., for diligent and faithful service during the war, and on March 14, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers and major-general, U.S.A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was promoted colonel and appointed quartermaster-general, July 28, 1866. He subsequently served at various posts, and Feb. 13, 1882, was promoted brigadier-general and quartermaster-general of the army. Ten days later, February 23, he was retired from the army after forty years of service.

RUCKER, William W., representative, was born near Covington, Va., Feb. 1, 1855; son of William P. and Margaret A. (Scott) Rucker. He removed with his parents to western Virginia, at the outbreak of the civil war, and in 1873 removed to Chariton county, Mo., where he taught school, 1873-75, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was married, May 20, 1880, to Fannie Applegate of Keytesville, Mo. He was prosecuting attorney of Chariton county, 1886-92; circuit judge of the twelfth judicial circuit, 1892-99, and a Democratic representative from the second district of Missouri in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

RUCKSTUHL, Frederic Wellington, sculptor, was born at Breitenbach, Alsace, May 22, 1853; son of John and Louise Ruckstuhl. In 1685 a branch of the Huguenot family by the name of Ruxtiel, driven out of France, settled first in Switzerland and then in Alsace, the name becoming corrupted to Ruckstuhl. In 1855 Frederic Wellington Ruckstuhl came with his parents to the United States, and the family settled in St.

Louis, Mo. He was engaged in theological preparation until 1878, when he determined to devote himself to the study of sculpture, and attended a night class in art, winning the prize for the Blair monument at St. Louis in 1883.

In the same year he made a brief visit to Paris; returned to St. Louis to secure enough commission for further study abroad, and was a student in the principal schools of Paris, especially under Mercie and Tholenaar, 1885-88; exhibiting in the latter year in the Paris Salon, his life-size nude female figure called "Evening," which won



"Honorable Mention." He subsequently entered upon a second three years' course of study in Paris, exhibiting his statue of Evening, which he had in the meantime put into marble, and his group called "Mercury Amusing Himself" in the Salon of 1891. The former work was again displayed at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists in 1893; in the same year received a grand medal at the Columbian exposition at Chicago, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The latter group was cast into bronze, became the property of the city of St. Louis, and was placed in Portland Place. In December, 1892, Mr. Ruckstuhl settled in New York city, where he became active in the art movement of the country. He was a member of the Fine Arts jury of the Atlanta International exposition, 1895; served for three years as first secretary of the National Sculpture society, which society he had founded, and in 1898 as secretary of its committee in charge of the erection of the Dewey arch in New York city; superintended the sculpture decorations of the Court of Appeals of New York city, finished in 1900, and traveled extensively in Europe and in Egypt for the benefit of his health in 1900-01. He was appointed chief of sculpture for the St. Louis World's Fair, but subsequently resigned; was made a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the National Arts club; second vice-president of the Architectural league, and also of the Municipal Art society of New York city in 1903. His principal works of sculpture in addition to those already mentioned, include the heroic bronzes: *Victory*, on soldiers' and sailors' monument, Jamaica, Long Island; *Solon*, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., where his colossal gran-

its heads, *Franklin, Goethe and Macaulay* form a part of the façade; the equestrian statue of *Brig.-Gen. John F. Hartranft*, Capitol Hill, Harrisburg, Pa.; the colossal marbles: *Wisdom* and *Force*, New York Appellate Court, New York city; the bronze group of *Gloria Victis*; for the Confederate monument, Baltimore, Md.; the *Quadriga* for the dome of the government building, Buffalo exposition, and the group *The Army*, on the Dewey arch. Among his busts may be mentioned that of John Russell Young.

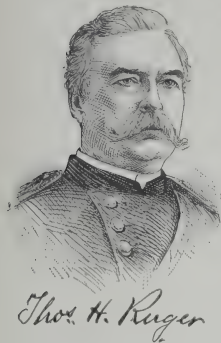
RUFFIN, Thomas, jurist, was born in King and Queen county, Va., at the home of his maternal grandfather, Nov. 17, 1787; son of Sterling and Alice (Roane) Ruffin of Essex county, Va., and grandson of Thomas Roane of Newington, Va. He was prepared for college by Marcus George, principal of Warrenton (N.C.) Male academy, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1805. He was a law student under David Robertson in Petersburg, Va., 1806-07, and in 1807 removed with his parents to Rockingham county, N.C., where he continued his law studies under Judge Archibald D. Murphy (q.v.), and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He was married, Dec. 9, 1809, to Ann, daughter of William Kirkland of Hillsborough, and made that place his home. He was a representative from Hillsborough in the house of commons of North Carolina, 1813-15 and 1816, and was speaker in 1816; judge of the superior court, 1817, resigning in 1818; was reporter of the decisions of the supreme court for one or two terms, and practised law with eminent success, 1818-25. He was judge of the superior court, 1825-28, resigning in 1828, on being elected president of the State bank of North Carolina. In 1829 he removed to Raleigh, and was solicited to accept the candidacy for U.S. senator to complete the term of Senator John Branch, appointed secretary of the navy, but declined, and was elected judge of the state supreme court upon the death of Chief-Justice Taylor. In 1833, upon the death of Chief-Justice Henderson, he became chief justice, serving until 1852, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Frederick Nash. Upon the death of Chief-Justice Nash, Dec. 5, 1853, Judge Ruffin was almost unanimously re-elected chief justice by the legislature of North Carolina, and served until the autumn of 1859, when failing health compelled his retirement to his estate on Haw river, in Alamance county. He opposed secession, but at the meeting of the state convention of 1861, voted for the measure when he found opposition useless. He was a delegate to the Confederate States provisional congress that assembled at Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861, having previously served as a member of the Peace conference at Washington, in February, where his efforts on behalf of peace

were recorded by General Scott and President Buchanan. After the war, his estate having been desolated by an army encampment, he again took up his residence in Hillsborough. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1813-31 and 1842-68; president of the State Agricultural society, 1854-60, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University in 1834. His opinions while on the bench were largely used by the bar of North Carolina, and even the U.S. supreme court, as authoritative. His son, Col. Thomas Ruffin, who occupied a seat on the supreme bench of North Carolina, died May 23, 1889. Judge Thomas Ruffin, Sr., died in Hillsborough, N.C., Jan. 15, 1870.

RUFFNER, Henry, educator, was born in the valley of Virginia, in the section which became Page county, Jan. 19, 1789; son of Col. David and Ann Ruffner. Colonel Ruffner removed to the Great Kanawha valley, and established the first salt manufactory in that region. Henry Ruffner was graduated from Washington college, Lexington, Va., A.B., 1817, and was an instructor in Mercer academy, Charlestown, 1817-19. He became a professor in Washington college, 1819; studied theology with President George A. Baxter, and was licensed by the presbytery of Lexington. He was professor of languages in Washington college, 1819-30 and 1835-37, and professor of mathematics, 1830-35. He was president of the college, professor of moral philosophy, and *ex-officio* rector of the board of trustees, 1836-48. During his administration of the college he also served as acting pastor at Timber Ridge, Fairfield and New Monmouth. After his resignation in 1848, he retired to a mountain farm in Kanawha county, for the benefit of his health, preached to the mountaineers, and was subsequently made pastor of the church at Malden, Va., serving until 1860. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1838, and that of LL.D. from Washington college, 1849. He is the author of: *Discourse upon the Duration of Future Punishment* (1823); *Inaugural Address* (1837); *Judith Bensaddi, a Romance* (1840); *Ruffner Pamphlet*, an anti-slavery address (1847); and *The Fathers of the Desert, or An Account of the Origin and Practice of Monks* (2 vols., 1850). He died in Malden, Va., Dec. 17, 1861.

RUGER, Thomas Howard, soldier, was born in Lima, Livingston county, N.Y., April 2, 1833; son of Thomas Jefferson and Maria (Hutchins) Ruger; grandson of Francis and Jane (Jewell) Ruger, and of Benjamin and Jerusha (Bradley) Hutchins. He attended school at Janesville, Wis., 1844-50, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy as brevet 2d lieutenant of the corps of engineers in 1854. He was assistant engineer upon the repairs and construction of the

defences of the approaches to New Orleans, La., 1854-55; resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 1, 1855, and practised law in Janesville, Wis., 1855-61. He was married, Oct. 6, 1857, to Helen Lydia, daughter of Henry Rice



and Eliza (Gardner) Moore of Beloit, Wis. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Wisconsin volunteers, June 29, 1861; colonel, Sept. 1, 1861; commanded his regiment in the operations in Maryland and the Shenandoah valley, 1861-62; being engaged at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Antietam, and the march to Fal-

mouth, Va., 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862; commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 12th army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862-June, 1863, and in the Pennsylvania campaign, June-July, 1863, taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863. He succeeded Gen. Alpheus S. Williams to the command of the 1st division, 12th army corps, Army of the Potomac, during the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; took part in the march to Warrenton, Va.; was engaged in suppressing the draft riots in New York city, August-September, 1863; commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 20th army corps, Sherman's army, in the invasion of Georgia, May 4-Nov. 8, 1864; taking part in the battles of Resaca and New Hope Church; the action of Kulp House and battle of Peach Tree Creek, and in the siege and occupation of Atlanta. He commanded a division of the 23d army corps in the Tennessee campaign; was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., Nov. 30, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.;" was engaged in organizing the 1st division, 23d army corps, at Nashville, Tenn., 1864-65; commanded the division in the operations in North Carolina, February-June, 1865, taking part in the battle of Kinston (Wise's Fork), N.C., March 10, 1865, and commanded the department of North Carolina, 1865-66. He was honorably mustered out of volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, and was reappointed in the U.S. army, with the rank of colonel, July 28, 1866. He commanded the 33d infantry regiment at Macon, Ga., 1866-67, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg,

Pa. He was provisional governor of Georgia, January-July, 1868; was transferred to the 18th infantry, March 15, 1869; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1871-76; was in command of the department of the South, 1876-78, and commanded posts in the south and west. He was in command of the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry school, July 1, 1885, to April 14, 1886; was promoted brigadier-general, March 19, 1886; was in temporary command of the department of the Missouri, April-May, 1886, and later commanded the department of Dakota, the division of the Pacific and the departments of California and of the East. He was promoted major-general, Feb. 8, 1895, and was retired, April 2, 1897. In 1903 he was residing in Stamford, Conn.

RUGER, William Crawford, jurist, was born at Bridgewater, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1824; son of John and Sophia (Brown) Ruger; grandson of Francis and Jane Ruger and of Oliver and Desire Brown, and a descendant of Francis Ruger, who is supposed to have been of Holland Dutch descent. He attended Bridgewater academy, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, known as the Hunker convention, in 1849. He removed to Syracuse in 1853, and was married on May 2, 1860, to Harriet, daughter of Erastus S. Prosser of Buffalo, N.Y. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in congress in 1863 and 1865; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872, that endorsed the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1877. He was first president of the Onondaga Bar association in 1875, and in 1876 was first president of the State Bar association. He was counsel for the defendants in the "canal-ring" cases, and in 1882 was elected chief judge of the New York court of appeals, which position he held until his death in Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1892.

RUGGLES, Benjamin, senator, was born in Windham county, Conn., 1783. He paid his school tuition by teaching; was admitted to the bar; removed to Ohio, and began practice in Marietta, afterward removing to St. Clairsville. He served as president judge of the court of common pleas for the third judicial circuit of Ohio, 1810-15; was elected U.S. senator from Ohio as a Democrat, serving by re-election three terms, 1815-33, and was a presidential elector-at-large from Ohio, voting for William H. Harrison in 1837. He died in St. Clairsville, O., Sept. 2, 1857.

RUGGLES, Charles Herman, jurist, was born in New Milford, Conn., Feb. 10, 1789; son of Joseph (a Revolutionary soldier) and Mercy (Warner) Ruggles; grandson of Lazarus (an officer of the Revolutionary army) and Hannah (Bostwick) Ruggles, and a descendant of the

Rev. Benjamin and Mercy (Woodbridge) Ruggles of Suffield, Conn. He received a liberal education; studied and practised law at Kingston, N.Y., was a member of the state legislature in 1820; a representative from New York in the 17th



congress, 1821-23, and circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the second state judicial district, 1833-46. He resigned on account of ill-health in 1846, having meanwhile removed to Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846, serving as chairman of its judiciary committee; was judge of the court of ap-

peals, 1847-53; chief justice, 1851; re-elected judge of the court of appeals in 1853 upon the expiration of his original term, and served until Aug. 30, 1855, when he resigned and retired to private life. He was married, first, to Gertrude Beekman of Kingston, N.Y., and secondly, in May, 1850, to Mary Crooke (Broom) Livingston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1848. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 16, 1865.

RUGGLES, Daniel, soldier, was born in Barre, Mass., Jan. 31, 1810. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy as brevet 2nd lieutenant, 5th infantry, July 1, 1833, and served on frontier and recruiting duty, 1833-39; was promoted 2nd lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1836, and 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838. He served in the Florida war, 1839-40; on frontier and recruiting duty, 1840-45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico, 1847-48. He was promoted captain of the 5th infantry, June 18, 1846, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, capture of San Antonio, battle of Molino del Rey, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mex., and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He was on frontier duty in Mississippi and Texas; served on the Utah expedition, 1858-59, and resigned his commission, May 7, 1861. He joined the Confederate army; was appointed colonel of Virginia volunteers, April 22, 1861; brigadier-general, April 23, 1861, and was appointed brigadier-general C.S.A., Aug. 9, 1861. He was stationed at Pensacola, Fla., 1861-62; commanded the 1st division, 2nd army corps, Army of the Mississippi, in the battle

of Shiloh, and the 2nd division, Breckinridge's force, at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. He succeeded Breckinridge in the command of the Confederate forces at Port Hudson, then engaged in erecting the works that proved a formidable obstacle to the Federal operations on the Mississippi. He was promoted major-general in 1863; commanded the Department of the Mississippi, and was commissary-general of prisoners in 1865. He retired to his estate near Palafox, Texas, after the war, and died at Fredericksburg, Va., June 1, 1897.

RUGGLES, George David, soldier, was born at Newburgh, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1833; son of David and Sarah (Colden) Ruggles; grandson of Joseph and Mercy (Warner) Ruggles and of David and Gertrude (Wynkoop) Colden, and a descendant of colonial governors Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts, William Leete of Connecticut and Cadwallader Colden of New York. His first ancestor in America was John Ruggles of Nasing, Essex, England, who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1635. George D. Ruggles was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1855; was assigned to duty as 2d lieutenant, 2nd infantry, and served in the Chippewa and Sioux Indian country. He was adjutant of his regiment, 1857-61, and acting adjutant-general of the Department of the West, 1858. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 21, 1861, and was assigned to Gen. Robert Patterson's army, in which he served as acting adjutant-general of brigade, being appointed assistant adjutant-general with brevet rank of captain in July, 1861. He was commissioned assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, Aug. 3, 1861, and assigned to duty in the war department, charged with the organization of volunteer forces when there was little precedent of law or regulation to guide him in his important work. The quartermasters' and subsistence departments were not authorized to pay any expenses of soldiers prior to mustering in, which expenses had to be met by the several states. About the time that their funds were exhausted, Captain Ruggles appealed to congress and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of twenty millions of dollars for "collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers." The volunteer bureau having been completely organized under his direction, in one year after its conception he was assigned to duty as chief of staff and adjutant-general of the Army of Virginia, with the rank of colonel of volunteers, June 28, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of major in the regular service, July 17, 1862. He took part in the actions at Cedar Mountain, the two days' fight on the Rappahannock, the battle of Waterloo Bridge, the second battle of Bull Run and the battle of Chantilly. When General

McClellan took command of the army after Pope's disastrous campaign, Colonel Ruggles became his assistant chief of staff, and he served in that position throughout the Maryland campaign, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam and the skirmish at Snicker's Gap. Shortly after the retirement of General McClellan from the army, Colonel Ruggles was ordered by Secretary Stanton to duty in his office at Washington. Later he assisted in organizing the conscription bureau, and was in the west on special duty. In the winter of 1864-65, upon the application of General Meade, he became adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, and remained in that position until the disbandment of the army, June 30, 1865. In this last campaign, he was in the three days' engagement at Hatcher's Run, siege of Petersburg, and the pursuit of General R. E. Lee, and was present at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox. He received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, of brigadier-general, U.S.A., "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army of northern Virginia," and brigadier-general of volunteers, April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the events leading to the surrender of Lee's army. For special service rendered March 25, 1865, he received the verbal thanks of General Meade and President Lincoln. After the war, he served as adjutant-general of the divisions of the Atlantic and the Pacific and of the departments of the Lakes, the East, the Platte, Dakota, Texas and California. He was married, Jan. 8, 1868, to Alma Hammond, daughter of Stephen Satterlee and Alma (Hammond) L'Hommedieu. Of his children: Capt. Colden L'Hommedieu was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, an honor man in the class of 1890; Charles Herman was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., in 1892; Alma Hammond L'Hommedieu was graduated at Radcliffe college in 1900; and Francis Augustus was graduated at Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, in 1900; was commissioned in the army as lieutenant of cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was ordered to duty in the Philippines. General Ruggles was promoted lieutenant-colonel, June 15, 1880, colonel, June 7, 1889, adjutant-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, Nov. 6, 1893, and was retired by operation of law, Sept. 11, 1897. His total actual services in the army covered, up to that time, a period of forty-six years. He was appointed in 1898, by President McKinley, to the command of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C. His tour of duty there expired Jan. 10, 1903.

RUGGLES, John, senator, was born in Westborough, Mass., Oct. 8, 1789. He was graduated at Brown, 1813; taught school in Kentucky, 1813-14; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Skowhegan, 1815-17, and in Thomaston, 1817-74. He was a member of the lower house of the Maine legislature, 1823-31, serving as speaker, 1825-29 and 1831; was judge of the court of common pleas, succeeding Samuel E. Smith, resigned, 1831-34, and U.S. senator from Maine, elected as a Democrat to fill the unexpired term of Peleg Sprague, resigned, serving from Feb. 6, 1835, to March 3, 1841. While in congress he was the originator of a reorganization of the patent office, and after its reorganization was granted the first patent, July 28, 1836, for a locomotive steam engine. He died in Thomaston, Maine, June 20, 1874.

RUGGLES, Nathaniel, representative, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 15, 1761; son of Capt. Joseph and Rebecca Ruggles. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1781, A.M., 1784, and practised law in Roxbury, where he became prominent in town affairs. He was appointed judge of the general sessions of the peace, 1807; chief-justice, 1808, and was a Federalist representative from the Norfolk district in the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, 1813-19. He served as past-master of the Washington Lodge of Free Masons. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 19, 1819.

RUGGLES, Samuel Bulkley, lawyer, was born at New Milford, Conn., April 11, 1800; son of Philo and Ellen (Bulkley) Ruggles, and grandson of Capt. Lazarus and Hannah (Bostwick) Ruggles, and of Joseph and ——— (Hubbell) Bulkley. He was graduated from Yale in 1814; studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1821, and practised in New York city. He was married to Mary Rosalie, daughter of John Rathbone of New York city. He was a member of the assembly in 1838, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means; was influential in securing the enlargement of the Erie canal, being as prominent in that movement as DeWitt Clinton in its construction. He was a canal commissioner, 1840-42 and 1858; an Erie railway commissioner, and a director of the road, 1833-39. He was a delegate from the United States to the International Statistical congresses held in Ber-



lin in 1863, and at The Hague in 1869; was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867, and a delegate to the International Monetary conference at Paris in that year. He presented the perpetual use of Gramercy park, New York city, to the neighboring property-holders, having previously laid out and named the park. He was also instrumental in locating and erecting a fence around Union square, in front of his residence, and he named Lexington avenue and Irving place. He was a trustee of the Astor library for many years; a trustee of Columbia college, 1836-81, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1859. He is the author of: *Report upon Finances and Internal Improvements* (1838); *Vindication of Canal Policy* (1849); *Defence of Improvement of Navigable Waters by the General Government* (1852); *Law of Burial* (1858); *Report on State of Canals in 1858* (1859); *Reports on the Statistical Congress at Berlin* (1863); *The Monetary Conference at Paris* (1867); *The Statistical Congress at The Hague* (1871); *Report to the Chairman of the Committee on Canals* (1873); and *A Consolidated Table of National Progress in Cheapening Food* (1880). A memorial of Mr. Ruggles was printed and distributed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York in 1881. He died on Fire Island, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 28, 1881.

RUGGLES, Timothy, jurist, was born in Rochester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1711; son of the Rev. Timothy and Mary (White) Ruggles; grandson of Capt. Samuel Ruggles of Roxbury and Martha Woodbridge, his wife, who was a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. He was graduated from Harvard in 1732; studied law, and established himself in practice in Rochester. In 1735 he married Mrs. Bathsheba Newcomb, widow of William Newcomb and the daughter of the Hon. Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich. He removed to Sandwich, Mass., in 1740, and there remained, with increasing reputation and a constantly increasing list of clients, till 1753, when he removed to Hardwick. He was an impressive pleader, his eloquence enhanced by his majestic presence. His services were in constant demand in adjoining counties, where his principal antagonist was Col. James Otis, then at the height of his fame. At the time of his settlement in Hardwick he had accumulated a liberal fortune, and entered upon a style of living commensurate with his standing and affluence. He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1756, and from 1762 to the Revolution he was chief-justice of that court, and served as a special justice of the provincial superior court, 1762-75. He was repeatedly elected a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, and while the armies were in winter

quarters was speaker of the house, 1762-63. He was commissioned colonel in the provincial forces under Sir William Johnson, and was second in command at the battle of Lake George in 1755, where he distinguished himself for courage, coolness and ability. In 1758 he commanded the third division of the provincial troops under Abercrombie in the attack on Ticonderoga. He served as brigadier-general under Amherst in the campaign of 1759-60. In 1763 he was appointed by the Crown "surveyor-general of the King's forests," as a reward in a measure for his military services in the French and Indian war. He was a delegate to the first colonial (or Stamp Act) congress of 1765, which met in New York, October 7, and was elected its president, but refused to sanction the addresses sent by that body to Great Britain, for which he was publicly censured by the general court of Massachusetts. He was led by a sense of duty "in the halls of legislature and on the platform to declare against rebellion and bloodshed." He was appointed mandamus councillor, Aug. 16, 1774, and in 1775 left Boston for Nova Scotia with the British troops and accompanied Lord Howe to Staten Island. His estates were confiscated, and in 1779 he received a grant of 10,000 acres of land in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in agriculture. His daughter Mary married Dr. John Green of Green Hill, Worcester, Mass. Judge Ruggles died in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Aug. 4, 1795.

RULISON, Nelson Somerville, second bishop of Central Pennsylvania and 136th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Cathage, Jefferson county, N.Y., April 24, 1842. He attended Wesleyan academy, Gouverneur, N.Y., and was graduated from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1866. He was ordered deacon in Grace church, Utica, N.Y., May 27, 1866, by Bishop Cox, and ordained priest in the Church of the Annunciation, New York city, Nov. 30, 1866, by Bishop Horatio Potter. He was curate of the Church of the Annunciation, 1866-67; rector of Zion church, Morris, N.Y., 1867-70; St. John's, Jersey city, N.J., 1870-76, and St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876-84. He was elected bishop coadjutor of Central Pennsylvania in 1884, and was consecrated at St. Paul's, Oct. 23, 1884, by Bishops Lee, Bedell and Stevens, assisted by Bishops Howe, McLaren, Harris, Potter and Whitehead. He succeeded to the bishopric on the death of Bishop Howe, July 31, 1895. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1879. He is the author of: *History of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio* (1877). He died at Bad Nauheim, Germany, Sept. 1, 1897.

RUMFORD, Count. See Thompson, Benjamin.

RUMPLE, Jethro, clergyman, was born in Cabarrus county, N.C., March 10, 1827. He was graduated from Davidson college in 1850, and studied at the Columbian Theological seminary, 1854-56. He was licensed by the Concord presbytery, July 31, 1854, was ordained in 1857, and was installed in Mecklenburg county, N.C. He was married, Oct. 13, 1857, to Jane E., daughter of Watson W. and Melinda Wharton of Greensboro, N.C. In 1861 he was called to Salisbury, N.C., where he was still pastor of the First Presbyterian church in 1903. He became trustee of Davidson college in 1858, and director and trustee of Union Theological seminary in Virginia, 1863; was elected a commissioner to several general assemblies, and to many important positions in the Synod and Presbytery. In 1882 he received the degree D.D. from the University of North Carolina. He is the author of: *History of Rowan County, N.C.* (1881), and *History of First Fifty Years of Davidson College* (1888).

RUMSEY, Benjamin, delegate, was born at Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md., 1730; son of William, and grandson of Charles Rumsey of Wales, who came to Charleston, S.C., in 1663; removed to New York and thence to Philadelphia, eventually locating, prior to 1678, at the head of Bohemia river, Cecil county, Md. William Rumsey was a surveyor, collector of customs, and a large landholder. He laid out Fredericktown, Md. Benjamin Rumsey was a member of the Maryland convention, Dec. 29, 1775, serving on the committee that drafted instructions for the deputies of the province in congress, and in the following January on the committee appointed to draw up resolutions for "raising, clothing, and victualing the provincial forces." He was also a member of the council of safety, 1776, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776-78. The date of his death could not be ascertained.

RUMSEY, James, inventor, was born in Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md., in 1743; son of William, grandson of Charles, and brother of Benjamin Rumsey (q.v.). He was a civil and mechanical engineer, and became superintendent of a mill owned by the Potomac company at Shepherdstown, Va., where he suggested many novel views in mechanics. Watts's new steam engine was especially interesting to Rumsey, and he conceived the idea of having a boat propelled by an engine. He made his own patterns, moulds and castings, and in 1784 exhibited a boat intended for navigating rivers, which was seen by Washington, Sept. 7, 1784. He received an exclusive right to navigate the waters of Maryland and Virginia for ten years from the legislatures of each state, 1784 and 1785. He built a boat propelled by a steam pump, taking in water at the bow and

forcing it out at the stern. This boat he experimented with on the Potomac in March, 1786. The Rumsey society was formed in Philadelphia in 1788 to aid him in his work, and later he went to England, expecting to build a boat that would cross the Atlantic in fifteen days. A society similar to the Rumsey society was formed there, and in 1792 he navigated a steam-boat on the Thames, and was intending to experiment with more models when he died. The legislature of Kentucky, in acknowledgment of his contributions to the science of steam navigation, presented his son, Edward Rumsey, in 1839, with a gold medal. He is the author of: *A Short Treatise on the Application of Steam* (1788). He died in London, England, Dec. 23, 1792.

RUNKLE, Benjamin Piatt, soldier and clergyman, was born in West Liberty, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1837; son of Ralph E. and Hannah Isabella (Piatt) Runkle; grandson of Jacob and Euphemia Runkle and of Benjamin Marshall and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt, and a descendant of Adam Runkle, who was descended from the Lords of Runkel of Hesse Nassau, Germany, and of Col. Jacob Piatt of the Continental army, who was a descendant of John Piatt, a Huguenot emigrant. He was graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1857; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised law in Cincinnati, 1859-61. He was commissioned captain, 13th Ohio volunteers, April 19, 1861; was promoted major, Nov. 8, 1861; honorably mustered out, Aug. 18, 1862; commissioned colonel, 45th Ohio volunteers, Aug. 19, 1862, and again honorably mustered out, July 21, 1864. He served in the West Virginia campaign, 1861, under Rosecrans; in the Shiloh campaign under Buell (in which he was severely wounded and left for dead on the field), in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee under Gilmore and Burnside, and in the Atlanta campaign under Schofield and Sherman. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the veteran reserve corps, Aug. 23, 1864; was commissioned major 45th infantry, U.S.A., July 28, 1866; was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 5, 1866, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, March 2, 1867, and on the same day was brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was brevetted colonel, brigadier-general and major-general for meritorious services, Nov. 8, 1868, and was retired, Dec. 15, 1870, because of wounds received in duty. He was editor of the *Urbana, Ohio, Union*, 1873-75; attended Bexley Hall, the theological seminary of Kenyon college at Gambier, Ohio, 1879-80; was professor of military science and tactics in Milner Hall, Kenyon college, 1879-80, and was admitted to the diaconate

of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1880; serving in parishes in Galena, Ohio, Midland, Mich., Minneapolis, Minn., and Greencastle, Ind., 1880-85. In 1888 he became manager of *Belford's Magazine*. He was married, Feb. 10, 1894, to Lalla Leins, daughter of Andrew and Anna R. Trimble (McDowell) McMicken and granddaughter of Gen. Joseph J. and Sallie Allen (McCue) McDowell. In 1895 he resigned the diaconate. He was professor of military science and tactics in Miami university, 1900-01; in University of Maine, 1901-02, and in 1902 accepted a like position in Peekskill Military academy. He was a founder of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity, of which he was grand counsel, 1895-97; a trustee of Miami university, 1863-72, and received the degree of L.H.D. from Miami in 1900.

RUNKLE, Bertha, author, was born in Berkeley Heights, N.J., in March, 1879; daughter of Cornelius and Lucia (Gilbert) Runkle; granddaughter of Daniel and Sarah (Gordon) Runkle and of Arad and Mary (Fowler) Gilbert, and a descendant of Peregrine White, of Major John Willard, of Gen. Zephaniah Curtis, of Vermont, and of a long line of Revolutionary ancestors. She attended private schools in New York, 1885-94, continuing her studies, especially of history, literature, and languages with her mother, and with private tutors. She wrote some verse which attracted attention, her *Song of the Sons of Esau* being included in Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of American Literature" and in E. C. Stedman's "American Anthology." Miss Runkle is the author of one or two magazine stories and of *The Helmet of Navarre* (1901), a novel, which had a remarkable sale.

RUNKLE, John Daniel, mathematician, was born at Root, Montgomery county, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1822; son of Daniel and Sarah (Gordon) Runkle.



John D. Runkle.

(Taylor) Bird of Dorchester, Mass. Upon the opening of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865, he was made professor of math-

ematics, and in 1868, when illness obliged President Rogers to resign, Professor Runkle was made acting president of the corporation, and in 1870 became president of the Institute. He improved the laboratory work in all branches, and in 1871 held the first summer school of mining. He established the Lowell school of practical design, laboratories of mining engineering, metallurgy, mechanical engineering and mechanic arts, and a preparatory school of mechanic arts, which latter was transferred to the city of Boston. He resigned the presidency of the Institute in 1878; travelled abroad, 1878-80, and was Walker professor of mathematics, 1880-1902, and professor emeritus until his death. He resided in Brookline, Mass., and in recognition of the part he took in introducing manual training in that town, one of the grammar schools was given his name. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of A.M. in 1851; from Hamilton that of Ph.D. in 1869, and from Wesleyan that of LL.D. in 1871. He founded and edited the *Mathematical Monthly*, 1858-61, and wrote: *New Tables for Determining the Values of Coefficients in the Perturbative Function of Planetary Motion* (1855); *Manual Element in Education* (1876); *Report on Industrial Education* (1883), and *Analytic Geometry* (1888). He died at Southwest Harbor, Maine, July 8, 1902.

RUNNELS, Hardin R., governor of Texas, was born in Mississippi. In 1841 he removed to Bowie county, Texas, where he started a cotton plantation. He represented his county in the state legislature, 1847-55, being speaker of the house, 1853-54; was re-elected to the legislature in 1855, and owing to a strong Know-nothing agitation, was on short notice elected lieutenant-governor in the same year. He declined his seat in the legislature, served as lieutenant-governor, and in 1857 defeated Sam Houston for the governorship by a large majority. He was defeated by General Houston in 1859, and served in the secession convention of 1861 and the constitutional convention of 1866. He died in Bowie county, Texas, in 1873.

RUNYON, Theodore, jurist, was born at Somerville, N.J., Oct. 25, 1823; son of Abraham (1801-1892) and Mary (Runyan) Runyon; grandson of Ephraim (1769-1856) and Elizabeth (Coriell) (1770-1860) Runyon; great-grandson of John (1743-1792) and Violet (Layton) (1743-1782) Runyon; great-grandson of Reune (1707-1776) and Rachel (Drake) (1711-1784) Runyon; great-grandson of Vincent and Mary Ronnion and great-grandson of Vincent Rongnion, a Huguenot,



who emigrated from Poitiers, France, and was married in the Province of New Jersey, July 17, 1668, to Ann, daughter of John Boucher of Hartfordshire, England. Theodore Runyon was graduated from Yale in 1842; was admitted to



Israel Daniel Rupp

the bar in 1846, and began practice in Newark, N.J. He was city attorney, 1853-56; city counsel, 1856; and in 1861 was a presidential elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket. He was brigadier-general of the state militia, 1857-69; was mustered into the U.S. service as brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and assigned to the command of

the fourth division of the Army of Northeastern Virginia. His troops built Fort Runyon, but did not leave Washington, D.C. In August, 1861, he resigned his commission; was subsequently brevetted major-general of the state militia, and promoted to that rank in 1869. He was married Jan. 21, 1864, to Clementine, daughter of William D. and Sarah (Ostrander) Bruen of New York. He was elected mayor of Newark, N.J., in 1864, and in 1865 was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor. He was chancellor of New Jersey, 1873-87; practised law for six years; was appointed U.S. minister to Germany in 1893 to succeed William Walter Phelps; and was advanced to the position of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in 1894. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1862, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1875, from Wesleyan, 1867, and from Yale, 1882. He died in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 27, 1896.

RUPP, Israel Daniel, historian, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., July 10, 1803. His boyhood was spent upon a farm, and he was mainly self-educated, early evincing a remarkable talent for languages. He became a school teacher, and from 1827 devoted himself to the collecting of historical materials, principally for his "History of the Germans of Philadelphia," which was incomplete and unpublished at the time of his death. In addition to his numerous translations and his county histories of Pennsylvania, he is the author of: *Geographical Catechisms of Pennsylvania* (1836); *Events in Indian History* (1842); *History of the Religious Denominations of the United States* (1844); *Collection of Names of Thirty Thousand German and Other Immigrants*

to Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776 (1856), and *Genealogy of the Descendants of John Jonas Rupp* (1874). He died in Philadelphia, May 31, 1878.

RUPPERT, Jacob, Jr., representative, was born in New York city, Aug. 5, 1867; son of Jacob and Anna (Gillig) Ruppert, natives of New York city; grandson of Franz and Wilhelmina (Zindel) Ruppert, and of George and Anna (Dorn) Gillig of Germany. He attended the Columbia grammar school, and engaged in business as a brewer in New York city. He was a member of the 7th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y.; was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Hill, and later served as senior aide on the staff of Governor Flower. He was a Democratic representative from the fifteenth congressional district of New York in the 56th-57th congresses, 1899-1903, and from the sixteenth district in the 58th congress, 1903-05, serving on the committees on militia, and immigration and naturalization.

RUSBY, Henry Hurd, botanist, was born in Franklin, N.J., April 26, 1855; son of John and Abigail (Holmes) Rusby, and grandson of Leonard and Elizabeth (Redman) Rusby and of Hugh and Eliza (Dow) Holmes. He attended the state normal school at Westfield, Mass., 1872-74, and the Centenary Collegiate institute, Hackettstown, N.J., in 1875; taught school for several years, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York, M.D., 1884, being awarded a medal by the Centennial exhibition in 1876 for a herbarium of the plants of Essex county, N.J. As agent for the Smithsonian Institution, he made botanical explorations in New Mexico and Arizona, 1880-81, and again in 1883, and in 1885 he started on an exploring tour in the interest of medical botany in South America, crossing the continent, discovering several hundred new species and genera of plants and birds, and returning in 1887. On Oct. 5, 1887, he was married to Margaretta Saunier, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Saunier) Hanna of Franklin, N.J., and a descendant of Pierre Paul Saunier, associate of the botanist Michaux, and who inherited Michaux's American estate. He was made professor of botany, physiology and materia medica in the New York College of Pharmacy in 1888. In 1897 he became professor of materia medica in the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, and was retained when that college and the University Medical college consolidated as the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical college. In 1893 he explored along the lower Orinoco river. He was a member of the committee for the seventh and eighth decennial revision of the *U.S. Pharmacopœia* (1893 and 1903), and chairman of the commission of the Pan-American Medical congress for the study of the American medicinal flora. He was elected a corresponding member of the Pharma-

ceutical Society of Great Britain in 1894, and an honorary member of the Instituto Medico Nacional of Mexico in 1897. He was influential in securing the establishment of the New York Botanical garden, and was made a member of its board of managers and one of its scientific directors. He was vice-president of the Torrey Botanical club in 1903. He is the author of: *Essentials of Pharmacognosy* (1895); *Morphology and Histology of Plants* (1899); *Materia Medica of Buck's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences* (8 vols., beginning in 1899); *Coca at Home and Abroad* (1888); five pamphlets on the flora of Bolivia (1893-1901); *History of the New York College of Pharmacy* (1895).

RUSCHENBERGER, William S. W., naval surgeon, was born in Cumberland county, N.J., Sept. 4, 1807. He attended the schools of Philadelphia and New York city, and was appointed surgeon's mate in the U.S. navy, Aug. 10, 1826. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1830; was promoted surgeon, Aug. 4, 1831; was fleet surgeon in the East India squadron, 1835-37; was attached to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, 1840-42, and served in the naval hospital, Brooklyn, 1843-47, where he established the laboratory for supplying unadulterated drugs to the service. He was fleet surgeon of the East India squadron, 1847-50; of the Pacific squadron, 1854-57, and of the Mediterranean squadron, 1860-61. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the Boston Navy yard, and served throughout the war; was on special service in Philadelphia, 1865-70; was senior officer of the medical corps, 1866-69, and was retired, Sept. 4, 1869. He was commissioned medical director on the retired list, March 3, 1871; was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1870-82, and president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1879-83. He edited the American edition of Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Geography" (1850), and is the author of: *Three Years in the Pacific* (1834); *A Voyage Round the World, 1835-37* (1838); *Elements of Natural History* (2 vols., 1850); *A Lexicon of Terms used in Natural History* (1850); *A Notice of the Origin, Progress and Present Condition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* (1852); *Notes and Commentaries During Voyages to Brazil and China, 1848* (1854), and numerous articles on naval rank and organization, 1845-50. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1895.

RUSH, Benjamin, signer, was born near Poquessing Creek, Pa., in 1741; son of John and Susan Hall (Harvey) Rush; grandson of James and Rachel (Peart) Rush, and of Joseph Hall of Tacony, Pa.; great-grandson of William Rush, who came to America in 1683, and of Bryan Peart

of Poquessing Creek; and great²-grandson of John Rush, who commanded a troop of horse under Cromwell, became a Quaker at the close of the war in 1660, married Susanna Lucas, and in 1683 emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling at Byberry, near Philadelphia, where he died in May, 1699. Upon the death of his father in 1752, Benjamin Rush was left to the care of his uncle, Samuel Finley (q.v.), by whom he was prepared for college in his Nottingham, Md., classical school. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1760, A.M., 1763; studied medicine under Dr. John Redman of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, M.D., 1768. He spent a year hearing medical lectures in London and Paris, and returning to Philadelphia in 1769, was professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical college. He was a member of the provisional conference of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the committee appointed to report to congress "that it was expedient to declare independence." He was surgeon to the Pennsylvania navy, 1775-76, and signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was married in 1776 to Julia, daughter of Richard Stockton, and their son, Dr. William Rush (1801-64) married Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Hugh Roberts of Philadelphia county. Benjamin Rush was appointed surgeon-general of the middle department of the Continental army in April, 1777, becoming physician-general in July, 1777. He was in attendance on the army at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and during the winter at Valley Forge. He resigned his office in February, 1778, and returned to Philadelphia, where he resumed his practice and professorship. He was surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1784-1813; port physician of Philadelphia, 1790-93, and in an address to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1786 favored the establishment of a system of free schools, one at least in every township, three colleges, one at Carlisle, one at Lancaster, and one at Philadelphia, "the university to furnish masters for the colleges, and the colleges to furnish masters for the free schools." This led to the establishment of Dickinson college, chartered in 1783, of which he was the acknowledged founder. He was also the founder of the Philadelphia dispensary, and a censor of the College of Physicians. He was a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1787, and a member of the committee that formed the state constitution the same year. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the medical department of the University



of Pennsylvania, 1789-91; professor of clinical practice, 1797-1813, and professor of clinical practice and the practice of physic, 1797-1813. He was treasurer of the U.S. mint, 1799-1813; succeeded Benjamin Franklin as president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery; was president of the Philadelphia Medical society; vice-president and founder of the Philadelphia Bible society, and an originator of the American Philosophical society, and vice-president, 1800. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1812. He is the author of: *Medical Inquiries and Observations* (5 vols., 1789-98); *Essays on the Mode of Education Proper to a Republic* (1786); *Account of the Philadelphia Society for the Establishment of Charity Schools* (1796); *Essays, Literary, Moral and Philosophical* (1798, 2d ed., 1806); *Sixteen Introductory Lectures* (1811); *Diseases of the Mind* (1812, 5th ed., 1835), and of many essays on slavery, temperance and medical topics. In the selection of names for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, his name, in Class L, Physicians and Surgeons, received forty-two votes, the highest number in the class, in which no name secured a place, fifty-one votes being necessary to place the name in the Hall. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1813.

RUSH, Christopher, A.M.E.Z. bishop, was born in Craven county, N.C., in 1777, a slave of pure African descent. He was taken to New York in 1798; was afterward emancipated, and licensed to preach by the M.E. church, 1815. He was one of the principal organizers of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in New York city in 1820, and was elected a bishop of that church in 1828, and each successive fourth year thereafter up to the time of his death. He published: *History of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in the United States*. He died in New York city, July 16, 1873.

RUSH, Jacob, jurist, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1746; son of John and Susan (Hall) Harvey Rush, and brother of Benjamin Rush, the signer. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; practised law in Philadelphia; was a justice of the supreme court; judge of the court of errors and appeals, 1784-1806, and president of the city court of common pleas, 1806-20. He defended Benedict Arnold against the charges of Gov. Joseph Reed in 1779. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1804. He is the author of: *Resolve in Committee Chamber, Dec. 6, 1774* (1774); *Charges on Moral and Religious Subjects* (1803); *Character of Christ* (1806), and *Christian Baptism* (1819). He was married to a Miss Rensch. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1820.

RUSH, James, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1786; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Julia (Stockton) Rush. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1809. He studied in Edinburgh, and established himself in practice in Philadelphia. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Jefferson Medical college, Pa., and later engaged in scientific and literary pursuits. He was married to Phoebe Ann Ridgeway (1797-1857), an heiress of Philadelphia. He bequeathed \$1,000,000 to the Philadelphia library company to erect the Ridgeway branch, on the unique condition that a reissue of his publications be sold at cost five times within the succeeding fifty years, and that the library should exclude all newspapers. He is the author of: *Philosophy of the Human Voice* (1827); *Hamlet, a Dramatic Prelude in Five Acts* (1834); *Analysis of the Human Intellect* (2 vols., 1865), and *Rhymes of Contrast on Wisdom and Folly* (1869). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1869.

RUSH, Richard, cabinet officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1780; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Julia (Stockton) Rush, and grandson of Richard Stockton, the signer. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; studied law under William Lewis; was admitted to the bar in December, 1800, and established himself in practice in Philadelphia. He was married in 1809, to Catherine Eliza, daughter of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis, Md. He was solicitor of the guardians of the poor in 1810, and attorney-general of the state in 1811; comptroller of the treasury in November, 1811, and U.S. attorney-general, 1814-17. He served as secretary of state in 1817 prior to the arrival of Secretary John Quincy Adams from England, and was appointed U.S. minister plenipotentiary to England in 1817, serving till 1825, and negotiating several important treaties. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Adams in 1825, and was a candidate for Vice-President in 1828. He was a commissioner to adjust the boundary between Ohio and Michigan in 1835; a commissioner sent to England to obtain the legacy left by James Smithson (q.v.) to found the Smithsonian Institution, and returned with the full amount \$508,318.46 in August, 1838. He was U.S. minister plenipotentiary to France, 1847-51, and, acting under instructions from the U.S. government, was the first of the foreign ministers to recognize the new republic in 1848. He was a fellow of the American Philosophical society; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and is the author of: *Codification of the Laws of the United States* (5 vols., 1815); *Narrative of a Residence at the*

Court of London (Vol. I. from 1817 till 1825, 1833; Vol. II. from 1819-1825, 1845); *Washington in Domestic Life* (1857); *Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous, including a Glance at the Court of Louis Philippe and the French Revolution of 1848* (1860). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1859.

RUSH, William, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1756. He served an apprenticeship to Edward Cutbush, a wood-carver, and became proficient in the art. He served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and as a member of the city council for several years. He made a specialty of figure-heads for ships, and modelled many figures and portrait-busts in clay. Among his ship carvings are: "Genius of the United States" for the frigate *United States*; "Nature" for the frigate *Constellation*; "The Indian Trader" for the ship *William Penn*; "The River God" for the ship *Ganges*, and busts and figures of Voltaire, Rousseau, Franklin and Penn for various vessels. Among his statues are: *Echortation*; *Praise*; *Cherubim*; *Winter*; *Agriculture*, and *Christ on the Cross*. His statue of Washington (1814) was purchased by the city of Philadelphia. His portrait-busts include that of General Lafayette (1824). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1833.

RUSK, Harry Welles, representative, was born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17, 1852; son of Jacob K. and Catharine Olivia (Lane) Rusk; grandson of George and Mary (Krebs) Rusk and of Samuel and Martha (Ryan) Lane, and a descendant of David Rusk, who was a member of Captain Cox's voluntary company of Maryland, who served during the American Revolution. He was graduated at Baltimore City college, A.B., 1866, and at Maryland University Law school, LL.B., 1872. He was a member of the Maryland house of delegates, 1876-78, and 1880-81 and of the state senate, 1884-86. He was married, Dec. 16, 1880, to Belle W., daughter of John Q. and Elizabeth (Morrow) Adams of Baltimore, Md. He was elected a representative from the third Maryland district to the 49th congress to fill the unexpired term of William H. Cole, deceased, and was re-elected to the 50th-54th congresses, 1887-97, serving as chairman of the committee on accounts during the last session of the 54th congress.

RUSK, Jeremiah McLain, cabinet officer, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; son of Daniel and Jane (Fakner) Rusk. He attended the common schools, and after his father's death in 1845, began driving a stage between Zanesville and Newark, Ohio. He moved to Bad Axe, Wis., in 1853, where he became a farmer, and continued his business as a stage-driver. He was chosen sheriff in 1855, coroner in 1857, and was a member

of the state assembly, 1863. He was commissioned major of the 25th Wisconsin volunteers, Sept. 14, 1862, and after some service against the Indians in Minnesota, took part in the siege of Vicksburg. He succeeded to the command of the regiment, and in 1864 participated in Sherman's excursion to Meridian, Miss., marched to Atlanta in the 2d brigade, 4th division, 16th corps, under General Dodge, Army of the Tennessee, and when Hood attacked McPherson at Atlanta, Rusk was on the right of the line, and in that engagement lost heavily. On the march from Atlanta, he was in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 17th corps; was mustered out in June, 1865, and later was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery at Salkahatchie, where he led the attacking column. He was state bank comptroller of Wisconsin, 1866-70, and was Republican representative from the seventh district of Wisconsin in the 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1871-77, being chairman of the committee on invalid pensions during the 43d congress. During the administration of President Garfield, he declined appointments as U.S. minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. He was governor of Wisconsin, 1882-89, and was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in the national convention of 1888. In 1889 he was appointed secretary of agriculture in President Harrison's cabinet, a position he held until the close of the administration. He was married in 1849, to Mary Martin, who died in 1858; and secondly, to Elizabeth Johnson, who survived him. He died in Viroqua, Wis., Nov. 21, 1893.

RUSK, Thomas Jefferson, senator, was born in Camden, Pendleton district, S.C., Dec. 5, 1803, of Irish descent, his father being a stone mason. He was educated under the direction and personal instruction of John C. Calhoun; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Georgia, where he married a granddaughter of Gen. Ben Cleveland, (q.v.), removing to Nacogdoches, Texas, early in 1835. He was a member of the convention that declared Texas an independent republic, March 2, 1836, and a signer of its declaration; was first secretary of war of the republic; served with distinction as adjutant-general in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, and was appointed brigadier-general in command of the army, May 5, 1836, during General Sam Houston's absence, Colonel M. B. Lamar succeeding him as secretary of war. General Rusk ratified and signed the treaty with Filisola, May 25, 1836, and to him belongs the honor of sparing the lives of Santa Anna and his chief lieutenant. He was elected a delegate to the convention at Washington, D.C.,



and by that convention again appointed secretary of war in November, 1836, resigning after a short time; was in command of various expeditions against the Indians; a member of the Texan legislature, and chief-justice of the supreme court, 1838-42. He was elected major-general of militia, 1843; was a delegate to and president of the convention that effected the annexation of Texas to the United States, Dec. 29, 1845, and in the same year elected a U.S. senator. He took his seat, March 6, 1846, and served by two re-elections until his death by his own hand during a temporary condition of insanity, caused by the loss of his wife. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate, March 14, 1857, in special session. He was succeeded as senator by James Pinckney Henderson, who took his seat, March 1, 1858, died the following June 4, and was succeeded by Matthias Ward, who in turn was succeeded, Jan. 4, 1860, by Lewis T. Wigfall, elected by the legislature to complete the term, March 3, 1863. Senator Wigfall left the senate to join the Confederate government, soon after taking his seat. Senator Rusk died at Nacogdoches, Tex., July 29, 1857.

RUSS, John Denison, humanitarian, was born in Chebacco (Essex), Mass., Sept. 1, 1801; son of Dr. Parker and Elizabeth (Cogswell) Russ; grandson of Jonathan (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Wise) Cogswell; great-grandson of the Rev. John Wise (q.v.), and a descendant of John Leverett (q.v.), educator. Dr. Parker Russ died when his son was a few years old, leaving him a considerable fortune, and his wife married, secondly, the Rev. Paul Park, and removed to Preston, Conn. John D. Russ was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1825, meanwhile studying medicine at Bowdoin college, and in Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass. He practised in the hospitals in London and on the continent, 1826, and established himself in New York city on his return. In June, 1827, he was appointed to take charge of the brig *Statesman*, sailing from Boston, and freighted with medical and other stores for the suffering Greek patriots. He remained in Greece three years; founded a hospital at Poros, and projected a still larger one at Hexamelia, Isthmus of Corinth, but illness compelled him to leave the completion of the work to others. As a result of his labors in support of the independence of the Greeks, the Turks placed a price of 20,000 piastres on his head. He returned to the United States in 1830, visiting Malta, Sicily, Italy, and France, en route. During the subsequent cholera epidemic in New York city he was assistant-physician at the hospital at Corlear's Hook, N.J.; was secretary of the contemplated

asylum for the blind in New York city, for which a charter had been obtained in 1829, and in order to excite an interest in the proposed organization, successfully commenced the instruction of three blind boys from the Alms House, the first attempt of the kind in the United States. He was soon after invited to organize the Institution for the Blind in Boston, but declined, devoting himself gratuitously to the work already undertaken, and inventing, in 1832, a better style of maps than those in use in European schools and a new phonetic alphabet of raised characters. His various inventions and improvements in the system then existing for the education of the blind came into universal use. He resigned the superintendency, and on his return from a third voyage to Europe, devoted his energies to the improvement of prison discipline, the amelioration of prisoners and the support of convicts after their discharge. He assisted in the organization of the New York Prison association, 1843, serving as its corresponding secretary for many years, and subsequently as vice-president; was also instrumental in establishing the board of Ten Governors for oversight of the penitentiary and workhouse on Blackwell's Island; was a member of the board of education of New York city, 1848-51, and promoter of The Juvenile asylum, its secretary, and superintendent, 1851-58. He was married, first, in 1830, to an English lady, a widow, who died in 1860; and secondly, in April, 1872, to Elsie, daughter of James Birdsell of Ohio. Dr. Russ died at Hillside Cottage, Pompton, N.J., March 1, 1881.

RUSSELL, Addison Peale, author, was born at Wilmington, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1826; son of Charles and Mary (McNabb) Russell; grandson of William and Jane (Sewell) Russell, and of John and Catharine (Warnock) McNabb. His grandfather, William Russell, was a soldier of the American Revolution. His early education was limited to attendance at the common schools of his native village, and apprenticeship to a printer in the office of the *Gazette* at Zanesville, Ohio, 1842-45. In 1845 he became editor and publisher of the *News*, a Whig journal issued from Hillsborough, Ohio, and in 1847 he removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where he was connected with the *Western Star*, 1847-50. He was clerk of the Ohio senate in 1850; an editor and half owner of the *Clinton Republican*, Wilmington, 1852-62; representative in the state legislature, 1856-58; secretary of state, 1858-62, and financial agent for the state in New York city, 1862-68. Later he became a member of the Authors club, and received the degree of Litt. Doc. from Ohio university at Athens in 1898. He was unmarried. He is the author of: *Half Tints*; *Table D'Hôte and Drawing-Room* (1867); *Library Notes* (1875; rev. ed.,

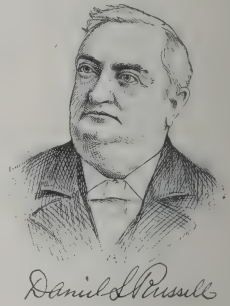
1879); *Thomas Corwin: A Sketch* (1881); *Characteristics* (1884); *A Club of One* (1887); *In a Club Corner* (1890), and *Sub-Caelum: A Sky-Built Human World* (1893).

RUSSELL, Benjamin, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1761; son of John Russell. In August, 1775, he was apprenticed to Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, publisher of the *Massachusetts Spy*, and in 1780 he substituted in the Continental army for his employer, who had been drafted. He joined the army at West Point, and was one of the guard at the execution of Major André. At the expiration of his service he returned to Worcester, was released from his indenture, and in March 24, 1784, with William Ward, began publishing the *Massachusetts Centinel*. In 1785 he became sole owner and editor, changed the name of the paper to the *Columbian Centinel*, and continued to edit and publish it for forty-four years. During the crisis that followed the treaty of Versailles, and through the trying times of Shay's rebellion, when other papers were stirring up sedition, Russell stood for nationalism, and gave the administration of Washington his unlimited support. He made a specialty of local news, which he gathered on street-corners and in public meetings, and to procure foreign news he visited every vessel that came to Boston. During the exile of Louis Philippe and other noblemen to this country, Mr. Russell made lifelong friendships. He received an atlas from Louis Philippe, which later proved a great aid when he was editing the war news from Europe. In 1795 he started the *Boston Gazette*. He retired from the *Centinel* in 1828 and from the *Gazette* in 1830. The *Centinel* is considered the best type of the early political newspaper of the United States. The most eminent Federalist statesmen and writers contributed to its columns and it wielded no little influence in the early history of New England. It was united with the *New England Paladium* in 1830 and with the *Boston Gazette* in 1836. In 1840 it became merged in the *Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Russell was a member of the state senate, of the governor's council, and of the constitutional convention of 1820. He published all the laws and official documents of the first congress, 1789-91, intending that the work should be gratuitous, but a few years later, when the treasury could afford to pay, he was presented with \$7,000. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1845.

RUSSELL, Charles Addison, representative, was born in Worcester, Mass., March 2, 1852; son of Isaiah Dunster and Nancy (Wentworth) Russell; grandson of Moses and Betsy (Dunster) Russell, and of Jason and Mary (Meriam) Russell, and a descendant of Henry Dunster (q.v.), first president of Harvard college. He was graduated

from Yale college, 1873, and was city editor of the *Worcester Press* until 1879, when he became connected with the *Spy*. He was married in May, 1879, to Ella Frances, daughter of Sabin L. and Deborah (Mitchell) Sayles of Killingly, Conn. He engaged in business as a wool merchant; was aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on Governor Bigelow's staff, 1881-82; a representative in the state legislature in 1883; secretary of state of Connecticut, 1885-86, and a Republican representative from the third district of Connecticut in the 50th-56th congresses, 1887-1901. He died in Killingly, Conn., Oct. 23, 1902.

RUSSELL, Daniel Lindsay, governor of North Carolina, was born in Brunswick county, N.C., Aug. 7, 1845; son of Daniel Lindsay and Caroline Elizabeth (Sanders) Russell, and grandson of Thomas and Abiah (Ward) Russell, and of David Ward and Alice (Mitchell) Sanders, and a descendant of the Rev. David Lindsay, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1658, and settled on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, and of Gen. William Russell, who came to Virginia in 1710 with Governor Spotswood. His father was a Whig representative in the state legislature for several terms, and his grandfather, the Hon. David Ward Sanders of Onslow county, was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1835, and a member of Gov. William A. Graham's council, 1845-49. He was a student at the Bingham school; attended the University of North Carolina, 1860-61; was captain in the Confederate army; was a representative in the state legislature, 1864-66, thus being twice elected before he was twenty-one, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was married, Aug. 16, 1869, to Sarah Amanda, daughter of Isaac Newton and Sarah Caroline (Burns) Sanders of Onslow county, N.C. He was judge of the superior court for the 4th judicial circuit, 1868-74; a representative from Brunswick county in the state legislature, 1876-77, and a National Greenback representative in the 46th congress, 1879-81. He resumed the practice of law at Wilmington in 1881, and in 1896 was elected governor of North Carolina by the Republicans by a plurality of nearly 9000, serving, 1897-1901. His administration was marked by a conservative but independent course, and at its close he resumed the practice of law.



RUSSELL, David, representative, was born in Massachusetts in 1800; a descendant of Richard Russell (1612-74), who immigrated to the United States, 1640, and was treasurer of Massachusetts, 1644-74, through James (1640-1709), judge and treasurer of Massachusetts, 1680-86, and Chambers (1713-67; Harvard, 1731), judge of the Massachusetts superior court of admiralty. He attended the common schools, and was admitted to the bar in Salem, N.Y., where he began practice. He was a member of the New York assembly from Washington county, 1816 and 1830; U.S. district attorney for northern New York, and a Whig representative in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835-41, serving as chairman of the committee on claims. In the latter year he returned to the practice of law in Salem, N.Y., where he died, Nov. 24, 1861.

RUSSELL, David Allen, soldier, was born in Salem, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1820; son of David Russell (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, July 1, 1845; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th infantry, Sept. 21, 1846; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several affairs with guerilleros, at Paso Ovejas, National Bridge and Cerro Gordo, Mexico;" was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan 1, 1848; was on frontier, garrison and recruiting service, 1848-54; was promoted captain, June 23, 1854; engaged in the combat with the Indians on Tappin river, Simcoe valley, Ore., Oct. 6-8, 1853; in the hostilities in Washington Territory, 1856; and remained on duty in Oregon and California until Nov. 27, 1861, when he was called to the defences of Washington, March 10, 1862, and assigned to the command of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers, Jan. 31, 1862. He was ordered to the Peninsula, March 10, 1862, and assigned to Devens's brigade, Couch's division, Keyes's 4th corps, in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks and the seven days' battles around Richmond, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, for gallant and meritorious services, July 1, 1862, and promoted major of the 8th U.S. infantry, Aug. 9, 1862, the regiment being attached to Couch's division, Franklin's 4th corps, in the Antietam campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and in the Rappahannock campaign commanded the 3d brigade, Brooks's division, Smith's 6th corps, under General Burnside, and was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. At the battle of Salem Heights, May 4, 1863, when Sedgwick, commanding the corps, fell back, it devolved upon General Russell to withdraw the picket line, and he crossed the river in safety, although troops and bridges were shelled by the enemy's

artillery. Early in June General Russell's brigade, with that of Ames, was detailed under Pleasanton to obtain information as to the enemy's position, and he crossed Kelly's Ford, proceeded to Brandy Station and thence to Culpeper, and participated in the combat at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863. The 6th corps arrived at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, after a long march from Manchester, and with the 5th corps succeeded in checking and finally repulsing the opposing Confederate force about sunset. For his gallant and meritorious conduct at Gettysburg, General Russell was brevetted colonel, U.S.A. He engaged in the pursuit of Lee to Warrenton, Va., and with his division alone brilliantly assaulted the Rappahannock redoubts, Nov. 7, 1863, facing the continuous and destructive fire of the enemy, and broke over the parapet. Sergt. Otis O. Roberts, company H, of the 6th Maine, captured the colors, and Col. Emory Upton's brigade, advanced to the head of the pontoon-bridges, cutting off the enemy's retreat and capturing more than 1600 prisoners, 8 colors, all the guns, and 2000 stands of small-arms. General Russell, accompanied by one company of each of the regiments engaged, was ordered formally to present the captured flags at headquarters. He was then ordered by General Meade to present the flags to the war department of Washington, Sergeant Otis to accompany him, and was also offered a leave of absence on account of the wound which he had received during the assault. In three days he returned from Washington, reporting that Secretary Stanton had been too busy to receive him, and that consequently he had sent the flags to the war department. General Russell was soon after compelled to go to the hospital for treatment, which detained him more than sixty days, and it required the combined influence of Generals Meade, Sedgwick and Wright to prevent his being mustered out of service. On May 10, 1864, with General Upton, he commanded a selected column of the 6th corps, and carried the works near Spottsylvania, one of the few Federal victories in the Wilderness campaign. In the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, he commanded the 1st division of the 6th corps, and held the left of the line of battle. His division met with severe losses and he was wounded, but refused to leave the field during the day. He commanded the 1st division in the Army of the Shenandoah, and at the battle of Winchester, when the Federal center, weakened by Emory's 19th corps, was being driven back by Rodes, he led his division into the breach, striking the flank of the Confederates who were pursuing Grover, and thus restored the lines and checked the enemy's advance, but received a mortal wound, and was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., on the field. He died at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

RUSSELL, Henry Benajah, journalist and author, was born at Russell, Mass., March 9, 1859; son of Edwin Armstrong and Sarah Louise (Tinker) Russell; grandson of Abel and Emeline (Loomis), and of David Parks and Mary Elizabeth (Hamilton) Tinker; great-grandson of William Russell, who came from England to New Haven, Conn., before 1700; and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, Windsor, Conn., 1639; Thomas Tinker, *Mayflower* passenger, 1620, and John Hamilton, Sudbury, Mass., an original settler of Bradford. He was graduated from the Connecticut Literary institute, Suffield, Conn., 1877; from Amherst, 1881; was a reporter on the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, 1881-82, and editor of the Meriden, Conn., *Press-Recorder*, 1882-84. He was married, Sept. 25, 1885, to Louisa Annette, daughter of Silas W. Clark of Suffield, Conn. He was a special writer on the New York *Sun*, 1884-88; editorial writer on the Providence *Journal*, 1888-90, and associate editor of the Hartford *Post*, 1890-97. He is the author of: *Life of William McKinley* (1896); *International Monetary Conferences* (1898); *Illustrated History of Our War with Spain* (1899), and of contributions to various periodicals.

RUSSELL, Isaac Franklin, jurist, was born in Hamden, Conn., Aug. 25, 1857; son of the Rev. William Henry and Susan Voorhies (Hiller) Russell. His father was for fifty years a Methodist preacher in the New York East conference. He prepared for college at Southold academy, L.I., N.Y.; was graduated from New York university with highest honors. A.B., 1875, LL.B., 1877, and A.M., 1878; and from Yale, LL.M., 1879, and D.C.L., 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1878; was lecturer on Roman law at New York university, 1880-81, and in 1881 became professor of law and political science there, being also engaged in the active practice of law. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 8, 1886, to Ruth, daughter of Walter M. Ferriss of Bay Ridge, Long Island, N.Y. He was lecturer to the women's law class in the university, 1892-1902; a member of the Brooklyn institute, the Long Island Historical society, the American Geographical society, and an occasional preacher in Methodist, Congregational and Reformed churches in New York and Brooklyn. Dickinson college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1893. His works include: *Lectures on Law for Women* (1892); *Outline Study of Law* (3 vols., 1894, 1895, 1900), and contributions to the *Methodist Review* (1896-97); *Yale Law Review* (1897); *The American Lawyer* (1898); *Albany Law Journal* (1899); *Law Notes* (1900).

RUSSELL, Israel Cook, geologist, was born in Garrattsville, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1852; son of Barnabas and Louisa Sherman (Cook) Russell;

grandson of Joseph and Rachel (Leggett) Russell and of Israel and Edith (Sherman) Cook, and a descendant of Ralph Russell, who emigrated to Massachusetts from Monmouthshire, England, 1650, and established the first iron works in America at Taunton, Mass., in 1652; and of Joseph Russell, the founder of New Bedford, Mass. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, B.S. and C.E., 1872; M.S., 1875; received later the degree LL.D., and attended the Columbia School of Mines, 1872-74. He was photographer of the United States expedition to Queenstown, New Zealand, to observe the transit of Venus, 1874-75; assistant in geology, School of Mines, Columbia college, 1875-77; assistant geologist with Professor J. J. Stevenson, 1878; assistant geologist, 1879, and geologist of the U.S. geological survey, 1880-92; in 1889 ascended the Yukon river, and in 1890 led an exploring expedition to Mount St. Elias, Alaska, renewing the attempt to climb the mountain the next summer. In 1892 he became professor of geology at the University of Michigan. He was married, Nov. 27, 1886, to Julia Augusta, daughter of John Dwight and Susan (Hathorne) Olmsted. He was sent to Martinique and St. Vincent in May, 1902, by the National Geographic society to make a study of the volcanic eruptions of that month. He was elected a member or fellow of numerous scientific societies, and is the author of many geological treatises and other scientific articles published in periodicals, and of *Lake Lahontan* (1885); *The Newark System* (1892); *Lakes of North America* (1895); *Glaciers of North America* (1897); *Volcanoes of North America* (1897); *Rivers of North America* (1898); *A View of the World in 1900* (1900); *North America* (1903).

RUSSELL, James Earl, pedagogist, was born at Hamden, Delaware county, N.Y., July 1, 1864; son of Charles and Sarah (McFarlane) Russell, and grandson of James Russell, a native of Scotland. He was graduated from Cornell in 1887; taught in Hill school, Pottstown, Pa., 1887-89; and on June 19, 1889, was married to Agnes, daughter of William Fletcher of Delhi. He was principal of Cascadilla school, Ithaca, N.Y., 1890-93, and was European commissioner of the regents of the University of the State of New York, and also European agent of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., 1893-95. At the same time he studied at the Universities of Jena, Leipzig and Berlin, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1895. He was professor of philosophy and pedagogy, University of Colorado, 1895-97; and in 1897 became professor of the history of education in Teachers' college, Columbia university, being appointed also dean of Teachers' college in January, 1898. His published writings include; *The Extension of Uni-*

versity Teaching in England and America (1895; translated into German, 1895); *German Higher Schools; The History, Organization and Methods of Secondary Education in Germany* (1899), and many contributions to educational periodicals.

RUSSELL, John Edwards, politician, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 20, 1834; son of John and Juliana (Wittmer) Russell; grandson of John and Electa (Edwards) Russell, and of Abram and Barbara (Everly) Wittmer, and a descendant of John Russell, who immigrated to Boston in 1634, and later settled in Hadley, Mass., and of his son, Philip, whose brother, the Rev. John Russell, concealed the regicide judges for some years in his house at Hadley. Mr. Russell attended no college, but studied with private instructors under his father's supervision. He was married, March 18, 1856, to Caroline, adopted daughter of John and Zibiah (Bigelow) Nelson of Leicester, Mass., and in 1858, with his wife he traveled in South and Central America. For four years he lived in Nicaragua, studying the early history of Central America. He returned to the United States in 1864, and became interested with Benjamin Holladay in mail transportation west of the Mississippi, and in steamship lines from San Francisco to the north, but in 1867 retired from business life and settled on a small estate in Leicester, Mass., belonging to his wife. He interested himself in travel, study and agriculture, and from 1880 to 1886 was secretary of the state board of agriculture, lecturing to farmers' gatherings in all parts of the state. He was a Democratic representative from the tenth Massachusetts district in the 50th congress, 1887-89, served on the committees on foreign affairs and on pensions, and identified himself with the incipient free-trade movement. He refused a re-nomination to congress, but took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1888. In 1889-90 he traveled in Egypt, Asia Minor and Greece, refused the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts, but presided at the state convention and was active in the campaign. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892 that nominated Cleveland and Stevenson; participated in the following campaign, and later declined the navy portfolio and the embassy to Italy. He visited Spain in 1893, and that fall was Democratic candidate for governor. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1895 one of the three persons authorized by an act of congress to confer with a similar commission appointed by the Dominion of Canada, to make inquiry and report on the feasibility of a canal for ocean commerce between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. Mr. Russell was elected secretary of the commission, and made their report which was the basis of

congressional action. The commission served without compensation.

RUSSELL, John Henry, naval officer, was born in Frederick city, Md., July 4, 1827. He was warranted midshipman, Sept. 10, 1841; was attached to the sloop *Cyane* of the Pacific squadron, 1841-43; and served on the *St. Mary's* in the Gulf of Mexico, 1844-47, taking part in the capture of Corpus Christi, and in the blockade and capture of Vera Cruz. He was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1848. He was assigned to the North Pacific exploring expedition, 1853-56, as acting lieutenant and navigator, where he secured an official audience for the American and British envoys with the Chinese authorities. He was promoted master, Sept. 14, and lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and was on ordnance duty in the Washington navy yard 1860-61. He was sent to the Norfolk navy yard, April 28, 1861, to prevent the Confederates from capturing the vessels stationed there; was attached to the frigate *Colorado* off Pensacola, Fla., the same year, and on Sept. 14, commanded a night expedition composed of 100 men in four boats, which cut out and destroyed the Confederate armed schooner *Judah*, moored to a wharf at the Pensacola navy yard under protection of a battery of columbiads. For this service Lieutenant Russell received thanks from President Lincoln, from the state of Maryland, and from the navy department. He commanded the steamer *Kennebec*, in Admiral Farragut's squadron; took part in the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans, and was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He was on ordnance duty at Washington, D.C., in 1864; commanded the sloop *Cyane* of the Pacific squadron, 1864-65; was promoted commander, Jan. 28, 1867; commanded the steamer *Ossipee*, 1869-71, and rescued the passengers and crew of the Pacific mail steamer *Continental* during a gale in



U.S.S. OSSIPLEE.

September, 1869. He was promoted captain, Feb. 12, 1874, and while in command of the sloop *Plymouth* in 1875, he saved the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron from an epidemic of yellow fever at Key West. He commanded the steamer *Powhatan*, on special service, 1876-77; was promoted commodore, Oct. 30, 1883; was in command of the Mare Island navy yard, 1883-86; was promoted rear admiral, March 4, 1886, and was retired at his own request, Aug. 27, 1886. He died in Washington, D.C., April 1, 1897.

RUSSELL, Jonathan, diplomat, was born at Providence, R.I., Feb. 27, 1771; son of Jonathan and Abigail Russell. He was graduated at Rhode Island college, A.B., 1791, A.M., 1794; studied law and entered business. He became greatly interested in politics; was chargé d'affaires in Paris, 1810-11; in London, 1811-12, and on Jan. 8, 1814, was appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent. He was minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, 1814-18, and upon his return to the United States he made his home in Mendon, Mass., and was a Democratic representative from Massachusetts in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821-25. Mr. Russell was twice married; first, on April 3, 1794, to Sylvia Amidon, who died, July 10, 1811, and secondly, on April 2, 1817, to Lydia, daughter of Barney Smith. Mr. Russell by both marriages had eight children; one of them, Jonathan Russell, was consul at Manila several years. He received from Brown the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1817, and is the author of several addresses and orations that have been preserved. He died in Milton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1832.

RUSSELL, William, representative, was born in Ireland. He immigrated to the United States, and settled at West Union, Adams county, Ohio. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1809-10 and 1811-13; state senator, 1819-21; a Jackson Democratic representative from the fifth district of Ohio in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827-33, and was defeated in 1832 as a candidate for the 23d congress. He removed to Portsmouth, and was a Whig representative from the seventh Ohio district in the 27th congress, 1841-43. He died at Portsmouth, O., Oct. 2, 1845.

RUSSELL, William Augustus, representative, was born at Wells River, Vt., April 22, 1831; son of William and Almira (Heath) Russell, and a descendant of English ancestry. He removed with his parents at an early age to Franklin, N.H., where he attended the academy; worked in Peabody & Daniels' paper mill during vacation until 1847; attended a private school in Lowell, Mass., 1847-48; worked in his father's paper mill at Franklin, N.H., 1848-51, becoming a partner in 1850, and removed the mills to Lawrence, Mass., assuming entire control of the business, which he extended by leasing two mills in Belfast, Me., in 1856; purchasing another mill at Lawrence in 1861, and establishing in 1869 a wood-pulp mill, the first of its kind, in Franklin, N.H. He purchased the Fisher and Aiken paper mills in Franklin in 1879, and located large mills at Bellows Falls, Vt., purchasing the entire water power and building a dam. He extended his interests in paper mills to other points in Maine and to St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., and on the organization of the International Paper company in 1897 became a director

and president of the company, resigning in November, 1898, on account of failing health. He was a Republican alderman of Lawrence, Mass., in 1867; a representative in the state legislature in 1868; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876, and a Republican representative from the seventh Massachusetts district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879-83, and from the eighth district in the 48th congress, 1883-85, declining re-election in 1884, and serving in the 46th congress on the committee on commerce and on a sub-committee to investigate the decline of American commerce, his report resulting in a change of the state laws in relation to the taxation of property in ships, and on the committee on ways and means in the 47th and 48th congresses as a protectionist. He was married, first, Feb. 1, 1859, to Elizabeth Haven, daughter of William A. Hall of Bradford. She died, Dec. 18, 1866, leaving three daughters; and he was married, secondly, June 25, 1872, to his first wife's sister, Frances Spafford Hall, by whom he had two sons, William A., Jr., and Richard Spafford, and one daughter, Elizabeth H. Mr. Russell made his winter home in Boston, Mass., from 1885, and died there, Jan. 10, 1899.

RUSSELL, William Eustis, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 6, 1857; son of Charles Theodore and Sarah Elizabeth (Ballister) Russell; grandson of Charles and Persis (Hastings) Russell, and of Joseph and Sarah (Yendell) Ballister, and a descendant of William and Martha Russell, who were in Cambridge in 1645. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1877, and from Boston university, *summa cum laude*, LL.B., 1879, and entered his father's law office. He was a member of the Cambridge common council, 1881-82; of the board of aldermen,

1882-84, and was mayor of Cambridge, 1884-87. He was married, June 3, 1885, to Margaret Manning, daughter of Joshua A. and Sarah (Hodges) Swan of Cambridge, Mass. In 1888 and 1889 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was elected in 1890, serving by re-election until 1893, and being the youngest governor ever elected in Massachusetts. He became very popular, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for President of the United States. He attended the



Democratic national convention at Chicago, Ill., in 1896, identifying himself with the gold faction of that convention, and is supposed to have injured his health by overwork at that time. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1891. He died near St. Adelaide de Pabos, Quebec, July 16, 1896.

RUTER, Martin, clergyman, was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Mass., April 3, 1785. His father was a Revolutionary soldier; he attended the common schools; was licensed to preach in 1800, and was admitted to the New York conference of the M.E. church in June, 1801. He was an itinerant preacher in New England and at Montreal, Canada, prior to 1816; was married, first, in June, 1805, to Sibil Robertson of Chesterfield, N.H., who died in March, 1808; and, secondly, in April, 1809, to Ruth Young of Concord, N.H. He was stationed in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816-17; was principal of Wesleyan academy, New Market, Mass., 1818-20, and agent of the Book Concern, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1820-27. He was a delegate to the general conferences at Baltimore, Md., in 1808, 1816, 1820 and 1824; president of Augusta college, Ky., 1827-32; secretary of the general conference at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1828; pastor in Pittsburgh, 1832-33; a delegate to the Pittsburgh conference of 1833, and president of Allegheny college, 1833-37. He was a delegate to the Pittsburgh conference at Washington, D.C., 1834, and to the general conference at Cincinnati, 1836, and in 1837 became superintendent of Methodist missions in Texas. In this capacity he served one year, riding thousands of miles on horseback, preaching every day, and often three times a day, and planting societies in every part of the state. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Transylvania college, Ky., in 1820. Ruter Hall, Allegheny college, and Rutersville, Tex., were named for him, and a college was founded at Rutersville in his honor. He is the author of: *Collection of Miscellaneous Pieces*; *Explanatory Notes on the Ninth Chapter of Romans*; *Sketch of Calvin's Life and Doctrine*; *Letters on Calvin and Calvinism* (1815-16); *Hebrew Grammar*; *History of Martyrs*; *Ecclesiastical History*; various text-books, and left in MS.: *Plea for Africa as a Field for Missionary Labor*, and a *Life of Bishop Asbury*. He died on his way home in Washington, D.C., May 16, 1838.

RUTGERS, Henry (or Hendrick), patriot, was born in New York city, Oct. 7, 1745; son of Hendrick (1712-1779) and Catharine (de Peyster) Rutgers; grandson of Capt. Harman and Catharina (Meyer) Rutgers and of Johannes de Peyster, who settled in New York about 1642-45, and a descendant of Rutger Jacobsen Van Schoenderwoerd, who embarked from Holland on the yacht *Rensselaerswyck*, in 1636, for Fort

Orange (Albany) N.Y.; was married to Tryntje Jansse Van Breesteede of New Amsterdam, 1646, and was a magistrate in 1655. Henry Rutgers's ancestors engaged chiefly in the brewery business. He was graduated from King's college in 1766; and devoted his attention to the management of his estate. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Colonial militia in 1775; a lieutenant in Malcom's regiment in 1776, and in the battle of White Plains, commanded his company and succeeded Malcom as colonel. During the occupation of New York city by the British, his house was used as a barrack and military hospital, and the Rutgers brewery was used as a hospital kitchen, and subsequently as a repository of naval stores. He was major of the New York militia, 1788; colonel, 1790; a member of the New York state assembly in 1784, 1800-02 and 1807; a presidential elector from the sixth district in 1809, elector-at-large in 1819, and elector from the first district in 1821. In 1811 he assisted in raising funds for building the first Tammany Hall. He presided over a meeting held June 24, 1812, and contributed to the defence of the city against an expected attack by the British. He was a member of the correspondence committee appointed to devise a plan for checking the spread of slavery, 1819. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1802-26; a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1804-17; gave \$5,000 toward the re-establishment of Queen's college, N.J., and changed the name to Rutgers, Dec. 5, 1825, and



QUEEN'S COLLEGE

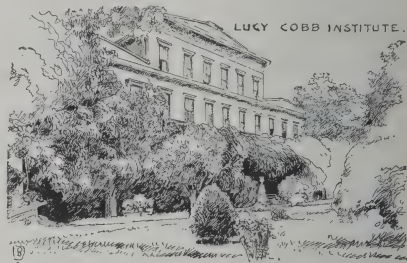
contributed sites of land on the East River, in Chatham Square, and in other parts of the city for the erection of schools and churches. He was elected president of the Public School society to succeed De Witt Clinton, 1828. He never married. He died in New York, Feb. 17, 1830.

RUTHERFOORD, John, governor of Virginia, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1792; son of Thomas and Mary (Winston) Rutherfoord. His father was a native of Kircaldy, Scotland, who came to America in 1784 as a merchant, with a letter of introduction to Washington from Sir Edward Neversham, a member of parliament for

the county of Dublin, settled in Richmond, and became a large real estate owner; he also wrote extensively for the press on matters connected with commerce and the tariff. John Rutherford was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813; studied law, but abandoned it, and was president of the Virginia Mutual Assurance company of Richmond for many years. He was married, April 24, 1816, to Emily Anne Coles. He was the first captain of the Fayette artillery and became colonel of the regiment. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature, being elected in 1826 from Richmond; in 1839 was appointed a councillor, and in 1840 was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the Democratic ticket. Upon the resignation of Gov. Thomas Gilmer in 1841, and the expiration of the term of John M. Patton as senior councillor and Gilmer's successor, he succeeded on March 31 to the office of acting governor and held it till 1842. He was influential in procuring the appointment of Gen. Robert E. Lee to the position of commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces in 1861. He died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 3, 1866.

RUTHERFORD, Griffith, soldier, was born in Ireland about 1731. He settled in Locke Settlement, west of Salisbury, N.C.; was a delegate to the provincial congresses of 1775; a member of the council of safety; was appointed brigadier-general, June 22, 1776, and co-operated with Col. Andrew Williamson against the Cherokees and Tories on the frontier, compelling them to surrender much of their lands. He was in command of 700 North Carolina troops, including the command of Col. W. R. Davie, in June 1780, and crossed the Tuckasuge Ford of the Catawba river to attack Colonel Moore, who commanded 1,100 Tories at Ramseur's Mills on the edge of the present town of Lincolnton, N.C., but Col. Francis Locke, who was to meet him, advanced more rapidly and drove Moore out of the place. Rutherford arrived less than one hour after the retreat, and with Colonel Davie pursued the fleeing Tories, capturing many. He then passed down the Catawba valley opposite Hanging Rock, where he surprised and captured a detachment of Tories and their stores, July 20, 1780. He joined Gates's army in the battle of Camden, S.C., Aug. 16, 1780, where he was captured, carried to Charleston, and imprisoned there, and subsequently at St. Augustine, Fla. He was exchanged June 22, 1781, and commanded the brigade of militia that took possession of the city of Wilmington, N.C., when the British evacuated. He represented Rowan county for several terms in the state senate previous to 1786, and was appointed president of the legislative council of the newly created territory of Tennessee, in August, 1794. He died in Tennessee about 1800.

RUTHERFORD, Mildred, educator, was born at Athens, Ga., July 16, 1851; daughter of Professor Williams and Laura Battaille (Cobb) Rutherford; granddaughter of Williams and Eliza (Boykin) Rutherford, and of John Addison and Sarah (Robinson) Cobb, and a descendant from Robert (b. 1734) and Dorothy Ann (Brooks) Rutherford; from Thomas Reed Rootes of Fredericksburg, Va.; from John Lewis of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and from Augustine Warner, Virginia House of Burgesses, 1675, and member of the Royal Council, 1680. Her mother was a sister of Gens. Howell and T. R. Cobb of the Confederate army, and her father was a soldier in the Confederate army, 1861-65. Mildred Rutherford was graduated from Lucy Cobb



Institute in 1868; was principal of the Institute, 1880-95; and teacher of literature there, from 1880. Her published writings, chiefly textbooks, include: *English Authors* (1888); *American Authors* (1894); *Bible Questions on Old Testament History* (1894); *That School Girl* (1896); *French and German Authors* (1902).

RUTHERFORD, Williams, educator, was born at Midway, near Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 3, 1818; son of Williams and Eliza (Boykin) Rutherford; grandson of Col. John and Mary (Hubert) Rutherford and of Maj. Frank Boykin; great-grandson of Benjamin Hubert, a Huguenot, who immigrated to the United States in 1746 and married Mrs. Mary Williams, and a descendant of Robert Rutherford, who settled on the Nottaway river, Va., and married Dorothy Ann Brooks. Williams Rutherford attended a preparatory school at Milledgeville, and was graduated from Franklin college (University of Georgia), Athens, Ga., A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841. He engaged as a planter on Flint river and in teaching school until 1856; was professor of mathematics in Franklin college, 1856-86, and upon his resignation in the latter year was made professor emeritus. He was married, March 23, 1841, to Laura Battaille, daughter of John and Sarah Robinson (Rootes) Cobb, and sister of Gens. Howell (q.v.) and Thomas R. R. (q.v.) Cobb. Of their children: John C. Rutherford was a lawyer, and Mary Ann (Rutherford)

Lipscomb (q.v.) and Mildred Rutherford (q.v.) were prominent educators. Professor Rutherford is the author of: *Church Members' Guide for Baptist Churches*; *Family Government*, in manuscript, and many articles for church papers. He died at Athens, Ga., Aug. 21, 1896.

RUTHERFURD, John, senator, was born in New York city, Sept. 20, 1760; son of Walter and Catherine (Alexander) Rutherford, and grandson of James Alexander of Perth Amboy, N.J., and of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston, Roxburghshire, Scotland, who came to America in 1756. His father, an English soldier, took part in the Canadian campaign under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and settled in New York city. John was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779, and practised law in New York city until 1787. He was married in October, 1782, to Helena, daughter of Lewis Morris, 3d, of Westchester, N.Y.; she died at Edgerston, N.J., Oct. 6, 1840. He was clerk of the vestry of Trinity church, and in 1787 removed to Tranquility, Sussex county, N.J. He was a representative in the state legislature; presidential elector from the second congressional district in 1788, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1791, serving till 1798, when he resigned. He was a commissioner with Simeon deWitt and Gouverneur Morris to lay out the city of New York from 1801. He was president of the board of proprietors of eastern New Jersey; a member of the New York and New Jersey boundary commission in 1826, and of the joint commission to settle the boundary question between New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1829-33. He died at Edgerston, now Rutherford, N.J., Feb. 23, 1840.

RUTHERFURD, Lewis Morris, physicist, was born in Morrisania, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1816; son of Robert Walter and Sabina (Morris) Rutherford; grandson of John and Helena (Morris) Rutherford, and of Lewis and Ann (Elliott) Morris, and a descendant of Maj. Walter Rutherford of the British army, who changed the name to Rutherford, and was married to Catharine, daughter of James Alexander, and sister of Gen. William Alexander of the Patriot army. He was graduated from Williams college in 1834; was admitted to the bar in 1837, and became a partner of Peter A. Jay, and in 1843 of Hamilton Fish. He retired from active practice in 1849 and devoted himself to scientific study. He made a specialty of astronomical photography, and published a paper in the *American Journal of Science* on the spectra of stars, moon and planets, which was the first attempt at a spectral classification of the stars. He invented the star spectroscope, and in 1864 constructed a corrected object glass for making negatives of the heavenly bodies, and he improved the lens in 1868. He also constructed an

instrument for the measurement of astronomical photographs. In 1870 he invented an engine that ruled 17,000 lines to the inch on a metallic sheet, this being the best one produced until the invention of Henry Augustus Rowland (q.v.) about ten years later. By means of the plates thus ruled he made a photograph of the solar spectrum. He was one of the American delegates to the International Meridian conference, held in Washington in October, 1885, and framed the resolution expressing the conclusions of the conference. He was appointed the representative of the National Academy of Sciences to the International Meridian Conference on Astronomical Photography in 1887, but failing health caused him to decline the honor. He was married to Margaret Stuyvesant Chanler. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1858-84, and presented that institution with his astronomical instruments, valued at \$12,000, in December, 1883, and with all his negatives, with funds for their measurements, in November, 1890. "The Rutherford Photographic Measures of the Group of the Pleiades" was published before the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Science in 1863; an associate of the Royal Astronomical society; a member of the American Astronomical society, and a fellow of the Royal society of London. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1887 and by Williams in 1889. He died in Tranquility, Sussex county, N.J., May 3, 1892.

RUTHRAUFF, John Mosheim, educator, was born in Stark county, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1846. He served in the U.S. army one hundred days in 1864; was graduated at Wittenberg college, Ohio, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, D.D., 1900; was pastor of Lutheran churches at Louisville, Ky., 1872-74; Circleville, Ohio, 1874-76 and 1880-85; Washingtonville, Ohio, 1876-80, and Dixon, Ohio, 1885-95; president and professor of history and philosophy, Carthage college, Ill., 1895-1901, and served as president and professor of theism and ethics, Wittenberg college, 1901-02, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Ort (q.v.) resigned. He was married, May 28, 1879, to Sarah E., daughter of John and Mary A. Morrison. He was president of the synod, both in Ohio and Illinois; president of Rock assembly, Ill., 1888-95, and five times delegate to the general synod. He died suddenly at his home in Springfield, Ohio, May 6, 1902.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 23, 1749; son of Dr. John Rutledge. He studied law at Temple bar, London, 1769-73, and established himself in practice in Charleston. He was married in 1773 to Harriet, daughter of Henry Middleton. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-77; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; a

member of the first board of war, and with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin met Lord Howe on Staten Island, Sept. 11, 1776, in order to effect a reconciliation. He was re-elected to the Continental congress in 1779, but was disabled by sickness and could not attend. He was appointed captain of a company of artillery, and took part in skirmishes at Port Royal in 1779; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and was detailed to secure assistance for the army of Benjamin Lincoln, which was cut off from supplies during the investment of Charleston, but was taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine, 1780-81. He was a representative in the legislature of 1782 that met at Jacksonborough to pass a bill condemning all Tories to punishment. He returned to Charleston on its evacuation and resumed his professional duties. He was a representative in the state legislature; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1790; declined the office of associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1794, and was elected governor of South Carolina in 1798, but did not complete his term. He died in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 23, 1800.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, educator, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1797; son of Hugh Rutledge and grandson of Dr. John Rutledge. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820, and was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Christ Church, Middletown, Conn., Nov. 17, 1819. He was assistant professor of moral philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1828-36, and was elected president of Transylvania university in 1836, but died before assuming the office. He is the author of: *The Family Altar* (1822), and *History of the Church of England* (1825). He died in Savannah, Ga., March 13, 1836.

RUTLEDGE, Francis Huger, first bishop of Florida and 53rd in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 11, 1799; son of Hugh Rutledge, and grandson of Dr. John Rutledge. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., in 1820, and entered the General Theological seminary, New York city, class of 1823, but did not graduate. He was ordered deacon in 1823; advanced to the priesthood, Nov. 20, 1825; was rector of a church on Sullivan's Island, S.C., 1827-39; of Trinity church, St. Augustine, Fla., 1839-45; and of St. John's, Tallahassee, Fla., 1845-51. He was elected bishop of the newly-created diocese of Florida, and was consecrated Oct. 15, 1851, by Bishops Gadsden, Elliott, and Cobbs. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the College of South Carolina, and that of S.T.D. by Hobart college, 1844. He died in Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 6, 1866.

RUTLEDGE, John, chief justice, was born in

Charleston, S.C., in 1739; son of Dr. John Rutledge, who emigrated from Ireland in 1735, married a Miss Hexe, and died in 1749, at Charleston. He studied law at the Temple, London, returned to Charleston in 1761, established a practice, and was married in 1763, to Elizabeth Grinké. He was attorney-general *pro tempore*, in 1764, a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-77 and 1782-83; a member of the provincial convention of 1774; chairman of the committee that framed the constitution of 1776; and on March



27, 1776, was elected president of the provincial government and commander-in-chief of the militia. He advocated the fortification of Charleston against the threatened invasion by Sir Henry Clinton and Commodore Parker; held the post on Sullivan's Island, contrary to the advice of Gen. Charles Lee, and planned the successful defence of Charleston. He resigned his office in March, 1778, as he did not approve of the changes made in the state constitution, but was again chosen governor by the unanimous vote of the legislature in 1779. He commanded the militia against Gen. Augustine Provost, in May, 1779, and when Charleston was captured May 12, 1779, by Sir Henry Clinton, he left the city with his council and took refuge in North Carolina, and used every effort to relieve the city by co-operating with Generals Gates and Greene in reorganizing the army. His term of office ended in 1782, and he was succeeded by Governor Matthews. He was elected state chancellor, March 21, 1784; was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that adopted the Federal constitution; was a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution; a delegate from South Carolina in the national convention to elect a president and vice-president in 1789, and received six electoral votes. On Sept. 26, 1789, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, serving 1789-91; was chief justice of South Carolina, 1791-95; and was appointed chief justice of the United States supreme court by President Washington in 1795. He presided at the August term of the court, but on Dec. 15, 1795, the senate refused to confirm the nomination. His mind failed in December, 1795, and he died at Charleston, S.C., July 23, 1800.

RUTLEDGE, John, Jr., representative, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1766; son of John Rutledge (q.v.), with whom he studied law. He was admitted to the bar; practised in Charleston, and was a Federalist representative from South Carolina in the 5th, 6th and 7th congresses, serving from May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1803. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1819.

RYAN, Abram Joseph, poet-priest, was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15, 1839. He was ordained a R.C. priest in 1861, and served as chaplain in the Confederate army, 1861-65. He became priest in the archdiocese of New Orleans, La., in 1865, where he edited the *Star*, a Roman Catholic weekly; was transferred to Knoxville, Tenn., and subsequently to Augusta, Ga., where he founded and edited the *Banner of the South*, a political and religious weekly. He was pastor of St. Mary's church in Mobile, Ala., 1868-80, traveling and lecturing to raise money for the cathedral in Mobile; and in 1880 removed to Baltimore, Md., with the intention of making a lecture tour. He delivered his first lecture: "Some Aspects of Modern Civilization" in Baltimore, and in return for the hospitality he had enjoyed at Loyola college gave \$300, the proceeds of a public reading, to the Jesuit fathers to found a medal for poetry in the college. His lecture tour not proving successful, and being in feeble health he received permission to retire from all parochial duty in October, 1881; settled in Biloxi, Miss., and devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of: *Poems, Patriotic, Religious and Miscellaneous* (1880), including: *The Conquered Banner*; *The Lost Cause*; *The Sword of Lee*; *The Flag of Erin*, poems; the epic, *Their Story Runneth Thus*, and at the time of his death he had in preparation a *Life of Christ*. He died in Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1886.

RYAN, Edward George, jurist, was born at Newcastle House, county Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810. He was liberally educated; began the study of theology, but abandoned it for that of the law, and immigrated to the United States in 1830, completing his law course in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar, 1836. In the same year he began practice in Chicago, Ill.; edited the *Tribune*, 1839-41, and practised in Racine, Wis., 1842-48. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention that assembled Oct. 5 and adjourned Dec. 16, 1846, and to the Democratic national convention that met at Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1848, and served as chairman of a special committee of the Democratic state convention, 1862, that framed an address to the people, subsequently published as the "Ryan Address." He removed to Milwaukee in 1848; was city attorney, 1870-72; was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin

to succeed Luther S. Dixon, June 17, 1874, and was elected to the office in April, 1875, serving until his death, which occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1880.

RYAN, James, R.C. bishop, was born in Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, June 17, 1848. He came to the United States at an early age; prepared for the priesthood in the seminaries of St. Thomas and St. Joseph, Bardstown, Ky.; was ordained, Dec. 24, 1871, at Louisville, Ky.; was professor at St. Joseph's seminary, and subsequently missionary pastor in Kentucky until 1878, and in Illinois, 1878-88. He was appointed bishop of Alton, Ill., and was consecrated May 1, 1888, by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, assisted by Bishops McCloskey and Janssen.

RYAN, John, Jesuit clergyman and educator, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1810. He was educated in the Catholic schools of his native country, at that time decried by the government, and determining to enter the priesthood, he came to America and joined the Society of Jesus at Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 7, 1839, where he served his novitiate and was ordained priest in 1845. He joined the Jesuit colony in New York city, where he helped to conduct the School of the Holy Name of Jesus, first in basements of churches and then in a building on Third avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. He was the second president of the school, 1847-50, and having through strenuous efforts and against great opposition secured a plot of ground on West Fifteenth street as the site for a Jesuit college, he was instrumental in founding the College of St. Francis Xavier, opened in 1850, and he was the first president under the new name, 1849-55. He died in New York city in 1861.

RYAN, Patrick John, archbishop, was born in Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1831; son of Jeremiah and Mary Ryan. He attended the Christian Brothers' school at Thurles; a private school in Dublin until 1847; was graduated from Carlow college in 1852, and ordained sub-deacon, and in the same year came to the United States. He was professor of English literature in Carondelet Theological seminary, St. Louis, Mo., 1852-53; ordained deacon in 1853, and priest, Sept. 8, 1853, by Archbishop Kenrick, being appointed assistant rector of the St. Louis cathedral and secretary of the archbishop. In 1856 he was made rector, remaining in that position until 1860, when he assumed charge of the Parish of the Annunciation in St. Louis, serving also during the civil war as chaplain to the Gratiot Street Military prison and hospital, and declining a commission as chaplain in the army. After the war he was appointed rector of St. John's church, St. Louis, and while on a visit in Europe, in 1867-68, at the invitation of Pope Pius IX., delivered in the

latter year the English course of Lenten lectures in Rome. He was appointed vicar-general upon his return to St. Louis in 1868, and was administrator of the diocese during Archbishop Kenrick's absence while attending the Vatican council; was consecrated Bishop of Tricomia (Palestine) i. p. i., and coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis, April 14, 1872, by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Feehan and Melcher; promoted archbishop coadjutor, and translated to the titular see of Salamis (Greece), Jan. 6, 1884, and transferred as archbishop to Philadelphia,



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

June 8, 1884. In 1877 he delivered, on invitation, two lectures before the legislature of Missouri; in 1879 he preached at the dedication of the New York cathedral; and in 1885 preached on the occasion of the bestowal of the pallium on Archbishop Corrigan. In November, 1883, he visited Rome to participate in the deliberations of the American archbishops before the Third plenary council of Baltimore, and preached the opening sermon of the council in November, 1884, as well as the centennial sermon of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States in 1889; was chosen orator by Cardinal Gibbons, when the latter received the cardinal's hat in 1886; preached the sermon at the laying of the corner-stone of the National Irish Church of Patrick in Rome, 1888, and delivered the address to his holiness Leo XIII., on presenting him with a copy of the constitution of the United States, the gift of President Grover Cleveland, on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal jubilee in 1888. The silver jubilee of Archbishop Ryan's elevation to the see of Philadelphia was celebrated by the Catholic Province of the Archdiocese of that city with elaborate ceremony in 1897. His published lectures include: *What Catholics do not Believe* (1877); *The Causes of Modern Religious Skepticism* (1883); *Agnosticism* (1895). In 1902 Archbishop Ryan dedicated the new R.C. chapel of St. Maron in Philadelphia, the house of worship for the Maronites, who are permitted to use their ancient liturgy in the Cyro-Chaldaic tongue. Archbishop Ryan received the honorary degree of

LL.D. from the University of New York in 1864, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, and was closely identified as one of the trustees with the promotion of the American Catholic university at Washington, D.C. A jubilee celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Archbishop Ryan's ordination was arranged for Sept. 8, 1903, by the clergy of the archdiocese.

RYAN, Stephen Vincent, R.C. bishop, was born in Almonte, Ontario, Jan. 1, 1825; son of Martin and Catherine (McCarthy) Ryan. He removed with his parents at an early age to Pottsville, Pa.; attended St. Charles seminary, Philadelphia, 1840-44, joining the Lazarist order at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the latter year, and after continuing his theological studies at the seminary of St. Mary's of the Barrens, Mo., was ordained priest by Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, June 24, 1849. From 1851 to 1857 he was engaged as professor and prefect at St. Mary's; as professor at Cape Girardeau, and as president of the College of St. Vincent. In 1857, on the anniversary of his ordination, he was made visitor of the Vincentian Fathers, making his home in St. Louis, Mo., and subsequently in Germantown, Pa., to which city the headquarters of the community were transferred largely through his influence. He was consecrated second bishop of the diocese of Buffalo in St. Joseph's cathedral, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1868, by Archbishop McCloskey of New York, assisted by Bishops Loughlin, McQuaid and Conroy. During his administration the diocese more than doubled the number of its churches and chapels, and also the number of its priests. Bishop Ryan bequeathed his property to the Roman Catholic church. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., April 10, 1896.

RYAN, Thomas, musician, was born in Temple Moor, Ireland, in 1827; son of Michael and Ellen (Armstrong) Ryan. His father was a bandmaster in the British army. Thomas Ryan came to the United States in 1845, and was immediately engaged as a member of the orchestra of a theatre owned by William B. English, on Washington street, Boston, Mass., joining the orchestra at the Howard Athenæum in 1846, and subsequently teaching and playing as opportunity offered. In November, 1849, the Mendelssohn Quintet club gave its first public performance in Chickering Hall, Boston, Mr. Ryan rendering a clarinet concerto. He remained a member of the club until his death, touring through the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands. He was married, May 24, 1854, to Mary Helen, daughter of Eben Carlton and Eliza Badger (Jacobs) Ewins of Gilmanton, N.H. In 1873 he was active in inducing the club to establish the National College of Music in Tremont Temple, Boston, but was obliged to abandon the enterprise after one year, and in 1893 founded the Con-

servatory of Music and Fine Arts at Augusta, Ga. He was a member of the Boston Academy of Music, introducing for the first time in Boston Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and his own "Scotch Symphony;" a member of the Musical Fund society, and of the Orchestral union. Mr. Ryan was known as a talented player of the clarinet and viola, and as the composer of a number of quartettes for strings and clarinet, performed by the Mendelssohn Quintet club and by himself as soloist. He is the author of: *Recollections of An Old Musician* (1899). He died in New Bedford, Mass., while on his way from New York city to his home in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1903.

RYAN, Thomas, representative, was born at Oxford, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1837. In early life he went with his parents to Bradford county, Pa., where he lived on a farm until 1854. He was a student at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He served in the Federal army, 1862-64; was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and was mustered out with the rank of captain. He was married, Nov. 24, 1863, to a daughter of Edwin Coolbaugh of Towanda, Pa. In 1865 he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he was county attorney, 1865-73; assistant U.S. attorney for Kansas, 1873-76; and a Republican representative from the fourth district of Kansas in the 45th-50th congresses, 1877-89. He was re-elected to the 51st congress, but resigned to accept the office of U.S. minister to Mexico, where he served, 1889-93. He again practised law in Topeka until 1897, when he was appointed by President McKinley first assistant secretary of the interior, and was continued as such by President Roosevelt.

RYAN, William Henry, representative, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., May 10, 1860; son of Patrick and Jane (Cleary) Ryan. In 1866 he removed with his parents to Buffalo, N.Y., where he was educated in the public schools, and engaged in business as a contractor. He was married, Sept. 19, 1887, to Ellen, daughter of Terence Cosgrove, of Buffalo, N.Y. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Erie county, 1895-99, and its chairman, 1898, and was a representative from the thirty-second district of New York in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

RYDER, James, educator, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1800. He came to the United States at an early age; entered the Society of Jesus, 1813; studied at Georgetown university, D.C., and in Rome, Italy, and was ordained priest in 1825. He was professor of theology and the sacred scriptures, College of Spoleto, Italy, 1825-28; professor of theology and philosophy, and vice-president of Georgetown university, D.C., 1828-39, resigning in 1839 to become pastor of St.

Mary's church, Philadelphia, Pa. He was pastor in Frederick, Md., 1840-41; president of Georgetown university, 1841-43; superior of the Jesuit order in the United States, 1843-45; president of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.,

• HOLY CROSS COLLEGE •



1846-48, and again president of Georgetown university, 1848-51. He is the author of various addresses and sermons. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1860.

RYDER, Platt Powell, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 11, 1821; son of Uriah and Mary Ann (Powell) Ryder; grandson of Nathaniel and Phebe (Nostrand) Ryder, and of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sands) Powell, the latter of Quaker stock. He attended the public schools and later the Brooklyn Art Association and Academy of Design, and the National Academy of Design, although he was in art mainly self-educated. He visited Europe in 1860, and again in 1869, studying in London, Amsterdam, The Hague, and at the atelier of Bonnat in Paris, exhibiting two works in oil at the Salon in 1870. On his return in the latter year he painted genre subjects, interiors, with figures, landscapes and portraits. He also painted in water-colors, when leisure permitted. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1868, and was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Academy of Design. Mr. Ryder never married. His portrait subjects include: Miss Emily Cole, Katiskill, N.Y.; Mrs. Dickinson, New York; Judge Alexander McCue and others of his family; Judge G. J. Dyckerman; William Marshall; Charles Parsons, A.N.A., for the National Academy of Design; S. R. Putnam; George P. Putnam, for the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Gen. U. S. Grant, which last portrait, though executed entirely from memory of the general's features, as studied at his various appearances in public assemblies, is said to be a striking likeness. His genre paintings include: *The Christmas Turkey*; *The Housekeeper*; *Boys Playing Marbles* (W. T. Evans collection); *Expectant*; *On Guard*; *Waiting for the Train*. He died in Saratoga, N.Y., July 16, 1896.

RYLAND, Charles Hill, educationist and minister, was born in King and Queen county, Va., Jan. 22, 1836; son of Samuel Peachey and Cath-

arine (Gaines) Hill Ryland. He was prepared for college at Fleetwood academy; was a student at Richmond college, 1854-56, and was graduated at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary in 1860. He was evangelist and colporteur in the Confederate army, 1861-65; was pastor at Bur-russ's church, Mount Carmel, Va., 1863-66; general state superintendent of Sunday-schools, 1866-69, and was prominent in the first national Sunday-school institute at St. Louis, 1869. He was married, Oct. 28, 1869, to Alice Marion, daughter of Dr. John Muscoe and Anne E. (Hancock) Garnett of King and Queen county, Va.; pastor in Alexandria, Va., 1869-74; financial secretary and librarian, Richmond college, 1874-1903. He was elected a trustee of Richmond college; a member of the corporation of Columbian university, D.C., and overseer, 1872-82, and founder of the Virginia Baptist Historical society, 1876. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Richmond college.

RYLAND, Robert, educator, was born in King and Queen county, Va., March 14, 1805; son of Josiah and Catharine (Peachy) Ryland; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hunley) Ryland, and great-grandson of Richard Hunley. He received a good preparatory training in private schools and academies near his home; was licensed to preach in 1825, and ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1827. He was married, May 27, 1830, to Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Mosby) Norvell of Richmond, Va. He was graduated from Columbian college, Washington, D.C., A.B., 1826, A.M. 1831; was pastor at Lynchburg, Va., 1827-31; principal of the Virginia Baptist seminary, Spring Farm, Henrico county, Va. (a manual labor school, which was removed to Richmond, Va., 1834), and served, 1832-40, and as president of its successor, Richmond college, 1840-66. He resigned the presidency in 1866. He had served as chaplain of the University of Virginia, 1834-36, and as pastor of the First African Baptist church, Richmond, 1842-67. He was president of the female seminary in Shelbyville, Ky., 1868-70; at Lexington, Ky., 1870-77, and at New Castle, Ky., 1877-80. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Richmond college and from Shurtleff college, Ill. He is the author of: *Lectures on the Apocalypse* (1857); of several addresses and published sermons, and of a catechism which was used for the oral instruction of the colored people in his church. He died in Lexington, April 23, 1899.

RYLAND, William Semple, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., June 4, 1836; son of the Rev. Robert (q.v.) and Josephine (Norvell) Ryland. He was graduated at Richmond college, of which his father was president, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858; was pastor of the Baptist church at Winchester, Va., 1859-61; taught school in Clarke county, 1861-63; was chaplain in the Confederate army, 1863-65; pastor and teacher at Frederick county, Va., 1865-67; Grenada, Miss., 1867-73, and Lexington, Ky., 1873-80; president of the Lexington Female college, 1877-80; president of Bethel college, Ky., 1889-98, serving also as professor of natural science, 1880-93, and as chairman of the faculty, 1887-89, and in 1893 became pastor of churches in Logan county, Ky., residing at Russellville. He was married at Racine, Wis., Sept. 29, 1870, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William J. Morton, a native of Shelby county, Ky. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Mercer university, Ga., in 1886, and that of D.D. from Georgetown, Ky., in 1887.

RYORS, Alfred, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., or Long Island, N.Y., June 28, 1812. Left an orphan at an early age in Philadelphia, he resided at Abington, Montgomery county, Pa., in the family of the Rev. Robert Steel, whose select school he attended. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1835, meanwhile teaching Latin and Greek at C. J. Halderman's school at Bristol, Pa., 1833-34; was principal of the preparatory department at Lafayette college, Pa., 1835-36; adjunct professor of Latin and Greek, 1836-37, and professor of mathematics in Ohio university, Athens, 1836-44. He was married in 1838 to Louisa, daughter of Judge Walker of Athens, Ohio. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1838; was professor of mathematics in Indiana university, 1844-48; was ordained by the presbytery of Salem, Ind., in 1845, and preached in Bloomington, 1845-48; was president of Ohio university, 1848-52, and in 1852 was elected president of Indiana university, but he resigned at the end of the first year, and supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of Madison, Ind., declining, however, to become their pastor. He was professor of mathematics in Centre college, stated supply of the Presbyterian church, New Princeton, and co-pastor elect of the Second church, Danville, Ky., 1854-58. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Indiana university in 1848. He died in Danville, Ky., May 8, 1858.

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SABIN, Dwight May, senator, was born on a farm near Marseilles, La Salle county, Ill., April 25, 1843; the youngest son of Horace C. and Maria E. Sabin; grandson of Jedediah Sabin, of Huguenot and Scotch descent, who shared in the original Roxbury grant, owning a large farm in Windham county, Conn., which had descended to him from the earliest pioneers. His father, who had settled in Illinois, returned to Windham, Conn., in 1857. Dwight M. Sabin attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; served in the Federal army for three months in 1863, and then engaged in farming and lumbering in Connecticut until 1868, when he settled in Stillwater, Minn., in the lumber business and as a manufacturer of railroad cars and agricultural machinery. He represented the twenty-second district in the Minnesota senate, 1872-73, and in the lower house, 1878 and 1881, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, serving as chairman in 1884. He was a U.S. senator from Minnesota, 1883-89, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads. He was married, July 1, 1891, to Jessie Larmon, daughter of Asahel and Susan Slee of Paducah, Ky. He died suddenly of heart failure at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Dec. 22, 1902.

SABINE, James, clergyman, was born at Fareham, Hampshire, England, May 26, 1774; son of Sarah and Samuel (Beaker) Sabine. He entered the Presbyterian ministry, and was married, Aug. 19, 1800, to Ann, daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Jackson) Danford of Uley, Gloucestershire, England. He sailed from London with his wife and seven children, May 6, 1816, and arrived, June 15, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, where he preached until after the two great fires which devastated that city. He then removed to Boston, Mass., arriving, July 18, 1818, and there founded the society in Boylston Hall, which later became the Essex Street church, of which he was the first minister. In 1828 he withdrew from the Presbyterian church and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, being ordained priest in 1830. He was the first rector of Grace church, Boston, and in 1830 was transferred to Christ church, Bethel, Vt., where he remained until his death. He is the author of: *Ecclesiastical History* (1820), and many published sermons. He died in Randolph, Vt., at the residence of his daughter, Oct. 2, 1845.

SABINE, Lorenzo, historian, was born in Lisbon, N.H., July 28, 1803; son of the Rev. Elijah Robinson and Hannah (Clark) Sabine; grandson of Nehemiah and Mary (Rice) Sabine, and of John Clark, and a descendant of William Sabine, a Huguenot, who came from Wales to Rehoboth,

Mass., in 1643. Elijah Robinson Sabine (1776-1818) was presiding elder of the Vermont and Rhode Island districts; was the first Methodist to serve as chaplain of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and was taken prisoner by the British during the war of 1812, for assisting in the military hospital. Lorenzo Sabine became book-keeper for the Passamaquoddy Bank, Eastport, Me., and engaged as a frontier trader, 1834-48. He served three terms as representative in the Maine legislature, and afterward as deputy collector of customs. He removed to Massachusetts in 1849; was confidential agent of the U.S. treasury department in relation to the Ashburton treaty in 1852, and was a Whig representative in the 32d congress as successor to Benjamin Thompson, deceased, 1852-53. He was also secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, and wrote nine of its annual reports. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society and of the Massachusetts Historical society; and received the honorary degree A.M. from Bowdoin in 1846, and from Harvard in 1848. He is the author of: *Life of Com. Edward Preble*, in Sparks's American Biography (1847); *The American Loyalists, or Biographical Sketches of Adherents to the British Crown in the Revolution* (1847; 2d. ed., 2 vols., 1864); *Reports on the Principal Fisheries of the American Seas*, for the U.S. treasury department (1853); *Notes on Duels and Duelling, with a Preliminary Historical Essay* (1855; 2d. ed., 1856), and *Address on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Major-General James Wolfe* (1859). He died in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1877.

SACKET, Delos Bennet, soldier, was born at Cape Vincent, N.Y., April 14, 1822. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, brevet 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, July 1, 1845; served in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the Mexican war, 1846-47, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant, May 9, 1846, for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st dragoons, June 30, 1846, and 1st lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1848; was assistant instructor in cavalry tactics at the U.S. Military academy, 1850-55; was promoted captain, 1st cavalry, March 3, 1855; served in garrison and on the field, 1855-56, and on the board to revise the army regulations at Washington, 1856-57. He was engaged in quelling the Kansas disturbances; in the Utah and Cheyenne expedition and in the Antelope Hill expedition, 1857-59; was promoted major, Jan. 31, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, 2d cavalry, May 3, 1861; and served as acting inspector-general at Washington, D.C., June to August, 1861; as mustering and disbursing officer in New York city, August to Decem-

ber, 1861, and was promoted inspector-general with the rank of colonel, Oct. 1, 1861. He was inspector-general, Army of the Potomac, 1861-63; served on McClellan's staff in the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and on Burnside's staff in Virginia. He was in charge of the inspector-general's office at Washington, D.C., in 1863; served successively on the boards to organize the invalid corps, and for retiring disabled officers, 1863-64; was on inspection duty in the departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, and New Mexico, 1864-65, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in the field during the war, and major-general for services during the war. He served on a tour of inspection to and through Montana Territory to the Pacific ocean in 1866; was inspector-general of the departments of the Tennessee and of the Cumberland, 1866-68; of the division of the Atlantic, 1868-72, and under general instructions from the war department, 1872-76. He was inspector-general of the division of the Missouri, 1876-81, and was promoted inspector-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, Jan. 2, 1881, succeeding Gen. Randolph B. Marcy as senior inspector-general. He died at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1885.

SADLER, Reinhold, governor of Nevada, was born in Prussia, Jan. 10, 1848; son of William and Wilhelmine Sadler. In 1864 he settled in Virginia City, Nev.; then spent a few years in Austin, and in 1868 entered mercantile business in White Pine county, where he was county commissioner in 1872. He was married at Hamilton, White Pine county, in 1874, to Louise, daughter of William and Wilhelmine Zadow, and he later removed to Eureka county, where in 1875 he

was made county treasurer. He was unsuccessful candidate for state senator, state controller (1886), state treasurer, and lieutenant-governor in 1890. He was elected in 1894 on the Silver party ticket, lieutenant-governor,

with John E. Jones for governor, and upon the death of Governor Jones, April 10, 1896, he succeeded to the executive chair, completing the term, Jan. 1, 1899, and was re-elected, his term expiring, Jan. 1, 1903.

SADTLER, Benjamin, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1823; son of Philip Benjamin and Catherine (Sauerwein) Sadtler; grandson of John and Christina (Strom) Sadtler, and of Peter and Catherine (Steenburger) Sauerwein. His father came to the United States from Homburg in 1799; settled in Baltimore, and served with credit as a captain in the battle of North Point in 1814, having raised and equipped a com-

pany at his own expense. The Steenburger family came from Holland and settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Benjamin Sadtler was graduated at Pennsylvania college in 1842, and at the theological seminary, Gettysburg, in 1844. He was married, Oct. 25, 1845, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Catherine (Steenburger) Schmucker of Gettysburg, Pa. He was pastor of the Lutheran church at Pine Grove, Pa., 1845-49; Shippenburg, Pa., 1849-53; Middletown, Pa., 1853-56, and of St. John's, Easton, Pa., 1856-62; principal of the College for Women, Lutherville, Md., 1862-76, and succeeded Frederick A. Muhlenberg, D.D., as president of Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., serving from 1876 until 1885, when he was disabled by an accident and retired to his home in Baltimore. He was a trustee of Pennsylvania college, 1862-77, and received the degree D.D. from there in 1867. He contributed to Lutheran periodicals, and is the author of the following discourses: *A Rebellious Nation Reproved* (1861), and *The Causes and Remedies of the Losses of Her Population by the Lutheran Church in America* (1878). He died at Atlantic City, N.J., April 28, 1901.

SADTLER, Samuel Philip, chemist, was born in Pine Grove, Pa., July 18, 1847; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Caroline Elizabeth (Schmucker) Sadtler, and a descendant on the maternal side of Thomas Beale, who came from England in 1649 and settled in York county, Va. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870; attended Lehigh university, 1867-68, and was graduated at Harvard, S.B., 1870, and at the University of Göttingen, Ph.D., in 1871. He was professor of natural science in Pennsylvania college, 1871-74; assistant professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, 1874-86; professor of organic and industrial chemistry there, 1887-91, and of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1879. He was married, Dec. 17, 1872, to Mary Julia, daughter of John C. Bridges of Baltimore, Md. In 1885 he visited and reported upon laboratories in Europe for the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, who were about to organize a laboratory of industrial chemistry, but subsequently resigned his professorship and engaged in practice as a consulting chemical expert. He was made a fellow of the Chemical societies of London and Berlin, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical society, the American Electro-Chemical society and the American Philosophical society, of which latter he also served for some years as secretary. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Pennsylvania college in 1902. He contributed to the *American Journal of Phar-*



macy after 1879; edited Attfield's "Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry" (8th ed., 1879); was chemical editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, American reprint (9th ed., 1880-84), and of the "United States Dispensatory," with Joseph P. Remington and Horatio C. Wood (15th, 16th, 17th and 18th eds., 1882-98); was made a member of the committee of revision of the "United States Pharmacopoeia," and is the author of: *Handbook of Chemical Experimentation for Lectures* (1877); *Handbook of Industrial Organic Chemistry* (1891-98), which passed through three editions and appeared in both German and Russian translations; *Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, with Virgil Coblentz (1899), and numerous addresses and lectures.

SAFFOLD, Reuben, jurist. was born in Wilkes county, Ga., Sept. 4, 1788; son of Reuben Saffold, a Revolutionary soldier residing in Wilkes county, who received a land grant in Washington county as a bounty for his services. Reuben Saffold, Jr., received a liberal education; studied law under Edward Payne, and engaged in practice at Watkinsville, Ga., until 1813, when he removed to Jackson, Miss. Ter. (now Clarke county, Ala.). He married, April 1, 1811, Mary, daughter of Col. Joseph (a Revolutionary soldier) and Jane (Walker) Phillips, early settlers of South Alabama. He served as a private at the fight of Burnt Corn; commanded a company against the Indians on the Perdido in 1814, and represented Clarke county in the territorial legislature. He was a member of the Alabama state constitutional convention in 1819; removed to Dallas county, Ala., in 1820; was judge of the circuit court of the state, 1819-32; judge of the supreme court, 1832-36, and its chief justice, 1835-36, and resumed the practice of law in 1836. He died in Dallas county, Ala., Feb. 15, 1847, and was buried at his country place "Belvoir," near Selma.

SAFFORD, James Merrill, geologist, was born in Putnam, now Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1832; son of Harry and Patience (Van Horne) Safford; grandson of Jonas and Joanna (Merrill) Safford, and of Isaac and Dorothy (John) Marple Van Horne, and a descendant of Thomas Safford, who came from England to America in 1630, and was living in Ipswich, Mass., 1641. His maternal grandfather was descended from an ancient family of Hollanders in the time the Dutch possessed New York, then called New Amsterdam. He was a soldier of the Revolution from first to last; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, and was present at the surrender at Yorktown. James Merrill Safford was graduated from the Ohio university in 1844, and spent the following year in post-graduate study at Yale. He was professor of natural science at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., 1848-72, and was also geol-

ogist of Tennessee, 1854-60. He was married, Aug. 24, 1852, to Mrs. Catherine Kennedy (Howard) Owen of Lebanon, Tenn. He was a member of the state board of health of Tennessee, 1866-88. He was reappointed state geologist of Tennessee in 1871, and was continued in this office until 1889. In 1872 he was made professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Nashville, which after 1874 was associated with the medical department of Vanderbilt university. He received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Yale in 1866, and that of M.D. from the University



James Merrill Safford

of Nashville in 1872. In 1875 he accepted the chair of geology in Vanderbilt university, which position he held until 1900 (25 years), when advanced age and ill health caused him to retire from active work. Besides many papers on geological subjects, he published: *Geological Reconnaissance of Tennessee* (1856); *Geology of Tennessee* (1869), and assisted in the preparation of "Introduction to the Resources of Tennessee" (1874). As special agent of the U.S. census of 1880 he made a "Report on the Cotton Production of the State of Tennessee" (1884), and was an editor of "The Elements of the Geology of Tennessee" (1900), a school book by Foster and Webb, Nashville, Tenn. After an active life, he resided in 1903 with his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Morrow, in Dallas, Texas.

SAFFORD, Truman Henry, mathematician, was born in Royalton, Vt., Jan. 6, 1836. At an early age his remarkable mathematical ability attracted attention. In 1845 he prepared an almanac, and at the age of fourteen calculated the elliptic elements of the first comet of 1849. He graduated from Harvard in 1854, and spent several successive years in study at the observatory. He was officially connected with Harvard observatory, 1854-66, being assistant observer in the Astronomical observatory, 1863-66. He was professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago, and director of the Dearborn observatory, 1865-74; was connected with the U.S. coast survey, 1874-76, and was professor of astronomy, Williams college, 1876-1901. At different times, he devoted himself to computing the orbits of planets and comets, to making observations for a standard catalogue of right ascensions, to the study of the nebulae, and to latitude and longi-

tude work in the territories for the U.S. corps of engineers. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; associate of the Royal Astronomical society of England; a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Leipzig; a member of the Deutscher Geometer Verein, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1878 Williams college gave him the degree of Ph.D. He published a continual star catalogue for Williams college, and two polar-star catalogues for Harvard observatory. He edited volumes IV and V of the "Annals of Harvard College Observatory," and is the author of: *Mathematical Teaching and Its Modern Methods*. He died in Newark, N.J., June 13, 1901.

SAGE, Henry Williams, philanthropist, was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 31, 1814; son of Charles and Sally (Williams) Sage; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Cook) Sage and of Josiah and Charity (Shaler) Williams, and a descendant of David Sage, Middletown, 1652. His father was shipwrecked on the Florida coast in 1838, and murdered by the Indians. He had prepared for college, but in 1832 removed to Ithaca, N.Y., and engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle. He married, Sept. 1, 1840, Susan, daughter of William Linn of Ithaca. In 1854 he became interested in the lumber regions of Canada and the west, bought extensive tracts of timber land, and became successful as a lumber merchant. Later he erected the largest saw-mill in the country at Winona, Mich. He was a Whig member of the New York assembly in 1847; removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1857, and returned to Ithaca in 1880. He was a trustee of Cornell university, 1870-97; president of the board, 1875-97; and gave to the university \$266,000 for the Sage college for women; \$50,000 for the Susan Linn Sage chair and 200,000 for the Susan Linn Sage School of Philosophy; \$260,000 and an endowment of \$300,000 for the University Library building; \$20,000 to the Museum of Classical Archaeology; \$11,000 for the erection of a house for the Sage professor of philosophy, and \$30,000 toward paying off a floating indebtedness. His other benefactions include the endowment of the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching at Yale college, the building and endowment of several churches and schools, and a public library at West Bay City, Mich. After his death his residence, valued at \$80,000, together with an endowment of \$100,000, was given to Cornell for a students' hospital, by his sons Dean and William H. Sage. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1897.

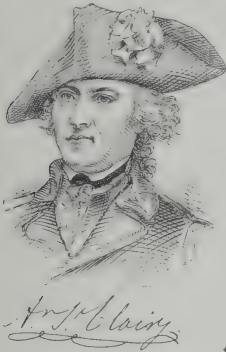
SAGE, Russell, financier, was born in Shenandoah, Verona township, Oneida county, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1816; son of Elisha and Prudence (Risley) Sage. His parents removed to Durhamville,

Oneida county, in 1818, and there he worked on his father's farm, and attended the district school. In 1828 he became errand-boy in the grocery store of his brother, Henry Risley Sage, at Troy, and in 1837 engaged in partnership with his elder brother, Elisha Montague Sage, in a retail grocery store in Troy. A few years later, Russell bought out his brother's interest, and in 1839 made the business a wholesale concern, taking John W. Bates as his partner. The business rapidly increased, and he interested himself in politics, serving as alderman of Troy, 1845-48, and treasurer of Rensselaer county for several years. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1848, where he supported Henry Clay as Presidential candidate; was the defeated Whig candidate for representative in the 32d congress in 1850, and was elected a representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, serving, 1853-57, defeating Horatio Seymour, 1852. His father died in 1854, while he was in congress. In 1857 he engaged in financial business, through the influence of Jay Gould, and in 1863 removed to New York city, and opened a broker's office in Wall Street, dealing principally in railroad stocks and bonds. He purchased a seat in the New York stock exchange in 1874, and, in association with Jay Gould, became one of the most prominent operators on the street, amassing one of the largest private fortunes in the United States, his holdings being estimated in 1903 at about \$75,000,000. He was vice-president and president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for many years; a director of the Union Pacific railroad, and a manager of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. He was a manager of the American Cable company, the Western Union Telegraph company, a director of the Manhattan Elevated Railway company, president of the Standard Gas Light company of New York, and a director of the Merchants' Trust company and the Fifth Avenue bank of New York city. He presented the Troy Female seminary with a new dormitory costing \$200,000, in honor of his second wife and the memory of Mrs. Willard, who was Mrs. Sage's instructor, and also gave \$50,000 to the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, of which Mrs. Sage was a patron, for the erection of a new building. He was twice married; first, in 1841, to Maria, daughter of Moses J. Winne of Troy, and secondly, in 1867, to Oliva, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Slocum of Syracuse, N.Y., and a graduate of the Troy Female seminary.

SAGE, William, author, was born in Manchester, N.H., May 8, 1864; son of Daniel and Abby (Sage) McFarland. He assumed his mother's maiden name, attended the celebrated "Gunnery"

school in Washington, Conn., and studied in France and Germany, 1881-95. He was employed in the railroad and banking business, and in 1897 adopted literature as a profession, beginning by writing short stories for magazines and newspapers. He is the author of: *Robert Tournay* (1900), and *The Claybornes* (1902).

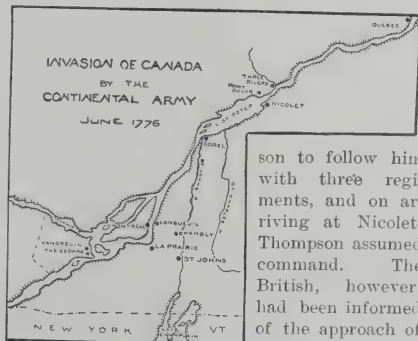
ST. CLAIR, Arthur, soldier, was born in Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, in 1734; a descendant of William de St. Clair of Normandy, who settled in Scotland in the eleventh century, and from whom was also descended the Earl of Roslin,



generally, but erroneously, supposed to have been the grandfather of Arthur St. Clair. At an early age he entered the University of Edinburgh, and in 1755 was indentured to Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated London physician. On the death of his mother in the winter of 1756-57, he purchased his time, obtained an ensign's

commission (dated May 13, 1757) in the Royal American regiment of foot, under Maj.-Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, and came to America, arriving before Louisburg in 1758. He took part in the capture of that city, July 26, 1758; was commissioned lieutenant, April 17, 1759; assigned to the command of General Wolfe, and took a conspicuous part in the attack on Quebec, and in the siege of Montreal and the capitulation of the French posts in Canada, Sept. 8, 1760. St. Clair was married in Boston in 1759, while on a furlough, to Phoebe, daughter of Belthazar Bayard, and Mary Bowdoin, his wife, who was a half sister of Governor James Bowdoin (q.v.). By his marriage St. Clair received £40,000, a legacy to his wife from her grandfather, and this, added to his own fortune, made him a wealthy man. He resigned his commission, April 16, 1762, and resided first in Boston and later in western Pennsylvania, in the Ligonier Valley, where he is said to have commanded Fort Ligonier, receiving the title of captain. He became a large land owner; was prominent in the military and civil life of that section, and erected the first, and for many years the only, grist mill in that section. He was appointed surveyor for the district of Cumberland, April 5, 1770; justice of the court of quarter sessions and common pleas in May, 1770, and was a member of the governor's council for Cumberland county, 1770-71. On the erec-

tion of Bedford county in 1771, he was appointed by the governor a justice of the court, recorder of deeds, clerk of the Orphans' court and prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and in the same year, with Moses McLean, he ran a meridian line, nine and a half miles west of the meridian of Pittsburgh. In May, 1775, he participated in a meeting of the Scotch residents of Westmoreland, held to protest against British aggressions, and later in the same year, while acting as secretary to the commissioners sent to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt, St. Clair suggested a volunteer expedition to surprise Detroit, and engaged between 400 and 500 young men, who agreed to undertake the project, which, however, although strongly recommended to congress by the commissioners, was disapproved by that body on the ground that Arnold's forthcoming expedition would result in the fall not only of Quebec, but of Detroit. In December, 1775, St. Clair was commissioned colonel of militia, and reported for duty at Philadelphia. On Jan. 22, 1776, he received orders to raise a regiment to serve in Canada, and on March 12, it left Philadelphia for the North, fully equipped, reaching Quebec, May 11, just in time to cover the retreat of General Thomas's army, which proceeded from that place to the mouth of the Sorel, having halted for a few days at Point Deschambault. Meantime St. Clair went to Montreal to consult with the committee of congress, and on May 15 he left for Sorel. On June 2, General Thomas died at Chambly, and the command devolved on General Thompson. On arriving at Sorel, St. Clair advised Thompson to occupy Three Rivers, and accordingly, on June 5, was despatched from the camp at Sorel to Nicolet, whence he was to cross the St. Lawrence. When Sullivan reached Sorel the same day and learned of the movement of St. Clair, he ordered Thomp-



son to follow him with three regiments, and on arriving at Nicolet, Thompson assumed command. The British, however, had been informed of the approach of the Americans, and

had laid a trap to mislead them, through the aid of a guide, into a morass, in which the army of Thompson was nearly mired. In this dilemma

they were attacked by the British, and the disastrous battle of Three Rivers followed, in which Thompson was taken prisoner, and the command of the retreating Americans devolved upon St. Clair, who, while feigning a second attack, withdrew his men and crossed the river in safety, reaching Sorel two or three days later. Sullivan then retreated to Crown Point, and later to Ticonderoga. St. Clair was appointed brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1776; left the northern department, and joined General Washington in New Jersey, where he organized the state militia. He commanded his brigade in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and at the latter guarded the fords of the Assanpink and proposed to Washington turning the enemy's left and marching to the North. In recognition of his distinguished services he was commissioned major-general, Feb. 19, 1777, and succeeded Colonel Reed as adjutant-general of the army in March, 1777. He was ordered to the northern department and appointed to the command of Fort Ticonderoga, reaching there, June 12, 1777, and finding a small garrison badly armed and clad and without magazines. His force of 2,200 was obviously inadequate to hold the works against Burgoyne's force of 7,863 well armed men, and St. Clair ordered the fort evacuated. The Americans were pursued by the British and reached Fort Edward, July 12, 1777. St. Clair was severely censured for evacuating the post. On Aug. 20, 1777, he left the northern department to report at headquarters and await an inquiry into his conduct. He demanded a court-martial, and joined in the campaign under Washington, serving as voluntary aide-de-camp at the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. The court-martial was delayed until September, 1778, when it was held with Major-General Lincoln as president, and reached the following verdict: "The court, having duly considered the charges against Major-General St. Clair, and the evidence, are unanimously of opinion, that he is not guilty of either of the charges preferred against him, and do unanimously acquit him of all and every of them with the highest honor." He took part in the preparation of Gen. John Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations; was a member of the court-martial that condemned Major André; was in command at West Point in October, 1780, and in November was given temporary command of the corps of light infantry until the return of General La Fayette. He was active in suppressing the mutiny among the Pennsylvania troops under Gen. Anthony Wayne in January, 1781; engaged in raising troops in Pennsylvania, and in forwarding them to Virginia. He joined Washington in October, 1781, in time to take part in the surrender of Yorktown by Cornwallis. In 1782 he returned to his home at Westmoreland,

Pa., and found himself financially ruined. He was a member of the council of censors in 1783; was vendue-master of Philadelphia, and as a delegate from Pennsylvania took his seat in the Continental congress, Feb. 20, 1786, being elected its president, Feb. 2, 1787. On Oct. 5, 1787, he was elected first governor of the newly formed Northwestern Territory, and served at Fort Harmer, Ohio, July 9, 1788. The civil government of the Territory was established, and Governor St. Clair took office at Marietta, July 15, 1788. He drafted a bill for the government of the Northwestern Territory, which was introduced in the U.S. house of representatives in July, 1789, and which passed both houses without opposition. This act gave the sanction of the national legislature to all the important provisions of the famous ordinance of 1787 (see sketch of Manasseh Cutler), including the compact for the inhibition of slavery. St. Clair went to New York to concert measures with General Knox for the settlement of the difficulties with the Indians on the borders, and while there assisted in the inauguration of President Washington, April 30, 1789. He seriously considered resigning the territorial governorship and returning to Pennsylvania to enter actively into political life, and in July, 1789, he received a letter from James Wilson, asking if he would stand for the presidency of Pennsylvania. Later in the year, however, he returned to the west, and in the winter of 1790 he was joined by his son Arthur, and his three daughters, Louisa, Jane and Margaret, Mrs. St. Clair remaining in the East. On Dec. 20, 1789, he started on a trip to the Illinois country, stopping *en route* at Fort Washington, where, on Jan. 4, 1790, he issued a proclamation establishing Hamilton county. Courts were organized, officers and judges appointed and Cincinnati (so named by Governor St. Clair, it having previously been known as Losantiville) declared the county seat. The next and third county to be laid out was St. Clair county, April 27, 1790, with Kankoski as the county seat. Upon his recommendation it was decided to send a formidable military force into the Miami country against the Indians, and erect a series of forts, and he was appointed to conduct the expedition in person, being given the rank of major-general. In a battle fought on a creek branching from the Wabash river, Nov. 4, 1791, he was surprised, and the army of untrained soldiers fled in disorder to Fort Jefferson. The matter was thoroughly investigated by congress, and St. Clair was exonerated of all blame. He resigned his commission in the army, and was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne. In 1796, after unsuccessful attempts to induce a competent lawyer to accept the office of attorney-general of the Territory, the governor prevailed

upon his son, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a promising young attorney at Pittsburgh, to remove to Cincinnati and take the office. This step, although a great personal sacrifice on the part of the son, later subjected the governor to unjust criticism. Early in 1802 charges were preferred against him, and on Nov. 22, he was removed from office by President Jefferson. His removal is generally acknowledged to have been a political partisan movement. Returning to Pennsylvania he gathered his family about him at Ligonier. Although at the beginning of the Revolution he had owned seven hundred acres of good land, which promised to become very valuable, his losses in the war were such that he was forced to give up his estate, which passed to James Galbraith, from him to James Ramsey and thence to his son, John Ramsey, who founded upon it the town of Ligonier, Pa. After the sale of his home he removed to a small log house on the summit of Chestnut Ridge, where he passed his remaining years in great privation, his eldest daughter, Mrs. Louisa Robb, sharing his fortunes. The Pennsylvania legislature granted him \$400 a year in 1813, and in 1817 congress settled \$2,000 and a pension of \$60 a month upon him. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and president of the State Society for Pennsylvania, 1783-89; and is the author of: *A Narrative of the Manner in which the Campaign Against the Indians in the Year 1791 was Conducted* (1812). While driving to Youngstown for provisions, he was thrown from his wagon and fatally injured. The Masonic society erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery of Greensburg, Pa., bearing these words: "The Earthly Remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country." See "The St. Clair Papers" by William Henry Smith (2 vols., 1882). He died at Chestnut Ridge, Pa., Aug. 31, 1818.

SAINT GAUDENS, Augustus, sculptor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848; son of Bernard Paul Ernest and Mary (McGuinness) Saint Gaudens. His father, a native of Saint Gaudens, Haut Garonne in the Pyrenees, settled in Dublin early in the nineteenth century, and came to the United States with his wife and son in 1848, locating in New York. Augustus attended the public schools, studied drawing in the evening classes of the Cooper Institute, 1861-65, and at the National Academy of Design, 1865-66, and meanwhile learned the trade of a cameo cutter. He studied sculpture under Jouffroy at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1867-70, and continued his studies in Rome, 1870-72, where he produced his first figure, *Hiawatha*, in 1871. In 1872 he opened

a studio in New York city, and made a second visit to Paris and Rome, 1878-80, removing his studio to Paris in 1898. He was married in 1877 to Augusta F., daughter of Thomas J. Homer of Boston, Mass. He was made a National Academician in 1889; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a corresponding member of the Institute of France; an officer of the Legion of Honor; president of the Society of American Artists, which he was instrumental in founding; one of the founders of the American Academy in Rome; a member of the National Sculpture society, the Architectural league, the Century association, and of various social clubs of New York. He was also a supporter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Academy of Design. He was awarded a medal of honor at the Paris exhibition, 1900; a special medal of honor at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901; and received the degrees LL.D. from Harvard and L.H.D. from Princeton in 1897. His more important works include the bas-relief, *Adoration of the Cross by Angels*, in St. Thomas's church, New York; statue of Admiral Farragut, New York city (1880); of Abraham Lincoln, Chicago, Ill. (1887); *The Puritan*, a statue of Samuel Chapin, Springfield, Mass. (1887); statues of John A. Logan, Chicago (1897), Peter Cooper, New York (1897); Shaw Memorial,



ROBERT GOULD SHAW

Boston Common, facing the State House, unveiled Memorial Day, 1897; figure over the grave of Mrs. Henry Adams, Rock Creek cemetery, Washington; monument to General Sherman for New York (unveiled, 1903); portrait busts of William M. Evarts (1872-73), Theodore D. Woolsey (1876), and Gen. William T. Sherman (1888), and medallions of Bastien Le Page (1879), Robert Louis Stevenson (1887), Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., W. Dean Howells, Dr. James McCosh of Princeton, Mr. Justice Horace Gray (1901), Mr. and Mrs. Wayne McVeagh (1902), and many others. He also modeled the caryatids in the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, New York city; the main façade

of the Boston Public library; assisted John LaFarge in the decorations of Trinity church, Boston, and in 1903 completed a portrait statue of Phillips Brooks for the triangular space between the north transept of the church and the chapel.

ST. JOHN, Charles Elliott, clergyman, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., Dec. 19, 1856; son of Thomas Elliott and Henrietta (Knox) St. John. He attended the high school in Worcester, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1883, and from Harvard Divinity school, B.D., 1883; ordained to the Unitarian ministry in the latter year, and served as pastor of the Second Congregational church, Northampton, Mass., 1883-91. He was married, June 26, 1888, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of George Draper and Martha (Plummer) Everett of Dover, Mass. He was pastor of the First Unitarian church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1891-1900, and in July, 1900, was appointed secretary of the American Unitarian association of Boston, Mass.

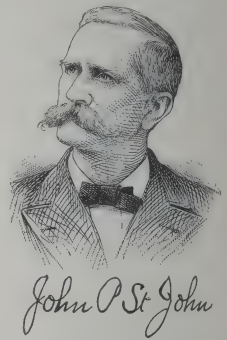
ST. JOHN, Isaac Munroe, engineer, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 19, 1827; son of Isaac R. and Abby R. (Munroe) St. John. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; studied law in New York city, and in 1847 became assistant editor of the *Patriot*, at Baltimore, Md. He subsequently engaged in civil engineering on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad until 1855, and superintended divisions in the construction of the Blue Ridge railroad in Georgia, 1855-61. He was a private in the Fort Hill Guards, South Carolina state troops, in February, 1861; was transferred to engineer duty in April, 1861, and became engineer-in-chief of the Confederate forces on the Peninsula under Gen. John B. Magruder. He was promoted major and chief of the mining and nitre bureau corps in May, 1862, and subsequently rose through the various grades to the rank of brigadier-general, attaining the position of commissary-general of the Confederate States army in 1865. He was married during the progress of the civil war to a daughter of Col. J. L. Carrington of Richmond, Va. He was chief engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, 1866-69; city engineer of Louisville, Ky., making its first topographical map and establishing the sewerage system, 1870-71, and consulting engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and chief engineer of the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, 1871-80. He died at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 7, 1880.

ST. JOHN, John Pierce, governor of Kansas, was born in Brookville, Ind., Feb. 25, 1833; son of Samuel and Sophia (Snell) St. John; grandson of Daniel and Mercy (Gardner) St. John. The St. Johns are of Huguenot descent. He worked on his father's farm and in a country store; attended the district school, and removed

to California in 1853, where he shipped for a voyage to South America, Mexico, Central America and the Sandwich Islands. He also served in the Indian wars in California and Oregon, engaged in mining, and removed to Charleston, Ill., in

1859. He was married, March 28, 1860, to Susan J. Parker, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Parker of Charleston, Ill. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1861, practised in Charleston, and in 1862 was arrested and tried under the Illinois "Black Laws," on the criminal charge of harboring a colored person, and was acquitted. He aided in organizing the 68th Illinois volunteers in 1862, in which he served as captain; was detached and assigned as acting assistant adjutant-general, under Gen. John P. Slough; commanded the troops at Camp Mattoon, Ill., in 1864; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 143d Illinois infantry, and served in the Mississippi valley until the close of the war. He practised law in Independence, Mo., 1865-69, and in Olathe, Kan., from 1869; was a member of the Kansas senate, 1873-74; was Republican governor of the state for two terms, 1879-83, and was nominated for President of the United States on the Prohibition ticket in 1884, from which year he advocated prohibition, woman suffrage, and the free coinage of both gold and silver. He also opposed the war in the Philippines, 1898-1901, and lectured extensively on these subjects.

ST. PALAIS, James Maurice de Long d'Aussac de, R.C. bishop, was born at La Salvat, diocese of Montpelier, France, Nov. 15, 1811. He attended the College of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet at Paris, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, 1830-36. He was ordained, May 28, 1836, at Paris, France, by Mgr. de Quelin, archbishop of Paris, and was sent to America as a missionary. He arrived at Vincennes, Ind., and established a church about thirty-five miles east of that town. After building several churches in Indiana, he removed to Chicago in 1839, and began a labor among the Indians. In the face of much opposition, he built St. Mary's church, which became the first cathedral of the diocese of Chicago. In 1844 he was removed to Logansport, in 1846 went to Madison, and in 1847 was appointed vicar-general and superior of the ecclesiastical seminary at Vincennes. He became administrator of



the diocese of Vincennes on the death of Bishop Bazin, April 23, 1848; was precanonized, Oct. 3, 1848, and was consecrated bishop of Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 14, 1849, by Bishop Niles of Nashville, assisted by Bishops Spalding of Louisville, and Hypolite Dupontance of Madison, Ind. He erected many churches and two orphan asylums; persuaded the Benedictines to send a colony to Indiana in 1849, and twice visited Europe in the interest of his diocese. He attended the Vatican council in 1869 and established the Franciscan Fathers at Oldenburg, and at Indianapolis. Many female orders owe their admission into the diocese to his administration. He died at St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo co., Ind., June 28, 1877.

SALISBURY, Edward Elbridge, orientalist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 6, 1814; son of Josiah and Abby (Breese) Salisbury; grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sewall) Salisbury and of Samuel and Elizabeth (Anderson) Breese, and a descendant of John Salisbury of Boston, Mass., about 1689, and his second wife, Bridget Williams; also of Sidney Breese, who was in New York as early as 1733-34, and his wife, Elizabeth Penkethman. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835; attended Yale Divinity school, 1832-35, and studied Oriental languages under Silvestre de Sacy, Garcin de Tassy and Franz Bopp, 1836-39. He was married, first, April 27, 1836, to Abigail Salisbury, daughter of Edward and Mary (Salisbury) Phillips of Boston, Mass.; and secondly, Nov. 23, 1872, to Evelyn, daughter of Judge Charles Johnson and Sarah Ann (Lord) McCurdy of Lyme, Conn. He was professor of Arabic and Sanskrit languages and literature at Yale, 1841-54, which chair had been created for him, and in 1854 he divided the chair with William Dwight Whitney, retaining the professorship of Arabic language and literature. He was corresponding secretary of the American Oriental society and its president in 1863; was elected a member of the Asiatic society of Paris in 1838; corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Constantinople in 1855, and of the German Oriental society in 1859. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1869, and by Harvard in 1886. He presented Yale with his unequalled Sanskrit library in 1870. He conducted the *Journal of the American Oriental society* for several years, and contributed many articles. He is the author of: *Account of the Diodati Family* (printed privately, 1875); *Principles of Domestic Taste*, a lecture delivered before the Yale School of the Fine Arts (1877); *Family Memorials* (1885); and *Family-Histories and Genealogies* (1892), the latter in collaboration with his wife, Evelyn MacCurdy Salisbury. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5, 1901.

SALLEY, Alexander Samuel, Jr., author, was born in Orangeburg county, S.C., June 16, 1871; son of Alexander McQueen and Sallie (McMichael) Salley; grandson of Alexander Samuel and Julia Eliza (Murrowe) Salley and of Cephas Manly and Rachel Elizabeth (Jennings) McMichael, and a descendant of Capt. John Salley (1740-1794), of the Revolution. He attended Sheridan's classical school, Orangeburg, S.C., 1881-87; was graduated from the South Carolina Military academy, 1892; served on the engineer corps of the World's Columbian exposition, August-September, 1892; was private secretary to William Elliott, representative, 1896; employed on the *News and Courier*, Charleston, S.C., 1896-99; admitted to the bar in the latter year, and also elected secretary and treasurer and librarian of the South Carolina Historical society. His publications include: *History of Orangeburg County, S.C.* (1898); *Bibliography of William Gilmore Simms* (1897), and *Henry Timrod* (1899) for the Southern History association of Washington, D.C., and other bibliographies, reports and articles on historical subjects. He also edited *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1900-1903).

SALLMON, William Henry, educator, was born in London, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 6, 1866; son of Christopher and Mary (McMurdoch) Sallmon. He was engaged in mercantile business in London, Ontario, 1884-85; was secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, Port Henry, N.Y., 1886-87; Newburgh, N.Y., 1887-89, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1894, A.M., 1897. He was traveling secretary of the Australasian Student Christian union, 1897-1900; traveled in Egypt, Palestine and Southeastern Europe, 1900; was a member of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897-1900; pastor of the South church, Bridgeport, Conn., 1902, and in January, 1903, became president of Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. He was married, Feb. 17, 1903, to Alice Bussey, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Baldwin) Trubee of Bridgeport, Conn. He is the author of several studies in the life of Jesus and of other religious publications.

SALM SALM, Agnes, Princess, philanthropist, was born in Swanton, Vt., or Phillipsburg, Quebec, Dec. 25, 1840; daughter of William L. and Julia (Willard) Joy. She was married, Aug. 30, 1862, in Washington, D.C., to Prince Felix Salm Salm, then colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Louis Blenker, and became his inseparable companion throughout his varied and romantic career. During the civil war her unflinching cheerfulness, warm sympathies and womanly ministries endeared her to the men confined in the Federal hospitals. Her husband reached the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, April 13,

1865, and was later military governor of Atlanta, the popularity and influence of the Princess aiding materially in the recognition and reward of his talents as a soldier. In 1866 the Prince joined the forces of Maximilian in Mexico, and with him was captured at Queretaro, May 15, 1867, and condemned to death, his life being spared through the entreaties of the Princess, who rode day and night between his prison and the Liberal headquarters, negotiating terms, securing delay of judicial proceedings and beseeching President Juarez to release the emperor and her husband. For her efforts in his behalf Maximilian decorated her with the Grand Cordon of the Order of San Carlos; his mother, Archduchess Sophie, gave her his miniature set in an emerald bracelet, and the Emperor of Austria granted her a pension. After Maximilian's execution, Prince Salm Salm returned to Europe, published in 1868, "My Diary in Mexico," and was appointed major of the Queen Augusta regiment of the Prussian guards, his wife obtaining permission from General von Steinmetz in July, 1870, to accompany his staff with the army of invasion in the Franco-Prussian war. Prince Salm Salm was killed while heroically leading his battalion at Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870. Both before and after the death of her husband, Princess Salm Salm exerted herself to the utmost, organizing hospitals and distributing supplies among the sick and wounded. She was recommended for the Order of the Iron Cross (an honor reserved for men) and received the Prussian medal of honor made from captured cannon, a bracelet from Empress Augusta, and letters of thanks from the commanding generals of the armies in which she ministered. She married secondly, 1876, Charles Heneage, of the British embassy at Berlin. In 1899 she revisited the United States, to restore to the survivors, flags of the 8th and 68th New York regiments which her husband had commanded, and she was made an honorary member of the Blenker Veteran association. In the same year she was also made an honorary member of the New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She returned to America again in 1900 for the purpose of raising funds to equip an ambulance corps for the relief of the wounded in the South African war. She is the author of: *Ten Years of My Life* (1875).

SALOMON, Edward, governor of Wisconsin, was born at Stroebeck, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Aug. 11, 1828; son of Christoph and Dorothea (Klussmann) Salomon. He was a student at the College at Halberstadt and the University of Berlin, and in 1849 came to the United States with his brother, Frederick, and settled at Manitowoc, Wis., where he was successively school teacher, county surveyor and deputy clerk of the circuit court. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar in

Manitowoc, Wis., and practised law there until 1869. He was married, May 14, 1858, to Elise Nebel of Liege, Belgium. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket with Louis P. Harvey, Republican and Independent, for governor in 1861, and on April 19, 1862, on the death of Governor Harvey, succeeded to the office, and filled it until Jan. 4, 1864. He engaged in the practice of law in New York city in 1869, where he became consul for the German empire. In May, 1894, he retired from business and settled at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.



SALOMON, Frederick, soldier, was born near Halberstadt, Prussia, April 7, 1826; son of Christoph and Dorothea Salomon. Christoph Salomon was an officer in the army, and later in the civil service of Prussia. Frederick Salomon was educated in the gymnasium at Halberstadt, became a government surveyor, and subsequently a lieutenant of artillery. He attended the Berlin school of architecture in 1848, and in 1849 immigrated to the United States with his brother Edward, and engaged in surveying at Manitowoc, Wis. He was county register of deeds four years; chief engineer of the Manitowoc and Wisconsin railroad, 1857-59, and in 1861 entered the 5th Missouri volunteers as captain for three months, serving at Carthage, Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek. In January, 1862, he was appointed colonel, 9th Wisconsin infantry, which he commanded at Fort Scott, Kan. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 10, 1862, commanding the 2d brigade in the Indian expedition and the 1st brigade, Army of the Frontier, in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., Cane Hill, Ark., and Prairie Grove, Mo. He was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade in Gen. A. P. Hovey's division in January, 1863; on May 15, 1863, to the command of the 13th division, Army of the Tennessee, and on June 2, 1863, of all the United States forces around Helena, Ark., where he defeated the enemy under General Holmes, July 4, 1863. He was placed in command of the 3d division, 7th army corps, Sept. 27, 1863, served in the Red River expedition, 1864, and in Arkansas, 1864-65. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and was mustered out, Aug. 25, 1865. He subsequently settled in Utah Territory, where he served as surveyor-general for several years. He died at Salt Lake, Utah, March 9, 1897.

SALPOINTE, Jean Baptist, R.C. archbishop, was born at St. Maurice, France, Feb. 21, 1825. He was prepared for college in Ajain, and attended successively the College of Clermont and the

Seminary of Clermont, Ferraud, where he was ordained priest, Dec. 20, 1851. He was professor in the preparatory Seminary of Clermont, 1851-59; and came to the United States in 1859, engaging in missionary work as parish priest at Mora, New Mexico, 1859-66, and as vicar-general of Arizona, 1866-68. He was elected bishop of "Doryla" in *partibus* and vicar-apostolic of Arizona, Sept. 25, 1868, and was consecrated at Clermont, Ferraud, France, June 20, 1869. His diocese included Arizona, New Mexico and part of Texas, in which he organized many new congregations, schools and hospitals. He was transferred to Santa Fé, New Mexico, as coadjutor to Archbishop Lamy, April 22, 1884; was promoted titular archbishop of "Anazarba," Oct. 3, 1884, and succeeded to the see of Santa Fé, July 18, 1885. He resigned the archbishopric, Jan. 7, 1894; received the title "Archbishop of Tomi" in *partibus*, Jan. 21, 1894, and retired to Bussieres, Pruns, Paraigueperse, Puy de Dôme, France. He died in Tucson, Arizona, July 16, 1898.

SALTER, Moses Buckingham, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 13, 1841; son of Moses Buckingham and Mary M. Salter. He joined the Methodist church, 1856; was a class leader, 1860; one of the founders of the A.M.E. church in Charleston, S.C., 1865; ordained deacon, 1867; elder, 1868; was presiding-elder of Aiken district, 1868-70, and a student in Wilberforce university, 1870-74. He was married, Sept. 2, 1874, to Priscilla Smith of Aiken; was pastor of Emanuel church, Charleston, 1875, and served various other pastorates until his consecration as bishop in 1892. In 1903 his residence was in Charleston, S.C.

SALTER, William Dayton, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1794; son of Thomas and Charlotte (Dayton) Salter; grandson of Manassah and Catharine (Wright) Salter, and of Jonathan Dayton, and a descendant of Richard Salter, who came from England to Monmouth county, N.J., 1665, and Sarah Bowne,

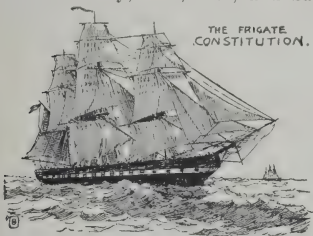
his wife.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. William Dayton Salter was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 15, 1809; served on the frigate *Constitution*, during the fight with the *Guerriere*, Aug. 19, 1812, and was the last survivor of the crew of the *Constitution* in 1868. He was promoted lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1814; commander, March 3, 1831, and captain, March 3, 1839. He

was married to Margaret Armstrong. He was placed on the reserved list, Jan. 4, 1856; commanded the navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1856-59, and was promoted commodore on the reserved list, April 4, 1867. He died at Elizabeth, N.J., Jan. 3, 1869.

SALTONSTALL, Dudley, naval officer, was born in New London, Conn., Sept. 8, 1738; son of Gurdon (q.v.) and Rebecca (Winthrop) Saltonstall. He received a liberal education, and became a sea captain in the merchant service. He was married in 1765 to Frances, daughter of Dr. Joshua Babcock of Westery, R.I. He commanded the *Alfred*, flagship of Commander-in-Chief Esek Hopkins's squadron, of which John Paul Jones was second in command, and in February, 1776, took part in the attack on New Providence, and with Abraham Whipple was brought before the marine committee with Admiral Hopkins, charged with breach of orders, but the captain was acquitted, and he was appointed fourth in the list of captains in the Continental navy, Oct. 10, 1776, and transferred to the frigate *Trumbull*. He was commodore of the fleet that sailed from Boston in July, 1779, for the purpose of reducing the British post at Castine, Maine. Gen. Solomon Lovell commanding the militia, refused to co-operate with Saltonstall, and the attack was delayed till the arrival of Sir George Collier with a superior naval force. In the attack which followed, the American vessels were abandoned or burned, and the soldiers and sailors marched through the wilderness to Falmouth and thence to Boston. A court of inquiry shielded the state militia, and laid the blame upon Saltonstall, a Continental officer, hoping to make the Continental government responsible in part for the \$7,000,000 which the expedition had cost Massachusetts. He was dismissed from the service, Oct. 7, 1779, and subsequently commanded the privateer *Minerva*, capturing among other prizes the *Hannah*, a British merchant ship, with a cargo valued at £80,000. He died in the West Indies in 1796.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, governor of Connecticut, was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 27, 1666; son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ward) Saltonstall; grandson of Richard and Muriel (Gurdon) Saltonstall and of the Rev. John and Alice (Edmunds) Ward, and a descendant of Sir Richard and Grace (Kaye) Saltonstall. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1684, A.M., 1687; served as butler of the college, 1684-85; was ordained minister of the church at New London, Conn., Nov. 25, 1691; became celebrated as a preacher, and was invited to accompany Winthrop to England to settle political difficulties in 1693. He was chosen to succeed Gov. Fitz-John Winthrop in office at the latter's death, and



served as governor by annual election, 1708-24. He refused to be agent of the colony conveying the address to Queen Anne urging the conquest of Canada in 1709, but aided in raising a large force for the disastrous expedition of Sir Hoven-den Walker, and in 1713 became personally responsible for the credit of the colony, which had become involved through the expenses incurred in Canada. The Saybrook platform, which resulted from his urging ecclesiastical discipline, was in some important respects in harmony with the Presbyterian polity. He was instrumental in introducing the printing press into the colony, setting the first one up in his residence in 1709, and was also prominent in locating Yale college at New Haven, instead of at Hartford. He was married first, to Jerusha, daughter of James and Sarah (Gibbons) Richards of Hartford, Conn.; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Catherine (Russell) Rosewell of Branford, Conn., and thirdly, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Lawrence) Whittingham of Boston, Mass., and widow of William Clarke. He died in New London, Conn., Sept. 20, 1724.

SALTONSTALL, Leverett, representative, was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 13, 1783; son of Dr. Nathaniel and Anna (White) Saltonstall; grandson of Col. Richard and Mary (Cooke) Saltonstall and of Samuel White, and a descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall. He attended Phillips academy at Exeter; was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805; studied law under William Prescott at Salem, and practised there, 1805-45. He was married, March 7, 1811, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sanders of Salem, Mass. He was a member and speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives; president of the senate in 1831; first mayor of Salem, 1836-38, and a presidential elector on the Webster ticket in 1837. He was a Whig representative in the 25th congress as successor to Stephen C. Phillips, resigned, and in the 26th and 27th congresses, serving, 1838-43. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1835-45; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the Bible society, the Essex Agricultural society, the Essex Bar association, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. At his death he left most of his library to Phillips Exeter academy, and a sum of money to purchase books for the Harvard library. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of Haverhill*. He received the honorary degrees: A.B. from Yale in 1802, A.M. from Bowdoin in 1806 and LL.D. from Harvard in 1838. He died in Salem, Mass., May 8, 1845.

SALTUS, Edgar Evertson, author and journalist, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1858; son of Francis Henry and Eliza (Evertson) Saltus; grandson of Francis and Mary (Dykers) Saltus

and of Edgar and Adelaide (Dickinson) Evertson, and a descendant of Admiral Cornelius Evertson, who took New York city, Aug. 9, 1673. He was graduated from St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H.; studied at Sorbonne, Paris, and in Heidelberg and Munich, and received his degree of LL.B. from Columbia college in 1880. He is the author of: *Balzac: a Study* (1884); *The Philosophy of Disenchantment* (1885); *The Anatomy of Negation* (1887); *Mr. Incoul's Misadventure* (1887); *The Truth about Tristram Varick* (1888); *The Pace that Kills* (1888); *Eden* (1888); *A Transaction in Hearts* (1889); *Mary Magdalen* (1892); *Imperial Purple* (1893); *When Dreams Come True* (1895), and many magazine articles.

SAMFORD, William James, governor of Alabama, was born in Greenville, Meriwether county, Ga., Sept. 16, 1844; son of William Flewellen and Susan (Dodwell) Samford; grandson of Thomas and Jane (Burleson) Samford and of Louis J. and Elizabeth (Farley) Dodwell. The Dowedells are Virginians of Irish descent; and Elizabeth Farley was the daughter of Arthur and Ann (Tinsley) Farley of Powhatan county, Va. He attended the common schools of Greenville, the East Alabama Male college at Auburn and the University of Georgia, but did not graduate. He enlisted in the 46th Alabama regiment, Confederate States army, in 1862; was promoted lieutenant, and served throughout the war. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1867 at Opelika, Ala., where he continued to reside until his death. He was married, Oct. 31, 1863, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John H. and Mary (Williams) Drake, natives of North Carolina, but residents of Alabama. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of Alabama in 1875; was a Democratic presidential elector in 1872 and 1876; a representative in the 46th congress, 1879-81; a representative in the state legislature, 1882; and state senator, 1884-86 and 1892, serving as president of the senate in 1886. He was governor of Alabama, 1900-01. He became a member of the Historical Society of Alabama, Jan. 2, 1899. While in attendance on the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama, of which board he was the official head, he died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 11, 1901.

SAMPLE, Robert Fleming, clergyman, was born in Corning, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1829; son of John and Jane (Wilson) Sample; grandson of John and Mary (McCormick) Sample and of William and Ann (Shannon) Wilson, and a descendant of John Sample, whose family emigrated from Normandy to Edinburgh and Renfrew in the time



of John Knox. The original name was Saint Paul, of which Senpall and Sampall were early corruptions. He was graduated from Jefferson college, 1849, and from the Western Theological seminary in 1853, and was married, March 31, 1853, to Nannie Mathews, daughter of Henry and Martha (Simcox) Bracken of Canonsburg, Pa. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Mercer, Pa., 1853-56; at Bedford, Pa., 1856-66; stated supply of the Andrew church, Minneapolis, 1863-68, and pastor of the Westminster church, Minneapolis, 1868-87, and in 1887 became pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, New York city, and pastor emeritus, 1901. He was director of the McCormick Theological seminary, 1876-89; trustee of Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn., 1880-88, and of Lincoln university from 1892, where he also served as professor of Christian ethics. He became associate editor of *North and West*, 1895, and a member of the board of publication, of aid for colleges and of church erection at various times; a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Belfast and later at Washington; moderator of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America in 1899; a member of the Presbyterian union of New York, and of the Pan-Presbyterian Church council. He received the degree of D.D. from Wooster university, 1876, and that of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1898. He traveled extensively in America, Europe, Palestine and Egypt. Among his writings are: *Early Dawn* (1861); *Shining Light* (1862); *Clouds after Rain* (1863); *Sunset* (1864); *Memoir of Rev. J. C. Thom* (1868); *Beacon Lights of the Reformation* (1889); *Christ's Valedictory* (1900); *Grieving of the Spirit* (1902); and was a contributor to the *Princeton Review*, *Homiletic Review*, *Pulpit Treasury* and *Southern Presbyterian Quarterly*.

SAMPSON, Archibald J., diplomatist, was born near Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1839. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, B.S., 1861; served in the civil war, 1861-65, attaining the rank of captain, and on his return was graduated from the Cleveland Law school, LL.B., 1865. He was admitted to the bar, 1865, and began practice in Sedalia, Mo.; refused nomination to the state legislature, 1872, and the U.S. consularship to Palestine, 1873, removing in the latter year to Colorado, where he served as attorney-general, 1876. He was U.S. consul to El Paso del Norte, Mexico, 1889-93; settled in Phoenix, Ariz., 1893, and was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador, South America, in 1897, making his residence in Quito. He still retained this office in 1903. He was married first, in 1866, to Kate Turner of Cadiz, Ohio, who died in 1886; and secondly, in 1891, to Frances S. Wood of Joliet,

Ill. He received the degree of A.M. from Mount Union college in 1879.

SAMPSON, John Patterson, author, was born at Wilmington, N.C., Aug. 13, 1839; son of James Drawhorn and Fanny (Kellogg) Sampson; grandson of Drawhorn and Susan Sampson and of Manerva (Green) Kellogg, and of Scottish, Indian and African descent. He attended school in Cambridge and Boston, Mass., and was graduated from the National Law university, Washington, D.C., LL.B., 1868. He published the *Colored Citizen*, advocating the enlistment of negroes, 1861-65; took an active part in the reconstruction, 1865-68, and attended Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1868-69. He was a political worker in North Carolina, 1869-82; holding various Federal offices, practising law in Washington, and being a frequent but unsuccessful candidate for representative in the North Carolina state legislature and in congress, relinquishing political life and the law in 1882, to become a minister in the African M.E. church. He was one of the founders and for several years president of the board of managers of the Frederick Douglass Memorial hospital and training school, Philadelphia, founded, 1895. He was married, Sept. 10, 1889, to Mary A., daughter of Abner and Mary Elizabeth Cole of Bordentown, N.J. He received the degree D.D. from Wilberforce university in 1888, and is the author of: *Common Sense Physiology* (1880); *The Disappointed Bride* (1883); *Temperament and Phrenology of Mixed Races* (1884); *Jolly People* (1886), and *Illustrations in Theology* (1888).

SAMPSON, Thornton Rogers, educator, was born in Prince Edward, Va., Oct. 9, 1852; son of the Rev. Dr. Francis and Caroline (Dudley) Sampson; grandson of Richard and Mary (Rogers) Sampson, and of Russell and Mary (Baldwin) Dudley, and a descendant of Col. William Byrd of Virginia, and Maria Horsmanden, his wife, and of George Baldwin of Milford, Conn. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, A.B., 1871; continued his studies in the universities of Virginia and Leipzig, and studied theology in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Union seminary, Richmond, Va. He was married, April 30, 1878, to Ella, daughter of Francis and Helen (Lake) Royster of Memphis, Tenn. He was engaged in mission work among the Greeks in Athens and Thessalonica, 1878-92; was secretary of foreign missions, Presbyterian synod of North Carolina, 1892-94; president of the Assembly's home and school, Fredericksburg, Va., 1894-97; of Austin college, Sherman, Texas, 1897-1900, and in June of the latter year became president of the Austin Presbyterian Theological seminary. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Davidson college, N.C., in 1893.

SAMPSON, William Harkness, clergyman, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 13, 1808; son of Thomas and Eliza (Darling) Sampson; grandson of Nathaniel and Nancy (Harkness) Sampson and of Benjamin and Nancy Darling, and of English ancestry. He attended Ovid academy and Genesee Wesleyan seminary, N.Y.; taught school in New York state, 1832-35; was licensed to preach in 1834; was principal of School Craft academy, Mich., 1838, and principal of Carlisle academy, Ind., 1841-42. He was received in the Indiana conference in 1840; was elected in the Michigan conference, 1842, and transferred to the Rock River conference, serving as pastor at Milwaukee, Wis., 1842-44, and as presiding elder of Green Bay district, Wis., 1844-48. He was first president of the Lawrence Institute of Wisconsin (now Lawrence university), Appleton, Wis., 1849-53; professor of mathematics at the institute, 1853-58, and held various pastorates in Wisconsin, 1861-83, when he removed to Tacoma, Wash. He was three times married: first, Oct. 4, 1838, to Rhoda, daughter of Parlia Beebe of Cazenovia, New York; secondly, Jan. 2, 1855, to Susan Minerva, daughter of Rev. Julius and Minerva (Kellogg) Field of New York state; thirdly to Mrs. Sarah Kate Luther of Whitewater, Wis., on Sept. 10, 1862. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., in 1856. He was actively interested in the Puget Sound university, Tacoma, to which he donated his private library and a sum of money for additions. He died in Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 5, 1892.

SAMPSON, William Thomas, naval officer, was born in Palmyra, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1840; son of James and Hannah (Walker) Sampson, who emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in Palmyra, where his father was a laborer. William



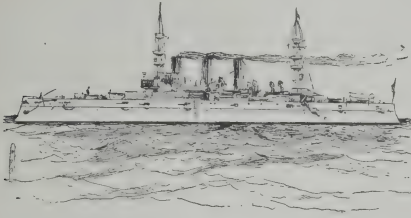
W. T. Sampson

attended the public schools and studied at home, and in 1857, through the influence of E. B. Morgan, he was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. Naval academy, where he was graduated in 1861. He served on the frigate *Potomac*; and was promoted master in 1861, and 2d lieutenant, July 16, 1862. He served on the U.S. practice ship *John Adams*, 1862-63; was an instructor at the U.S. Naval academy in 1864; served on the *Patapsco*, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron off Charleston, as executive officer, and on Jan. 16,

1865, he was ordered to enter Charleston harbor, and remove and destroy all submarine mines and torpedoes protecting the city. Under a heavy fire the *Patapsco* succeeded in entering the harbor, but was blown up by a sunken mine. Sampson was rescued about one hundred feet from the wreck, but seventy of his crew were drowned. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; served on the steam frigate *Colorado*, flagship of the European squadron, 1865-67; was stationed at the U.S. Naval academy as instructor, 1868-71; commanded the *Congress* on the European station, 1872-73; was promoted commander, Aug. 9, 1874; assigned to the *Alert*, and was again instructor at the Naval academy, 1876-78. He commanded the *Svalara* in Chinese waters, 1879-82. He was proficient in science, being especially interested in physics, chemistry, metallurgy and astronomy; was sent in 1878 to Creston, Iowa, to report a total eclipse of the sun; was assigned to duty as assistant superintendent of the U.S. Naval observatory, 1882-85; was on duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; a member of the international prime meridian council in 1884; a member of the board of fortifications and other defences, 1885-86, and a delegate to the international maritime conference in 1889. He was promoted captain in March, 1889, and commanded the cruiser *San Francisco* during a tour of duty on the Pacific coast, 1890-93. He was chief of the bureau of ordnance, 1893-97, and on June 16, 1897, was given command of the battleship *Iowa*, at that time the most formidable vessel in the U.S. navy. He was presiding officer of the board of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor, in February, 1898, and on the outbreak of the war with Spain, he commanded the North Atlantic squadron, with the rank of acting rear-admiral. He was commander-in-chief of the U.S. naval forces operating in the North Atlantic off the coast of Cuba, and planned the blockade of the harbor of Santiago that effectually prevented the escape of the Spanish fleet under Cervera. The blockading fleet was arranged in a semi-circle six miles from the entrance of the harbor by day, and four by night. The fleet co-operated with the land forces under General Shafter, who had his headquarters at Sebony, and on the morning of July 3, Sampson, in his flagship *New York*, left the squadron in order to confer with Shafter at that place. During his absence the Spanish fleet was discovered coming out of the harbor, and by concerted action of the captains in command of the respective blockading vessels they immediately closed in and engaged the enemy. A running fight was kept up for about four hours, when the Spanish fleet was entirely destroyed. The *New York* returned in time to witness

the close of the great naval battle, but was unable to get within range. The fleet then co-operated with Shafter in the bombardment of Santiago,

NEW YORK



July 10-11, 1898; and after the surrender of the Spanish land forces Sampson was appointed a member of the commission to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba. He was promoted commodore, July 6, 1898; made an extended cruise in West Indian waters in 1899, and returned to the United States in the spring of 1899. A difference of opinion between the respective admirers of Sampson and Schley, as to the relative part taken by each in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, carried on by the press, prevented the prompt advance in rank of any of the participants in the Santiago campaign, and in answer to a letter from Sampson addressed to the President, March 9, 1899, in which he offered to waive all personal interests, if the other officers could receive advancement as recommended by him, President McKinley, on March 13, 1899, commended his disinterested action, assured him of the highest appreciation of his services as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic naval forces in blockading Cuba, co-operating with the army and directing the movements that after the most effective preparation consummated in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and reminded him that it was in recognition of such services that he had recommended him to the senate for the advancement he had earned. In 1899 a jewelled sword was presented him by the state of New Jersey. He was promoted rear-admiral, March 3, 1899; commanded the Charlestown navy yard, Mass., 1899-1902, and was retired, Jan. 1, 1902. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1901. He was twice married; first, in 1863, to Margaret Seton Aldrich of Palmyra, and secondly, 1882, to Elizabeth Susan Burling of Rochester, N.Y. He died in Washington, D.C., May 6, 1902.

SAMSON, George Whitefield, educator, was born at Harvard, Mass., Sept. 29, 1819; son of the Rev. Abisha and Mehetable (Kenrick) Samson, and seventh in descent from Abraham Samson, one of the early Plymouth Pilgrims, and also (maternally) from one of the early Boston Puritans. He attended the Worcester Manual Labor

school, 1833-35, was graduated at Brown in 1839, and at the Newton Theological institution in 1843, and was assistant principal at the Worcester Manual Labor school, 1839-40. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Washington, D.C., in August, 1843, and was pastor of the E Street Baptist church, 1843-47. He spent the following year abroad, was pastor at Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1845-52, and in Washington, D.C., 1852-58. He was president of Columbian college, 1858-71, of Rutgers female college, 1871-75. He was pastor of the First Baptist church of Harlem, N.Y., 1873-81, and of a New York city church, 1881-84. In 1886 he again became president of Rutgers Female college, holding the position until his death. He was a member of the American Philological society, and president of the Bible Workers' college, 1884-96. Columbian university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1888. He is the author of: *Sermon on the Death of Sarah C. Green* (1849); *To Daimonion, or the Spiritual Medium* (1852); *Outlines of the History of Ethics* (1860); *Elements of Art Criticism* (1867); *Physical Media in Spiritual Manifestations* (1869) *Memorial Discourse on Joel Smith Bacon* (1870); *The Atonement* (1878); *Divine Law as to Wines* (1880); *English Revisers' Greek Text Unauthorized* (1882); *Creation and Immortality* (1882); *Guide to Self Education* (1886); *Guide to Bible Interpretation* (1887); *Idols of Fashion and Culture* (1888); *Classic Test of Authorship applied to the Scripture* (1893). He died in New York city, Aug. 8, 1896.

SAMUELS, Edward Augustus, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1836; son of Emanuel and Abigail (Zanki) Samuels; grandson of Isaac and Ruth Samuels and of Antonio and Abigail (Palmer) Zanki. He attended the public schools and began his literary work early in life. He was connected with the state board of agriculture, 1860-81, and was president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective association, 1885-92. He originated a process of engraving by photography, directly from nature, or from a photographic print. He married, June 28, 1869, Susan Blagge, daughter of Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell of Waltham, Mass. She became known as a writer of juvenile tales. Mr. Samuels contributed frequently to the United States and Massachusetts agricultural reports, and is the author of: *Ornithology and Oölogy of New England* (1867); *Among the Birds* (1867); *Mammalogy of New England* (1868); *The Living World* (1868-70); *With Fly-Rod and Camera* (1890); *With Rod and Gun in New England and the Maritime Provinces* (1897).

SANBORN, Edwin David, educator, was born in Gilmantown, N.H., May 14, 1808; son of David E. and Hannah (Hook) Sanborn. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835;

studied law, and afterward took a course in divinity at Andover Theological seminary; was a tutor at Dartmouth, 1835; professor of Latin and Greek languages, 1835-57, and professor of Latin language and literature, 1837-39. He was married, Dec. 11, 1837, to Mary Ann, daughter of Ezekiel Webster, and niece of Daniel Webster. He was professor of classical literature and history, Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1859-63; professor of oratory and belles-lettres at Dartmouth, 1863-80; librarian, 1866-74; Winkley professor of Anglo-Saxon and English language and literature, 1880-82, and professor emeritus, 1882-85. He was elected to the state legislature several times. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1859 and from Dartmouth in 1879. He is the author of: *Lectures on Education*; *A Eulogy on Daniel Webster* (1853); *History of New Hampshire* (1875). He died in New York city, Dec. 29, 1885.

SANBORN, Franklin Benjamin, journalist and reformer, was born in Hampton Falls, N.H., Dec. 15, 1831; son of Aaron and Lydia (Leavitt) Sanborn; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Blake) Sanborn and of Thomas and Hannah (Melcher) Leavitt, and a descendant of Lieut. John Sanborn, who settled in Hampton about 1638, and married Anne, the daughter of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler. His brother, Charles Henry, was a prominent physician in New Hampshire, a member of the state legislature and author of "The North and the South" (1856). Franklin Benjamin Sanborn attended Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1855; taught school in Concord, Mass., 1855-63; was chosen secretary of the Massachusetts state Kansas committee in 1856, and was secretary of the state board of charities, 1863-68; a member, 1870-76, and chairman, 1874-76, and state inspector of charities, 1879-89. He was treasurer of the first National conference of charities, 1874, and again in 1886-88; president in 1880-81; was one of the organizers of the American Social Science association in 1865, and its secretary, 1865-98; a founder of the National Prison association; the National Conference of Charities; the Clarke School for the Deaf, and the Concord School of Philosophy. He was a lecturer at Cornell, Smith and Wellesley colleges, and at the Concord School of Philosophy. He was twice married; first, Aug. 23, 1854, to Ariana, daughter of Jane and Sarah (Smith) Walker of Peterborough, N.H.; and secondly, July 15, 1862, to Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Yendell) Leavitt of Boston, Mass. He was editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*, 1863-64, the Springfield *Republican*, 1868-72, and the *Journal of Social Science*, 1876-97; editor of twenty state reports on charities and labor, and

of Channing's "Wanderer" (1871); Alcott's "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1882), and "New Connecticut" (1887); also of Channing's "Poems of Sixty-Five Years" (1902); "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist" (1902). He is the author of two biographies of Emerson, three of Thoreau, one of A. Bronson Alcott, one of Dr. S. G. Howe, two of John Brown, and one of Dr. Earle; also of a *History of New Hampshire* (1903). A bronze bust of Mr. Sanborn by F. E. Elwell was presented to the Historical Society of Kansas, and was placed in the state capitol at Topeka, in October, 1902.

SANBORN, John Benjamin, soldier, was born in Epsom, N.H., Dec. 5, 1826. He attended Dartmouth college, studied law, was admitted to the bar in July, 1854, and removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he established himself in practice. He was appointed adjutant-general and quartermaster-general of the state, and upon the outbreak of the civil war, he organized five regiments of infantry, a cavalry battalion, and two artillery batteries, which he sent to the field. He was appointed colonel of the 4th Minnesota volunteers, and commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of the Mississippi, under Major-General William S. Rosecrans at the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. He commanded the 4th Minnesota regiment attached to the 1st brigade, 3rd division, Army of the Mississippi, at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3rd-4th, 1862, and commanded the 1st brigade, 7th division, 17th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, under General Grant, in the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in the battle of Jackson, Champion's Hill, and in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and he led the advance after the surrender of Vicksburg. He commanded the district of Southwest Missouri, at Springfield, and took part in the pursuit of Gen. Sterling Price through Missouri. In 1865 he was engaged against the Indians in Upper Arkansas, and concluded a treaty at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, in October, 1865, and was appointed by President Johnson to settle the Indian difficulties in the southeast. He was a member of the Indian peace commission, 1867-68, and served as a representative in the Minnesota legislature, 1872 and 1881, and state senator, 1891. He was three times married: first, on March 17, 1857, to Catharine Hall of Newton, N.J.; secondly, on Nov. 26, 1865, to Anna Nixon of Bridgeton, N.J., and thirdly, on April 18, 1880, to Rachel Rice of St. Paul, Minn. In 1903 he was still practising law in St. Paul, Minn.

SANBORN, Katherine Abbott, author, was born in Hanover, N.H., July 11, 1839; daughter of Professor Edwin David (q.v.) and Mary Ann (Webster) Sanborn. She taught a day-school at Hanover, N.H., 1858-60; at Mary institute, con-

nected with Washington university, St. Louis, 1860-62; at Packer institute, Brooklyn, and was professor of English literature in Smith college, 1880-86. Later she became a newspaper correspondent, lecturer, and writer for magazines, on education, literature and household economy. Her books, written under the name "Kate Sanborn," include: *Home Pictures of English Poets* (1869); *Round Table Series of Literary Lessons* (1884); *Vanity and Insanity of Genius* (1885); *Adopting an Abandoned Farm* (1890); *My Literary Zoo* (1892); *A Truthful Woman in Southern California* (1897); *Abandoning an Adopted Farm* (1899); *Favorite Lectures* (1900); besides a series of successful calendars.

SANBORN, Walter Henry, jurist, was born on Sanborn's Hill, Epsom, N.H., Oct. 19, 1845; eldest son of Henry F. and Eunice (Davis) Sanborn; grandson of Frederick and Lucy (Sargent) Sanborn and of Rufus and Sallie (Beaman) Davis, and lineal descendant of Eliphalet Sanborn of Epsom, who served in the Colonial army in the French and Indian war; served with the New Hampshire militia at Lake Champlain and at Ticonderoga in 1777, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender; also of William Sanborn, born in 1622, who came from England to Hampton, N.H., about 1632, with his grandfather, Stephen Bachiler, and served in King Philip's war; also of Rev. Benjamin Sargent, who enlisted in the third New Hampshire Continental regiment for three years on March 31, 1777, and served through the war, participating in the battle of Saratoga, and being present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Walter Henry Sanborn was raised on the ancestral farm of three hundred acres on Sanborn's Hill, which was acquired by his ancestor, Reuben Sanborn, in 1762, and descended to the eldest son of each generation. He was fitted for college at the public schools and academies of Epsom and Pittsfield, N.H., and graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870. He was principal of the high school at Milford, N.H., 1867-1870; studied law with Bainbridge Wadleigh (q.v.), and removed to St. Paul, Minn., in February, 1870, being admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Minnesota in 1871; practised law in St. Paul with his uncle, Gen. John B. Sanborn (q.v.), 1871-92, and on March 17, 1892, was commissioned U.S. circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit. On Nov. 10, 1874, he was married to Emily Francis, daughter of John E. and Mary (Whittemore) Bruce of Milford, N.H. He was a member of the city council of St. Paul, 1878-80 and 1885-1892; president of the Union League of St. Paul, 1890, of the St. Paul Bar association, 1890-91; and a member of various other organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1893.

SANDEMAN, Robert, religious leader, was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1718. He was educated in the University of Edinburgh, engaged in the linen trade, and married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. John and Katharine (Black) Glass. The Rev. John Glass was the founder of the sect known first as the Glassites, and later as the Sandemanians. Robert Sandeman systematized the opinion of Glass and was made an elder, establishing churches in the principal cities of Scotland, in London, and other towns in England. He came to America accompanied by Mr. James Cargill in 1764, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of several churches in New England, one of which was located in Danbury, another in Boston, Mass., and a third in Portsmouth, N.H. Subsequently Taunton and Newton, Mass., held congregations. In 1765 he located in Danbury, Conn., where much controversy was aroused by his views. Among the distinctive practices of the sect are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. The main cause of the decline of this sect was its division into two parties, one being called the Osbornites from their teacher, Levi Osborne, and the other the Baptist Sandemanians from their practice of baptism. During the Revolution the Sandemanians were principally loyalists. Robert Sandeman died at Danbury, Conn., April 2, 1771.

SANDERS, Daniel Clarke, educator, was born in Sturbridge, Mass., May 3, 1768; son of Micah and Azubah (Clarke) Sanders; grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Metcalf) Sanders; and of Moses Clarke. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791; taught in the Cambridge grammar school, 1788-90; was licensed to preach in 1790, and ordained, June 12, 1794. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Vergennes, Vt., 1794-99; secretary of the corporation of the University of Vermont and principal of its preparatory department, 1800-04; and first president of the University of Vermont, 1800-14, personally directing all branches of study, 1800-06. He also preached at Burlington, Vt., 1799-1807; was pastor of the Unitarian church at Medfield, Mass., 1815-29, and subsequently chairman of the Medfield board of selectmen and of the school committee. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1820, and of the committee of the General Court on the revision of the general statutes, 1832-35. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Dr. Jabez Fitch of Canterbury, Conn. Harvard gave him the degree of D.D. in 1809. He is the author of: *History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States* (1812), and about thirty discourses, commencement and controversial addresses published in pamphlet form. He died in Medfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1850.

SANDERS, Daniel Jackson, educator, was born at Winnsboro, S.C., Feb. 15, 1847. His parents were slaves. He was a student at Brainard Institute, Chester, S.C.; was graduated from Western Theological seminary in 1874, and was ordained by the presbytery of Fairfield in 1870. He was pastor at Wilmington, N.C., 1874-86; and was married, Sept. 16, 1880, to Fannie T., daughter of George W. and Eliza Price of Wilmington. He founded the *Africo-American Presbyterian* in 1879, of which he became editor and proprietor. In 1891 he became president of Biddle university, Charlotte, N.C., an institution for the education of Negro youths. He was a member of the General council of Presbyterian churches held in Toronto in 1892, also the one held in Washington in 1898, and was repeatedly a member of the Presbyterian General assembly. He received the honorary degrees A.M. and D.D. from Lincoln university, Pa., and D.D. from Biddle university, N.C.

SANDERS, Frank Knight, educator, was born at Batticotta, Jaffna, Ceylon, June 5, 1861; son of the Rev. Marshall Danforth and Georgiana (Knight) Sanders; grandson of Anthony and Celinda (Brown) Sanders and of Joseph and Ruby (Hyde) Knight, and a descendant of Chad Brown (1698). He was graduated from Ripon college, Wis., in 1882; spent the next four years as an instructor in Jaffna college, Ceylon, and studied Semitic languages and Biblical literature at Yale, 1886-89, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1889. He was married, June 27, 1888, to Edith, daughter of Morris and Mary Elizabeth (Billings) Blackman of Whitewater, Wis. He was Woolsey professor of Biblical literature at Yale, 1893-1901, and on Oct. 1, 1901, became professor of Biblical history and archæology and dean of the Divinity school at Yale university. In 1900 he was elected president of Iowa college, Grinnell, Iowa, which position he declined. He became a member of the American Oriental society, the Society for Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and of the American Archæological association, and president (1903-04) of the Religious Education society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ripon college in 1900. He is the author, with Professor C. F. Kent, of: *The Messages of the Earlier Prophets* (1898); *The Messages of the Later Prophets* (1899); and co-editor, with Prof. C. F. Kent, of *The Historical Series for Bible Students* (10 vols., 1896); the *Messages of the Bible* (12 vols., 1898), and the *Library of Ancient Inscriptions* (10 vols., 1903).

SANDERS, Frederic William, educator, was born in Westchester county, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1864; son of Dr. Henry and Frances Clara (Smith) Sanders; grandson of Henry L. and Barbara (Vaughan) Sanders and of William and Elizabeth

(Scott) Smith. His mother's ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, but his father was an Englishman, although he served as a medical officer in the U.S. army during the civil war. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1883; was engaged as a tutor, editor, government employee and law clerk, 1883-87; as a law proof-reader, Rochester, N.Y., 1887-88; was admitted to the bar in New York, 1887, and practised law in eastern Tennessee, 1888-91. He was a student in the Divinity school of Harvard, 1891-92, receiving the degree of A.M. upon examination from that university in 1892; was minister of the Unitarian church, Asheville, N.C., 1892-93; subsequently continued his studies in the University of Chicago, being graduated, Ph.D., 1895, and was university fellow in sociology, Columbia university, New York city, 1895-96. Dr. Sanders returned to the University of Chicago in the latter year, where he held the position of university extension lecturer in sociology and pedagogy, 1896-97; was lecturer-elect on statistics and social economics in the graduate school of the university, 1897; was assistant professor, first of pedagogy and then of European history, and finally professor in West Virginia university, 1897-99; and was president of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1899-1901, officiating also as professor of political and economic science. He is the author of reviews in the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, and of monographs and papers on sociological and philosophical subjects, published independently or in scientific or popular magazines. He resigned the presidency of the territorial college of New Mexico and his seat in the territorial board of education in 1901, traveled in Europe, 1901-02, and on his return to America in 1902 took up his residence in New York.

SANDERS, John Caldwell Calhoun, soldier, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., April 4, 1840; son of Dr. Charles Peak and Elizabeth Ann (Thompson) Sanders of Charleston, S.C.; grandson of William and Martha (Ditmire) Sanders and of Dr. Matthew and Arabella (Keys) Thompson. His paternal grandfather, a native of England, emigrated to Charleston, S.C. His maternal ancestors resided in Anderson district, S.C. He was a cadet in the University of Alabama, and was the first member of the student body to leave that institution in 1861 to join the Confederate States army. He at once volunteered as a private in a military company raised in Greene county, and on the reorganization of this command was elected its captain, assigned to the 11th Alabama regiment, and he was with his company at Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill, and

Frayser's Farm. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded. Promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, he led it at Fredericksburg, and was conspicuously gallant at Salem Church. At Gettysburg he was wounded, and in the winter of 1863-64, he was president of the division court-martial. At the Wilderness he commanded his regiment, and after General Perrin fell, he led the brigade to the assault of the horse-shoe salient, recapturing a part of the lost works. For his gallantry here on May 31, 1864, he was made a brigadier-general. His brigade consisted of the 8th, 9th, 10th 11th, and 14th Alabama regiments. In an assault on the enemy's lines, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg, General Sanders was the first to mount the breastworks, and the brigade captured more men than it numbered. The brigade fought, June 23, 25, 29, and 30, the last being the battle of the Crater, when it retook the lost position. At Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, he again distinguished himself while commanding his own and a North Carolina brigade. On Aug. 21, he led the brigade against the heavy force of the enemy which had seized the Weldon railroad. The Confederates drove back two lines of battle, but upon emerging from the woods, they were confronted by a line of defences and were obliged to seek shelter in the woods. General Sanders, who had advanced on foot, was struck by a minie ball which passed through both thighs, severing the femoral arteries. His death occurred on the following day, Aug. 22, 1864.

SANDERS, Thomas Jefferson, educator, was born near Burbank, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1855; son of Isaac and Mary (Stratton) Sanders, and grandson of Henry Sanders. He was graduated from Otterbein university, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881, and was married in June, 1878, to Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. Charles A. and Emeline Slater of Burbank. He was superintendent of public schools, 1878-91; tenth president of the Otterbein university, also occupying the Westerville chair of philosophy, 1891-1901, and in 1901 assumed the John Hulitt chair of philosophy there. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Wooster university in 1888. He is the author of: *Philosophy of the Christian Religion* (1888); *Transcendentalism* (1889); *God: the Ultimate a priori Condition* (1890); *The Unconscious in Education* (1887); *The Place and Purpose of the College* (1890); *The Nature and End of Education* (1889).

SANDERS, Wilbur Fiske, senator, was born at Leon, N.Y., May 2, 1834; son of Ira and Fredona (Edgerton) Sanders. He removed to Ohio, where he taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1858 he was married to Harriet P. Fenn. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 64th Ohio volunteers in 1861; was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff

of Gen. J. W. Forsyth; was employed on the defences south of Nashville, 1862, and resigned in 1863, because of ill health. He then removed to Montana, where he practised law, engaged in mining and was active in the prosecution of robbers and murderers before the "law and order" tribunals. He was attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad company; unsuccessful Republican candidate for delegate to congress, 1864, 1867, 1880 and 1896; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1872, 1876, 1884; a member of the legislative assembly of Montana, 1872-80; declined the appointment of U.S. attorney for Montana; was president of the Montana Historical society, 1865-90, and U.S. senator, 1890-93, having been elected on Dec. 30, 1889, by the Republican members of the state legislature. On Jan. 7, 1890, the Democratic members elected William A. Clark. Senator Sanders was seated for the short term expiring, March 3, 1893, and was a candidate for re-election when a deadlock in the legislature prevented a choice from Jan. 11, to March 2, 1893, when Senator Clarke was elected, Senator Sanders's name being withdrawn, Feb. 10, 1893.

SANDERSON, Joseph, clergyman and author, was born near Ballyboy, county Monaghan, Ireland, May 23, 1823; son of Samuel and Sarah (Brooks) Sanderson, and of Scotch Irish ancestry. His grandparents, James and Margaret Sanderson, came from Scotland about 1700. He was graduated with honors from Royal college, Belfast, in 1845, came to the United States in 1846, was an instructor in Washington institute, New York city, 1847-48, studied theology in the Associate Presbyterian church, 1847-49, and was licensed to preach in the latter year. He was pastor in Providence, R.I., where he built a church, 1849-52; in New York city, where he built a church, 1852-69, and in Westport, Conn., 1870-76. He was married, first, June 7, 1850, to Isabella Field, who died, Oct. 6, 1863; and secondly, Oct. 17, 1863, to Arminella Gillespie, who died, April 10, 1880. He was the editor of the *Homiletic Monthly*, 1876-83, of the *Pulpit Treasury*, 1883-95, and was made secretary of the church extension committee of the New York presbytery in 1896. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1865 by the University of Columbia (now extinct), Kittanning, Pa., and that of LL.D. by the University of Omaha in 1890. He is the author of: *Jesus on the Holy Mount* (1869); *Memorial Tributes* (1883); *Thoughts for the Occasion, Patriotic and Secular* (1892); *The Bow in the Cloud* (1888); *Shots at Sundry Targets* (1886); *Manual for Funerals* (1894); *The Story of St. Patrick* (1895); *Man's Seal to God's Word* (1903); *New York City as a Mission Field* (1900). In 1903 Dr. Sanderson was residing in New York city.

SANDS, Benjamin Franklin, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1811. He was appointed from Kentucky midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 1, 1828; was warranted passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, served on the U.S. coast survey, 1836-41; was promoted lieutenant, March 16, 1840, and served on board the *Columbus* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1842-44. He was at the naval observatory in 1846, and attached to the Home squadron in 1847, where he took part in the expedition up the Tabasco river and at Tuspan. He commanded the *Porpoise* off the west coast of Africa, 1848-50; served on the coast survey, 1851-58, and was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855. He was on duty in the bureau of construction, 1859-60; commanded the coast survey steamer *Active*, 1861-62; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Dacotah* on the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1863, with which vessel he took part in the engagement at Fort Caswell, Feb. 23, 1863. He commanded the steamer *Fort Jackson* of the same squadron, 1864-65, engaging in both attacks on Fort Fisher and in the blockade of Wilmington, N.C. He was senior officer in command of the division, 1862-65; commanded the division on blockade off the coast of Texas, February to June, 1865, and took formal possession of Galveston, Tex., the last stronghold surrendered by the Confederates, June 2, 1865. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866; was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1865-66, and was superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington, D.C., 1867-73. He was promoted rear admiral, April 27, 1871; retired, Feb. 11, 1874, and resided in Washington. He is the author of *From Reefer to Rear Admiral*, an autobiography compiled by F. B. P. Sands (1897). He died in Washington, June 30, 1883.

SANDS, James Hoban, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., July 12, 1845; son of Benjamin Franklin and Henrietta Maria (French) Sands; grandson of Benjamin Norris and Rebecca (Hook) Sands, and of William and Anna Rosetta (Halverson) French. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Maryland in 1859, and was graduated in 1863, becoming an ensign in the same year. He was on duty with the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863-65, and with the India squadron, 1865-68; was promoted lieutenant in 1866, and lieutenant-commander, 1868. He was married in October, 1869, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Worsam Meade (q.v.) and Clara Forsyth (Meigs) Meade. He was promoted a commander in 1880, and captain, Sept. 7, 1894. During the war with Spain, he commanded the cruiser *Columbia*. From Aug. 30, 1898, to Sept. 17, 1901, he was governor of the United States Naval home, Philadelphia, Pa. On April 11, 1902, he was promoted rear-admiral,

and in June, 1902, was ordered to the command of the navy yard and station at League Island, Pa.

SANDS, Joshua Ratoon, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 13, 1795; son of the Hon. Joshua Sands. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 18, 1812; served under Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario, in the action with the *Royal George*; was transferred to the *Madison* in April, 1813, and carried orders from Chauncey to the different vessels during the engagement resulting in the capture of Toronto, and also took part in the capture of Fort George. He was attached to the *Pike*, and served on shore in a battery in 1814, until ordered to the frigate *Superior*. He was attached to the *Washington* in the Mediterranean, 1815-18; was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818, served on board the *Hornet* off the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies in 1819; on the *Franklin* on Pacific coast, 1821-24; on the *Vandalia*, Brazil, 1828-30; was on recruiting duty, 1830-40; was promoted commander, Feb. 23, 1841, and was at the navy yard, New York, 1841-43. He commanded the *Falmouth* in the Gulf and West Indies, 1843-45; the *Vicen* during the Mexican war; took part in the capture of Alverado, Tabasco and Laguna, and was made governor of Laguna. He engaged the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa from Point Horwas in the attack on Vera Cruz; assisted in the capture of



VERA CRUZ.

Tampico and Tuspan in 1847, and was intrusted with various trophies of war, which he conveyed home, together with despatches and a letter to the navy department commending his action in the engagements. He commanded the *North Carolina*, 1848-50; the frigate *St. Lawrence* at the World's fair in England, and at Portugal in 1851, and was promoted captain, Feb. 25, 1854. He commanded the *Susquehanna* in Central America; in the Mediterranean and in England, 1856; was engaged in laying the Atlantic cable in 1857, and was a member of the expedition to Central America against General Walker's filibusters. He commanded the Brazilian squadron on the flagship *Congress*, 1859-61; was retired by age limit, Dec. 21, 1861, and was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. He served as light-house inspector on Lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, 1862-66, and as port-admiral at Norfolk, Va., 1869-72. He gave the sword and

epaulets presented him by the citizens of Brooklyn, N.Y., and the gold snuff-box inlaid with diamonds, the gift of Queen Victoria in 1851, to the Historical society of Brooklyn. He was senior officer of the navy on the retired list at the time of his death, which occurred in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1883.

SANDS, Robert Charles, author, was born in Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., May 11, 1799; son of Comfort and Cornelia (Lott) Sands. His father, a well-known merchant and patriot of New York city, was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1777, and a member of the state assembly for several years. Robert was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818, and engaged in literature and the study of law. He had edited two periodicals while in college; contributed a series of essays to the *Daily Advertiser*, and with James Wallis Eastburn, he wrote "Yamoyden," a poem (1820). He was admitted to the bar in 1820, declined the professorship of belles lettres in Dickinson college, and resumed his literary work. He was one of the founders of the *St. Tammany Magazine*, 1833-34; issued the *Atlantic Magazine* in 1824, and when it was changed to the *New York Review* in 1825, he joined with William Cullen Bryant in its conduct. In 1827 he became an editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and remained as such till his death. He published *The Talisman*, which appeared annually, 1828-30, in which he was joined by William Cullen Bryant and Gulian C. Verplanck, and which was re-published under the title *Miscellanies*. He contributed the humorous introduction to "Tales of Glauber Spa" (2 vols., 1832), and is the author of: *Life and Correspondence of Paul Jones* (1831). His works were edited with a memoir by Gulian C. Verplanck (2 vols., 1834). He died in Hoboken, N.J., Dec. 17, 1832.

SANFORD, Edward, poet, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 8, 1805; son of the Hon. Nathan Sanford (q.v.). He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, and studied law, but abandoned it for journalism. He edited a Brooklyn paper; was employed on the *New York Standard*; the *New York Times*, 1836-37, and was an associate editor of the *Globe* at Washington, D.C., 1837-38. He was appointed assistant naval officer at the port of New York in 1838; was secretary to the commission appointed to restore the duties on goods destroyed by the great fire of 1835, and a member of the state senate in 1843. He contributed stories and poems to the leading New York periodicals. Among his well known poems are: *To Black Hawk*; *To a Mosquito*; *The Loves of the Shell-Fishes*, and a *Charcoal Sketch of Pot-Pie Palmer*. He died in Gowanda, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1876.

SANFORD, Edward Terry, lawyer, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., July 23, 1865; son of Edward Jackson and Emma (Chavannes) Sanford; grandson of John W. and Altha (Fanton) Sanford and of Adrien and Anna (Francillon) Chavannes, and a descendant of Thomas Sanford, who came to America in 1631 with the John Winthrop colony. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee, A.B. and Ph. B., 1883; from Harvard college, A.B., 1885 (A.M., 1889), and from Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1889. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar, and began practice in Knoxville in 1889, where he was married, Jan. 6, 1891, to Lutie Mallory, daughter of William Wallace and Ella (Conely) Woodruff of Knoxville, Tennessee. He was president of the University of Tennessee Alumni association, 1892-93; was elected a trustee of the university, 1897, and in 1899, chairman of the finance committee of the board of trustees, and was appointed lecturer in the university law school, 1898. He also served as a vice-president of the Tennessee Bar association, 1896-97 and 1901-02, and of the American Bar association, 1899-1900; was elected a trustee of East Tennessee Female institute, 1900, and appointed a charter member of Knoxville hospital, 1899. He is the author of: *Blount College and the University of Tennessee*, centennial address (1894); *The Constitutional Convention of Tennessee of 1796*, for the *Proceedings of the Tennessee Bar association* (1896); *Biographical List of the Trustees of Blount College, East Tennessee College, East Tennessee University and University of Tennessee* (1898).

SANFORD, Henry Shelton, diplomatist, was born in Woodbury, Conn., June 15, 1823; son of Nehemiah C. and ——— (Shelton) Sanford. He attended Washington (Trinity) college and was graduated from Heidelberg university; was attaché to the U.S. embassy at St. Petersburg, 1847-48; was appointed acting secretary of the U.S. legation at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1848; secretary of the U.S. legation, Paris, 1849-53, and U.S. chargé d'affaires at Paris, 1853-54, when he resigned. He was U.S. minister to Belgium, 1861-69; and for a time, during the war, he had supervision of the secret service in Europe, with headquarters at London and Paris, and negotiated and signed the Scheldt treaty with Belgium, attended the first consular convention, and a trade mark and naturalization convention. In 1869 he was appointed U.S. minister to Spain, but the senate adjourned without confirming the nomination. He was one of the founders of the International African association, representing the English speaking races on its executive committee, and as its minister plenipotentiary at Washington, D.C., he secured recognition of its flag as that of the Independent State of the Congo in April, 1884.

He was a delegate to the Berlin Congo conference of 1885-86. He founded the city of Sanford, Fla., in 1870, and engaged in the cultivation of orange trees. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity college in 1849, and the degree of J.U.D. from Heidelberg university in 1854. His official reports were published by congress. He died at Healing Springs, Va., May 21, 1891.

SANFORD, Joseph Perry, naval officer, was born in Winchester, Va., in 1816; son of Senator Nathan Sanford. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 11, 1832, and was attached to Captain Wilkes's exploring expedition, 1838-42. He was advanced passed midshipman, June 23, 1838, commissioned lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1842, and was an officer on the *Cumberland* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1842-46. He was on board the U.S. steamer *Alleghany* in the Gulf of Mexico during the war with Mexico, 1846-47; on duty at the National Observatory, Washington, D.C., and on the Mediterranean squadron until Oct. 8, 1853, when he resigned from the navy, and engaged in business in Albany, N.Y., until May 13, 1861, when he was commissioned acting lieutenant in the U.S. navy. He was promoted commander, June 6, 1861, and ordered to western waters to assist Flag-Officer Foote in creating a fleet in the upper Mississippi. He was lieutenant of ordnance on the staff of Flag-Officer Foote at the battle of Fort Henry on board the flag steamer *Benton*, and was in command of ordnance at the naval depot, Cairo, Ill., 1862-63, and in 1863 was made fleet-captain of the North Atlantic squadron and subsequently senior officer commanding the West Indian convoy fleet. He commanded the U.S.S. *Vanderbilt*, 1865-66, at that time the fleetest steamer in the U.S. navy. He convoyed the monitor *Monadnock* from New York to San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan; was promoted captain, Sept. 27, 1866, and was fleet captain of the North Pacific squadron, 1866-68, and commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, 1868-69. He resigned his commission, March 1, 1869. He died in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1901.

SANFORD, Nathan, senator, was born in Bridgehampton, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 5, 1777; son of Thomas Sanford, and a descendant of Robert and Ann (Adams) Sandford. Robert Sandford emigrated from England and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1645. Nathan Sanford was a student at Yale, but did not graduate; was admitted to the bar in 1799 and practised in New York city. He served as U.S. commissioner in bankruptcy in 1802; as U.S. district attorney, 1803-16; as a member of the state assembly, 1810-11, and speaker in 1811; state senator, 1812-15; Democratic U.S. senator from New York, 1815-21; and delegate to the state constitutional convention in

1821, where he introduced the amendment adopted, abolishing the necessity of property qualification in voters. He succeeded James Kent as chancellor of the state, 1823-25, and served a second term in the U.S. senate, 1825-31, where he advocated a reform of the currency and favored the French spoliation claims. He was married three times, his third wife being Mary Buchanan, granddaughter of Thomas McKean, the signer. They were married at the White house, President John Quincy Adams being her nearest relative. Chancellor Sanford received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1823. He died at Flushing, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1838.

SANGER, Joseph Prentice, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 4, 1840; son of Henry Kirkland and Caroline (Prentice) Sanger; grandson of Richard and Rachel (Butler) Sanger, and of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Morgan) Prentice, and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Prentice (1621-1710) of Cambridge, Mass., and of George Barbour (1615-1685) of Dedham, Mass. He attended the University of Michigan; enrolled as lieutenant, 1st Michigan volunteers, April 19, 1861, and served with the light artillery, being brevetted captain and major for gallantry in the battles of Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom, Va., 1864 and 1865. He was promoted adjutant of the 1st artillery, 1866, was honor graduate of the artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., 1869, and on its re-establishment was appointed its first adjutant; commanded a battery in the Brooklyn "Whisky Riots," 1871, and was professor of military science, tactics and law in Bowdoin college, 1872-75. He was promoted captain, 1st artillery, Feb. 7, 1875; was detailed to accompany Gen. Emory Upton on a tour of inspection of the armies of Japan, Asia, Europe and England, 1875-77; commanded a battery in the 1st artillery, 1877-84, serving in several railroad riots; was aide to Major-General Schofield, 1884-88; appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major, Feb. 12, 1889; served as aide and acting secretary to President Harrison, 1891, and as military secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Schofield. He was inspector of the South Atlantic inspection district and principal assistant to the inspector-general of the army, September, 1895, to March, 1898, and appointed inspector-general of volunteers, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, July 7,



1898, serving as acting inspector-general, U.S.A. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898, and was in command consecutively of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 1st corps, June 19-29, 1898; 3d division, 1st corps, June 29-Nov. 19; 2d brigade, 2d division, 1st corps, Nov. 19-Dec. 4, and 2d division, 1st corps, Dec. 4-23. He was assigned to the command of the district of Mantanzas, Cuba, Jan. 11, 1899; mustered out of the volunteer service, June 12, 1899, and assigned to duty with assistant secretary of war the following July 3. General Sanger was appointed by President McKinley director of the census of Cuba and Porto Rico, Aug. 9 and Sept. 8, 1899, respectively, and a member of the War college board, June 21, 1900. He was promoted colonel and inspector-general, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., July 23, 1902. In 1903 he was supervisor of the Philippine census, with headquarters at Manila, P. I.

SANGSTER, Margaret Elizabeth, author, was born at New Rochelle, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1838; daughter of John and Margaret (Chisholm) Munson; granddaughter of John and Grace (Gale) Munson, and of Thomas and Margaret (Kirkaldy)

Chisholm; and of Irish and Scottish lineage. She was educated in New York city, and was married Aug. 12, 1858, to George Sangster. She contributed to the leading periodicals, and was associate editor of *Hearth and Home*, 1871-73; of the *Christian at Work*, 1873-79, and of the *Christian Intelligencer* from 1879; staff-contributor to

the *Christian Herald* from 1894, and editor of *Harper's Bazar*, 1889-99. She is the author of: *Home and Heaven* (1860); *Five Happy Weeks* (1862); *Mary Stanhope and Her Friends* (1863); *Miss Dewbury's School* (1870); *Splendid Times* (1870); *Hours with Girls* (1876); *Manual of Missions of the Reformed Church in America* (1880); *Poems of the Household* (1882); *Home Fairies and Heart Flowers* (1882); *With My Neighbors* (1883); *Art of Home Making* (1883); *On the Road Home* (1890); *Easter Bells* (1891); *Little Knights and Ladies* (1892); *Maidie's Problem* (1892); *Winsome Womanhood* (1900); *Janet Ward* (1902); *When Angels Come to Men* (1903).

SANKEY, Ira David, evangelist, was born in Edenburg, Pa., Aug. 28, 1840; son of David and Mary (Leeper) Sankey; grandson of Ezekiel and

Jane (Cubbison) Sankey. In 1857 he moved with his parents to New Castle, Pa., where he became a class leader in the M.E. church, and later leader of the choir. He was also for a few years president of the New Castle Young Men's Christian association, and afterward, in 1883, presented the town with a new, fully-equipped Association building. In 1861 he enlisted in the 12th Pennsylvania infantry, and after serving out his time became a deputy in the revenue service under his father, who was U.S. collector of internal revenue, appointed by President Lincoln. He was married, Sept. 9,



1863, to Frances Victoria, daughter of Rev. John and Elizabeth Edwards of New Castle; and of this union were born three sons, two of whom, John Edwards and Ira Allan, were living in 1903. In 1870 he went as a Y.M.C.A. delegate to the International convention in Indianapolis, and it was here that he first met Mr. Dwight L. Moody, with whom he soon afterward became associated in evangelistic work. Mr. Sankey and Mr. Moody went to Great Britain in 1871, and in 1873, during their memorable campaign there, Mr. Sankey compiled the first of the "Sacred Songs and Solos" series, the songs of which were soon sung the world over. On their return to America in August, 1875, this hymn book, with a few additions, was prepared for publication by Mr. Sankey and Mr. P. P. Bliss, under the title of "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs." This was the first of the well-known Gospel Hymn series (1875-1894), the last four numbers of which (Gospel Hymns Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6) were edited by Mr. Sankey, Mr. George C. Stebbins and Mr. James McGranahan, as were the popular hymn books, "Sacred Songs No. 1" and "No. 2" (1896-99). The royalties from all of these hymn books went to the support of the Northfield schools established by Mr. Moody. In 1898 Mr. Sankey visited Egypt, Palestine and Southern Europe, and upon his return to this country, began the series: "Services of Song and Story," upon which he was still engaged in 1903. His most famous sacred songs are: *The Ninety and Nine*; *There'll Be No Dark Valley*; *When the Mists Have Rolled Away*; *Faith is the Victory*; *A Shelter in the Time of the Storm*. He also edited: *Winnowed Hymns* (1890); *Christian Endeavor Hymns* (1894); *Young People's Songs of Praise* (1902); and was

associated with others in compiling and arranging : *Male Chorus No. 1 and No. 2* (1888-98); *Gems of Song for the Sunday School* (1901).

SANTAYANA, George, educator and author, was born at Madrid, Spain, Dec. 16, 1863. In 1872 he came to the United States and was educated at the Boston Latin school and Harvard college, graduating with the class of 1886. In 1889 he became an instructor in philosophy at Harvard, and in 1898, assistant professor. He is the author of : *Sonnets and Other Poems* (1894); *The Sense of Beauty* (1896); *Lucifer, a Theological Tragedy* (1899); *Interpretations of Poetry and Religion* (1900); *The Hermit of Carmel* (1901).

SARGEANT, Nathaniel Peaslee, jurist, was born in Methuen, Mass., Nov. 2, 1731; son of the Rev. Christopher and Susanna (Peaslee) Sargeant; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Stevens) Sargeant and of Col. Nathaniel and Judith (Kimball) Peaslee, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Perkins) Sargeant. William Sargeant emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1633, becoming later a grantee of Amesbury, Mass. Nathaniel Peaslee Sargeant was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1750, A.M., 1753; and practised law in Haverhill, Mass. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress in 1775, judge of the superior court of judicature in Massachusetts in 1775-89, and chief-justice of the supreme court of the state, 1790-91. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was married, first, Feb. 3, 1759, to Rhoda Barnard of Amesbury, Mass., and secondly, to Mary (Livingston) Leavett. He died at Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 12, 1791.

SARGENT, Aaron Augustus, senator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 28, 1827; son of Aaron Peaslee and Elizabeth (Stanwood) Sargeant; grandson of Moses and Lydia (Severance) Sargeant and of John Stanwood, and a descendant of William Sargeant. He learned the printers' trade, and in 1847 became a reporter in Washington, D.C. He removed to California in 1849; and in 1850 established the *Nevada Journal* in Nevada City. He was married March 15, 1852, to Ellen Swett, daughter of Amos and Rebecca (Ingalls) Clark of Newburyport. He was admitted to the bar in 1854; chosen district attorney of Nevada county in 1856; vice-president of the Republican national convention in 1860; a Republican representative in the 37th congress, 1861-63; in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869-73, and U.S. senator, 1873-79. He was the author of the first Pacific railroad act that was passed in congress July 1, 1862. He practised law in San Francisco, 1879-82, and in 1882, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany by President Arthur. At the time of Mr. Sargent's arrival in Berlin, the German gov-

ernment was imposing increasing restrictions upon American pork. Mr. Sargent reported to his government the real cause of restriction and recommended retaliation. His report was inadvertently published, and for this and other diplomatic reasons his position became unpleasant. He presented his resignation and was immediately nominated U.S. minister to Russia, which he declined, returning home in 1884. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of California in 1865. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1887.

SARGENT, Charles Sprague, botanist and dendrologist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1841; son of Ignatius and Henrietta (Gray) Sargent; grandson of Ignatius and Sarah (Stevens) Sargent and of Samuel and Mary (Brooks) Gray; great-grandson of Daniel and Mary (Turner) Sargent; great²-grandson of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent; great³-grandson of William and Mary (Duncan) Sargent, and great⁴-grandson of William and Mary (Epes) Sargent, who emigrated to Gloucester, Mass., in 1678. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1862; was appointed lieutenant and aide-de-camp of U.S. volunteers in 1862; and was brevetted major of U.S. volunteers in 1865. He was professor of horticulture, 1872-73; director of the botanic garden at Harvard, 1873-79, and was chosen Arnold professor of arboriculture in 1879. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1901.



THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

He was married, Nov. 27, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Allen) Robeson of Tiverton, R.I. He planned the Jesup collection of North American woods for the Museum of Natural History, New York city; was chairman of the commission for the preservation of Adirondack forests in 1885, and chairman of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was elected a member in 1895, to decide upon a forest policy for the American woodlands, 1896-97. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Royal Horticultural society of England, and

the Scottish Arboricultural society, and president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He edited *Garden and Forest*, 1887-97, and is the author of: *Catalogue of the Forest Trees of North America* (1880); *Pruning Forest and Ornamental Trees*, a translation from the French of Adolphe Des Cars (1881); *Reports on the Forests of North America* (1884); *The Woods of the United States, with an account of their Structure, Qualities, and Uses* (1885); *The Forest Flora of Japan* (1894), and *The Silva of North America* (14 vols., 1883-1903).

SARGENT, Epes, author, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 27, 1813; son of Epes and Hannah (Dane) Sargent; grandson of John Osborne and Lydia (Foster) Sargent and great-grandson of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent. In his youth he travelled with his father in Russia, and returning to Boston, attended the Latin school, and Harvard college where he was associated with his brother John Osborne Sargent and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the publication of the *Harvard Collegian*. He became connected with the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and the *Atlas*, and in 1839 became assistant editor of the *Mirror*, New York city. On his return to Boston in 1846 he became editor of the *Transcript*, and later engaged in editing a series of educational works. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Weld, of Roxbury, Mass. In 1836 he began to write for the stage, and produced *The Bride of Genoa* (1837), *Velasco, Change Makes Change*, and *Priestess*. Among his poems are *Songs of the Sea* (1847); *The Woman who Dared* (1869); and *Life on the Ocean Wave*, being a lyric on the death of Warren. His other works are. *Wealth and Worth* (1840); *What's to Be Done, or the Will and the Way* (1841); *Fleetwood, or the Stain of a Birth* (1845); *Peculiar, a Sale of the Great Trans-Action* (1863); *Life and Services of Henry Clay* (1843); *American Adventure by Land and Sea* (2 vols. 1847); *The Critic Criticised* (1856); *Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land* (1857); and *Original Dialogues* (1861). He edited the lives of Collins, Campbell, Goldsmith, Gray, Hood and Rogers (1852-65); "Works of Benjamin Franklin" (1853); "Works of Horace and James Smith" (1857); *The Modern Drama* (15 vols., 1846-58); and *Cyclopaedia of English and American Poetry* (1883). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1880.

SARGENT, Frederick Leroy, botanist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1868; son of George Frederick and Mary Motley (Gavett) Sargent; grandson of John G. and Martha (Bellamy) Sargent and of George B. and Catharine M. E. (Motley) Gavett, and a descendant of William Sargent of Ipswich, Newbury, Hampton, Salisbury and Amesbury, who received a grant of land at Agawam, now Ipswich, Mass., April,

1633. He removed to New York city in 1866, where he attended the common schools, and the College of the City of New York, 1879-81, completing his studies by a special course in botany at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, 1883-86. He was an instructor in the summer school of botany, Harvard, 1886; head of the department of botany, University of Wisconsin, 1886-87, and instructor of botany in the medical school of Boston university, 1894-95. He became president of the Columbine association, 1895, and was a delegate to and president of the National Flower convention at Asheville, N.C., Oct. 21-23, 1896. He was married, July 9, 1903, to Helen M. C., daughter of Francis James and Elizabeth E. (Sedgwick) Child of Cambridge, Mass. He is the author of: *Guide to Cryptograms* (1886); *Through a Microscope*, in collaboration with Samuel Wells and Mary Treat (1886); *A Key to North American Species of Cladonia*, Cambridge (1893); *How to Describe a Flowering Plant* (1894); *Corn Plants: Their Uses and Ways of Life* (1899), and contributions on botanical subjects to the *Popular Science Monthly* and other scientific periodicals. In 1903 Mr. Sargent was residing in Cambridge, Mass.

SARGENT, Henry Winthrop, horticulturist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1810; son of Henry and Hannah (Welles) Sargent; grandson of Daniel and Mary (Turner) Sargent and of Samuel and Isabella (Pratt) Welles and a descendant of Thomas Wells, second colonial governor of Connecticut in 1655, and again in 1658. He was graduated from Harvard in 1830 and practised law in Boston for a short time, but later engaged in the banking business with Archibald Gracie in New York city. After his marriage, Jan. 10, 1839, to Caroline, daughter of Francis and Maria (Wyckoff) Olmsted of New York, he retired from business and devoted himself to horticulture. He purchased a tract on the Hudson which he called "Wodenethe" and which he made one of the most celebrated gardens in the United States. He is the author of: *Treatise on Landscape Gardening* (1859); *Skeleton Tours through England, Ireland and Scotland* (1866); *A Supplement to Andrew J. Downing's Landscape Gardening* (1875); and many articles in horticultural magazines. He died at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1882.

SARGENT, Herbert Howland, soldier, was born in Carlinville, Ill., Sept. 29, 1858; son of Jacob True and Maria Lucretia (Braley) Sargent; grandson of Daniel and Deborah (Foss) Sargent and of Elliott and Lucretia (Bullard) Braley, and the ninth in descent from William Sargent (born in England about 1606; died at Amesbury, Mass., March, 1675). He was graduated from Black-burn university, B.S., 1878, and from the U.S.

Military academy, 1883, being promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d U.S. cavalry, June 13, 1883, and served on frontier duty until 1898, except one year, 1886-87, when he was professor of military science at the University of Illinois. He was married,



H. H. Sargent

Aug. 11, 1886, to Alice Carey, daughter of Lindsay and Elizabeth (Miller) Applegate of Ashland, Ore. He served at Washington, D.C., May, 1898, in organizing volunteers for the Spanish-American war; was appointed colonel, Fifth Volunteer infantry, May 20, 1898; organized the regiment and arrived at Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 12, and com-

manded the regiment there under Gen. Leonard Wood until March 20, when he was ordered with his regiment to command the district of Guantánamo. He sailed from Guantánamo to the United States the following May, and was mustered out of service at Camp Meade, Pa., May 31, 1899. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 29th infantry, U.S. volunteers, July 5, 1899; sailed with his regiment for Manila, Philippine Islands, Oct. 5, 1899, arriving Nov. 2; participated in combats with insurgents on the island of Luzon; commanded the attacking forces at the battle of San Mateo, in which General Lawton was killed, Dec. 19, 1899; was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, May 10, 1901, and promoted captain, 2d U.S. cavalry, March 2, 1899. He is the author of: *Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign* (1893), and *The Campaign of Marengo* (1897). His works on Napoleon's campaigns gave him high standing as an authority on military strategy.

SARGENT, John Singer, artist, was born in Florence, Italy, in 1856; son of Dr. Fitzwilliam and ——— (Newbold) Sargent. His father, a well-known physician and surgeon of Boston, Mass., was the author of several books on surgery, and his mother, a water-color artist of ability. He was educated in Italy and Germany; studied painting at the Academy of Fine Arts, Florence, Italy, and in 1874 entered the studio of Carolus-Duran of Paris, France, who was the subject of his first exhibited portrait in the Salon of 1877. This portrait was soon followed by the two pictures: *En Route pour la Pêche* and *Smoke of Ambergis*. In 1879 he traveled through Spain, where he became a devoted student of the art of Velasquez and conceived his *El Jaleo*, which im-

mediately established his reputation as a master of technique. On his return to Paris, he opened a studio on the boulevard Berthier; exhibited a full length portrait of a young woman in the Salon of 1881, which placed him among the foremost portrait-painters of the contemporary world, and in 1884 removed to London, where he continued to exhibit annually at the Royal Academy, his work being distinguished by its "cleverness of expression, amazing vividness of insight into character and expert control over points of craftsmanship." He visited the United States in 1876,



John F. Sargent

1887 and 1889, painting in 1887 a famous portrait of Mrs. Henry Marquand, and again in 1895 and 1903, to hang his mural paintings in the Boston Public library, having previously exhibited them in the Royal Academy at London. These canvases, some of them in the Byzantine style, combining bas-relief and painting, represent "The Progress of Religion." Mr. Sargent was made a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880; an Associate National Academician in 1894, and an Academician in 1897, and a member of the Société Nationale de Beaux Arts. A loan exhibition of his most notable portraits since 1884, was held in Copley Hall, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Boston Art Students' association, February-March, 1900. He also exhibited at various times in the United States, at Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago, and in England, at the New English Art Club of London. His American portrait subjects include: Mr. Burckhardt (1880); Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop (1882); Mrs. Wilton Phipps (1886); Mrs. Inches (1888); Mrs. R. H. Derby (1889); Mrs. Kissam (1890); Thomas B. Reed (1891); Mrs. Manson (1891); Miss Helen Dunham (1891-92); Henry Cabot Lodge; Mrs. Carl Meyer and her two children (1897); Calvin S. Brice (1898); Mrs. Ralph Curtis (1898); William M. Chase (1902), and President Theodore Roosevelt (1903). Among his English subjects may be mentioned: Lady Agnew; Lady Playfair (1885); The Hon. Laura Lister; Coventry Patmore, in the National Portrait gallery of London; Mr. Wertheimer (1898), in the same gallery; Francis C. Penrose (1898), and Sir Thomas Sutherland (1898). He also painted the portrait groups: *Carnation Lily, Lily, Rose*; and *Lady Echo, Mrs.*

Adcane and *Mrs. Tennant* (1900), and portraits of Ellen Terry as "Lady Macbeth"; Ada Rehan; "Carmencita" Luxembourg gallery; *The Java-nese Dancing Girl*, which was one of the series awarded a grand medal at the Paris exposition of 1889; *Venetian Bead-strings*, and *Spanish Court-yard*. See: "The Art of J. S. Sargent, R.A.," by A. L. Baldry in *The Studio* (February, 1900), and John S. Sargent's Decorations" by Sylvester Baxter in *Harper's Weekly* (June 1, 1895).

SARGENT, Jonathan Everett, jurist, was born in New London, N.H., Oct. 23, 1816; son of Ebenezer and Prudence (Chase) Sargent; grandson of Peter Sargent, and a descendant of William Sargent. Jonathan E. Sargent was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He removed from Canaan to Wentworth in 1843, and was married, Nov. 29, 1843, to Maria Cordelia Jones of Enfield. He became colonel in the New Hampshire militia, was solicitor for Grafton county, 1844-54, a representative in the state legislature, 1851-53, being speaker of the house, 1852-53, and was president of the state senate in 1854. In 1852 his wife died, and on Sept. 5, 1853, he was married to Louise Jennie, daughter of Col. James K. Paige of Wentworth, N.H. He was chief-justice of the court of common pleas, 1855-59; associate justice of the New Hampshire supreme judicial court, 1859-73, and chief-justice of that court, 1873-74. He served as vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical society for several years; was president of the New Hampshire Centennial home for the aged, and was prominent in financial and banking circles. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1869. He died in Concord, N.H., Jan. 6, 1890.

SARGENT, Lucius Manlius, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1786; son of Daniel and Mary (Turner) Sargent; grandson of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent and of the Hon. John Turner of Salem, Mass. His father was a Boston merchant. He attended Harvard and studied law, but did not practise. He early became associated with the cause of temperance, delivering lectures and writing on that subject. He contributed to the Boston *Transcript*, under the name "Sigma," and his papers on the coolie trade were republished in England. He was twice married, first on April 3, 1816, to Mary, sister of Horace Binney, and secondly on July 14, 1825, to Sarah Cutter, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Dun of Boston. He is the author of: *Translations from Minor Latin Poets* (1807); *Hubert and Helen and other Verses* (1812); *Ode* (1813); *Three Temperance Tales* (1848); *Dealings with the Dead* (1856); *Reminiscences of Samuel Dexter* (1858), and *The Irrepressible Conflict* (1861). He died in West Roxbury, Mass., June 2, 1867.

SARGENT, Paul Dudley, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1745; son of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent. He joined the patriot army at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and commanded a regiment at the siege of Boston, being wounded at Bunker Hill. He commanded a brigade at Harlem, Trenton, Princeton and White Plains, and after the war was elected chief justice of the court of common pleas of Hancock county, Maine. He was judge of the probate court, justice of the same, first representative to the general court, postmaster, and an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1794-96. He died in Sullivan, Maine, Sept. 28, 1828.

SARGENT, Winthrop, patriot, was born in Gloucester, Mass., May 1, 1753; son of Winthrop and Judith (Saunders) Sargent; grandson of Col. Epes and Esther (Macarty) Sargent and of Thomas and Judith (Robinson) Saunders, and a descendant of William and Mary (Epes) Sargent, who settled at Cape Ann. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1774; was captain of a merchant ship belonging to his father, and in 1775 entered the patriot army. He was naval agent at Gloucester, Jan. 1-March 16, 1776; and captain in Gen. Henry Knox's regiment of artillery, serving until the close of the war, and attaining the rank of major. In 1786 he became connected with the Ohio company and was appointed by congress surveyor of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. He was commissioned secretary of the Northwestern Territory, Sept. 1, 1789; recommissioned, Dec. 10, 1794, and was commissioned governor of the Mississippi Territory, May 7, 1798, serving, 1798-1801. He was married, Oct. 24, 1798, to Mary, daughter of William and Eunice (Hawley) Macintosh of Inverness, Scotland, and afterward of Natchez, Miss. He served in the Indian wars of 1791 and 1794-95, taking part in the expedition under Gen. Arthur St. Clair, where he was wounded. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society, a member of the American Philosophical society, and an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. In collaboration with Benjamin B. Smith, he published *Papers Relative to Certain American Antiquities* (1796), and *Boston*, a poem (1803). He died in New Orleans, La., June 3, 1820.

SARGENT, Winthrop, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1825; son of George Washington and Margaret Jessie Percy Sargent, and grandson of Winthrop Sargent, the patriot (q.v.). He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848, and from the Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1847. He practised in Philadelphia and in New York, and devoted his spare time to literature. He was a member

of the Pennsylvania Historical society. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Ignatius Sargent of Boston. Among his books are: *History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1775 under Major-General Braddock, edited from Original Manuscripts* (1855); *The Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution* (1857); *The Journal of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati* (1858); *Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Dr. Jonathan Odell* (1860); *Life and Career of Maj. John André* (1861); *Les Etats Confédérés et de l'Escavage* (1864), and an unfinished catalogue of classified books concerning America. He died in Paris, France, May 18, 1870.

SARTAIN, Emily, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa.; daughter of John and Susannah Longmate (Swaine) Sartain. She studied engraving under her father, and oil painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, under Christian Schüssle, 1864-71, and under Evariste Luminais, at Paris, France, 1871-75. She engraved many plates in mezzo-tint, including numerous portraits for book illustration, and executed some large etchings for framing. She exhibited oil paintings at the Paris Salon in 1875 and 1883; received a medal at the Centennial exhibition of 1876; honorable mention at the Pan-American exhibition of 1901, and was awarded the Mary Smith prize by the Pennsylvania Academy in 1881 and 1883 for the best painting by a woman. She was art editor of *Our Continent*, 1881-83; a member of the jury of awards of the Art Department, World's Columbian exposition, 1893, and official delegate from the U.S. government to the International Congress on Instruction in Drawing, held at Paris in 1900. From 1886 she served as principal of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

SARTAIN, John, artist, was born in London, England, Oct. 24, 1808. He attended private schools in London but left school in 1818, and in 1820 became assistant to Signor Mortram, the pyrotechnist and scene painter at the Covent Garden theatre. In 1822 he engaged as apprentice to an engraver, and in 1823 received the order for eighteen steel plates for the illustrations of the early Florentine school of painters. He studied designing in water colors under Varley and Richter, and painting in oils under Joshua Shaw and De Franca. He was married to Susannah Longmate Swain, daughter of John Swain, his first master in steel engraving. He removed to America in 1830; settled in Philadelphia and was the first to introduce into America the mezzotint style of engraving. He also engaged in painting portraits in oils and miniatures on ivory, designing bank-note vignettes and in making wood cuts for book illustration. In 1843 he bought *Campbell's Foreign Semi-Monthly Magazine*, which he edited, and later he engraved the plates for the

Eclectic Museum. In 1848 he purchased a half interest in the *Union Magazine*, of New York, which he removed to Philadelphia, and changed the name to *Sartain's Union Magazine*. He purchased for his magazine Agassiz's first contribution to American current literature, entitled "A Period in the History of Our Planet," which he published in 1843, and received many contributions from Edgar Allen Poe, including: "The Bells." He was a member of the Artists Fund society, the School of Design for Women, was a director of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and was elected a member of the Society Artes in Amicitiae in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1862. He had charge of the Art department at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and of the American exhibit in London in 1887. Among his most notable engravings are *The County Election in Missouri*, after Bingham (1855); *Mrs. and Mrs. Robert Gilmor of Baltimore*, after Sir Thomas Lawrence; *David Paul Brown*, after John Neagle; *Christ Rejected*, after Benjamin West (1862); *Men of Progress, American Inventors* (1862); *Zeesberger, Preaching to the Indians at Gogoshunk* (1862); *The Iron Worker and King Solomon* (1876); *John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots*, after Leutzé, *Homestead of Henry Clay*, after Hamilton and *Edwin Forrest*, and *The Battle of Gettysburg*, after Peter F. Rothermel. He designed several monuments including one to Washington, one to Lafayette and two medallion heads for monuments in the Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1897.

SARTAIN, Samuel, engraver, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1830; eldest son of John (q.v.) and Susannah Longmate (Swain) Sartain. He studied under his father, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and devoted himself to engraving on steel. He was a trustee of the Artists Fund society and a member of the board of managers and treasurer of the Franklin Institute. He received a silver medal at an exhibition of the Franklin Institute and an "honorable mention" with special approbation at the World's Fair, New York. Among his best known engravings are, *Clear the Track*, after C. Schussele (1854); *Christ Blessing Little Children*, after Sir Charles Locke; *Eastlake* (1861); *One of the Chosen*, after Guy; *Christ Stilling the Tempest*, after Hamilton; *Song of the Angels*, after Thomas Moran; *Evangeline*, after Thomas Faed and *A Pompeian Water Carrier* after Millet. His portraits include, Benjamin West, Thomas Sully and John Nagle.

SARTAIN, William, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1843; son of John and Susannah Longmate (Swaine) Sartain. He attended the Philadelphia High school; studied

engraving under his father until 1867; studied painting under Christian Schuessle, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; studied abroad with Léon Bonnat and at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, and on his return to the United States in 1877, settled in New York city. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1880; was one of the original members of the Society of American Artists; president of the New York Art club; received a silver medal in Boston in 1881, and honorable mention in Philadelphia in 1887; a bronze medal at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901, and a silver medal at the Charleston exposition, 1902. He is represented in several public galleries, including the Corcoran Art gallery, Washington. He was professor of life classes at the Art Students' league, New York city, and contributed many articles on art to periodicals. His paintings include: *Tombs of the Saints at Bouzareah* (1874); *Italian Boy's Head and Italian Girl's Head* (1876); *Narcissus* (1878); *Nubian Sheik* (1879); *A Quiet Moment* (1879-80); *A Chapter of the Koran* (1883); *Paquita* (1883); *Sand Dunes of Manesquan* (1892); *The Valley* (1902), and *The Passing Shower* (1903).

SARTORI, Lewis Constant, naval officer, was born in Bloomsbury, N.J., June 3, 1812. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman in 1829; was promoted passed midshipman in 1837; lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and served throughout the Mexican war on the bomb-brig *Stromboli*, 1847-48. He was attached to the Pacific squadron on the sloop *John Adams*, 1855-56, when he commanded an expedition against the Feejee Islanders; was on shore duty at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1857-58; was promoted commander, April 7, 1861, and given command of the steamer *Flag* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He was assigned to command the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, 1863-65, and the steamer *Agawam* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1865-66. He was promoted captain, Sept. 26, 1866; served in the North Pacific squadron, 1868-70; was in charge of the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, in 1873; was promoted commodore, Dec. 12, 1873, and was retired, June 3, 1874. He died in New York city, Jan. 12, 1899.

SATTERLEE, Henry Yates, first bishop of Washington and 180th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1843; son of Edward and Jane Anna (Yates) Satterlee; grandson of Edward Rathbone and Mary (Lansing) Satterlee and of Henry and Katharine (Mynderse) Yates, and a descendant of the Rev. William Satterlee, vicar of Ide, Devonshire, England, 1645, and his son, Benedict Satterlee, who settled in New London, Conn., in 1685; also of Lieut.-Col. Benedict Satterlee, an

officer in the colonial army, who was killed at the massacre of Wyoming. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; from the General Theological seminary in 1866; was ordained to the diaconate in 1865, and to the priesthood in 1866. He was married, June 30, 1866, to Jane, daughter of Timothy Gridley and Patience (Lawrence) Churchill of New York city. He served as assistant minister of Zion church at Wappinger's Falls, N.Y., 1865-75; rector, 1875-82, and rector of Calvary church, New York city, 1882-96. He declined the election as bishop coadjutor of Ohio in 1887, and as bishop of Michigan in 1889, and was consecrated bishop of Washington, March 25, 1896, by Bishops Coxe, Huntington, Dudley, Scarborough, Penick, Whitehead, Potter, Rulison, Paret, Leonard, Nelson and Cheshire. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1882, and by Princeton university in 1896; and that of LL.D. by Columbia college in 1897. He is the author of: *Christ and His Church* (1878); *Life Lessons from the Prayer Book* (1890); *A Creedless Gospel and the Gospel Creed* (1894); *New Testament Churchmanship* (1899); *The Calling of the Christian and Christ's Sacrament of Fellowship* (1902).

SATTERLEE, Walter, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1844; son of George Cray and Mary Le Roy (Livingston) Satterlee, and a descendant of Lieut. Col. Benedict Satterlee. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; studied at the National Academy of Design, and under Edwin White and Léon Bonnat. He was elected an Associate of the National Academy in 1879; a member of the American Water Color society, and the New York Etching club, and in 1886 he won the Clarke prize at the Academy. He became well known as a book illustrator and as a teacher. Among his oil paintings are: *Contemplation* (1878); *Extremes Meet* (1881); *The Convent Composer* (1881); *Autumn* (1886); *Good Bye, Summer* (1886); *The Cronies* (1886); *Fortune by Tea Leaves* (1886); *Lagging Hours*, *The First Patient*, *The Votive Offering*; and his water colors include: *Solitaire* (1878); *Old Ballads* (1878); *Two Sides of a Convent Wall* (1884); *The Fortune Teller* (1887); *The Net Mender* (1887), and *The Lightened Load* (1887.)



Henry Y. Satterlee

SAULSBURY, Eli, senator, was born in Misspillion Hundred, Kent county, Del., Dec. 29, 1817; son of William and ——— (Smith) Saulsbury. His father was sheriff in 1820, and soon after removed to Dover, where Eli attended school. He subsequently entered a select school at Denton, Md., attended Dickinson college regularly, but did not graduate, and engaged in cultivating his widowed mother's farm at Misspillion, 1841-56. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1852-54; went to Dover, Del., in 1856; studied law, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. He was elected U.S. senator by the Democratic legislature in 1870, as successor to his brother, Willard Saulsbury; was re-elected in 1877 and 1883, serving till March 4, 1889, and during his entire service in the senate was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. He voted against the 14th amendment. He contributed largely to the building of the Wilmington conference academy, and was elected president of the board of trustees to succeed his brother, Gove Saulsbury, in 1881, serving till 1893. He died in Dover, Del., March 22, 1893.

SAULSBURY, Gove, governor of Delaware, was born in Misspillion Hundred, Kent county, Del., March 29, 1815; son of William and ——— (Smith) Saulsbury. He attended the local schools, Delaware college, and the university of Pennsylvania; practised medicine in Dover; was elected state senator on the Democratic ticket in 1862, and was speaker during the second session. Upon the death of Gov. William Cannon, March 1, 1865, he succeeded to the office of governor, and in 1866 was elected to the office for the term ending 1870. He died at Dover, July 31, 1881.

SAULSBURY, Willard, senator, was born in Misspillion Hundred, Kent county, Del., June 2, 1820; son of William and ——— (Smith) Saulsbury. He attended Dickinson college, Pa.; engaged in the practice of law in Georgetown, Del.; was state attorney-general, 1850-55, and was elected U.S. senator on the Democratic ticket in 1858, serving till 1871. He favored the preservation of the Union; served on the reconstruction committee in the 39th congress; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864, and was made a chancellor of Delaware in 1873. He died in Dover, Del., April 6, 1892.

SAUNDERS, Alvin, senator, was born in Fleming county, Ky., July 12, 1817. He removed with his father to Illinois in 1829, and in 1836 settled in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, then Wisconsin Territory; was postmaster there for seven years; studied law with Isaac Van Allen, and engaged in the mercantile and banking business. He was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1846; was state senator for eight years; a delegate to the Republican national con-

ventions of 1860 and 1868, and was appointed by congress a member of the board of commissioners to organize the Pacific railroad company. He was governor of the Territory of Nebraska, 1861-67, and U.S. senator, 1877-83. He secured for Nebraska a vast tract of land by straightening the boundary line between that state and South Dakota. He died in Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1, 1899.

SAUNDERS, Frederick, librarian, was born in London, Eng., Aug. 14, 1807; son of the senior member of the firm of Saunders and Ottley, book publishers of London. He received a superior education, and became a clerk in his father's book store. He was sent in 1837 to New York to open a branch of the house, hoping to secure an American copyright on the publications of the firm in demand in the United States; and he also petitioned congress for the passage of an act looking to the protection of both American and British authors. His object failed, although he was backed by Henry Clay, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, and George Bancroft. He was for a time city editor of the New York *Evening Post*, William Cullen Bryant, editor; was employed by Harper and Brothers and by George P. Putnam, 1850-55, and was assistant librarian of the Astor library through the offices of Washington Irving, 1859-76, and librarian, 1876-96, when he was retired with full pay. He was married, Sept. 18, 1833, to Mary Ann Farr of London, Eng. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., in 1853. He was the editor of *Our National Centennial Jubilee* (1877); and with Henry C. Tuckerman, of *Homes of American Authors* (1853). He contributed to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*; *Democratic Review*; *New York Quarterly*; and is the author of: *Memoirs of the Great Metropolis, or London from the Tower to the Crystal Palace* (1852); *New York in a Nut-shell* (1853); *Salad for the Solitary* (1853; rev. ed., 1856-1872); *Salad for the Social* (1856); *Pearls of Thought. Religious and Philosophical, Gathered from Old Authors* (1858); *Mosaics* (1856); *Festival of Song*, with 73 illustrations (1868); *About Women, Love, and Marriage* (1868); *Evenings with the Sacred Poets* (1869); *Pastime Papers* (1885); *The Story of Some Famous Books* (1887); *Stray Leaves of Literature* (1888); *Story of the Discovery of the New World* (1892); *Character Studies* (1894). He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1902.

SAUNDERS, Romulus Mitchell, statesman, was born in Caswell (then Orange) county, N.C., March 3, 1791; son of William Saunders (an officer in the 6th regiment, N.C. troops during the Revolutionary war, 1777-83, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati) and Hannah (Mitchell) Saunders, his wife; grandson of Wil-

liam and — (Adams) Saunders of Dan River, N.C., and a descendant of the Saunders family of Lancaster county, Virginia, who settled on the great Wiscomico river in 1660. His father removed to Somerset county, Tenn., in 1791, on the death of his wife, and died there in 1803. Romulus was adopted by his uncle, Col. James Saunders, a member of the Halifax congresses. He attended the University of North Carolina, 1809-11; read law with Judge Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee; and was married Dec. 22, 1812, to Rebecca Paine Carter of Caswell county, N.C. He practised law at Milton on the Dan river, N.C., 1812-15; and was a member of the state house of commons, 1815-20, being speaker of the house, 1819. His wife died, Oct. 9, 1821, and he was married secondly, May 26, 1823, to Anna Hays Johnson, daughter of Justice William Johnson (q.v.). He was a Democratic representative in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821-27; attorney-general of North Carolina in 1838-31, and a commissioner with George W. Campbell and John K. Kane, to distribute 25,000,000 francs secured by the treaty with France, 1831. He was judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1835-40; was defeated for governor of the state by John M. Morehead in 1840; was a representative in the 27th and 28th congresses, 1841-45; U.S. minister to Spain, 1846-49, and he conducted the confidential negotiations made by the government for the purchase of Cuba for \$100,000,000, which were frustrated by Reynolds, U.S. secretary of legation, who accepted a bribe for publishing the negotiations and was dismissed by the U.S. government. Mr. Saunders was recalled at his own request in 1849; was again a member of the house of commons, 1850-52; was judge of the superior court, 1852-65, and was a member of the board of commissioners to revise the laws of the state. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1819-64. He died in Raleigh, N.C., April 21, 1867.

SAVAGE, Ezra Perin, governor of Nebraska, was born in Connorsville, Ind., April 3, 1842; son of Benjamin Warren and Hannah (Perin) Savage; grandson of Samuel and Margaret (Campbell) Savage and of John and Rachel (Rice) Perin, and a descendant of the Savages of Bangor, Me., formerly from the North of Ireland, and the Perins, Rices, and Williams, pioneer settlers of Massachusetts.

He matriculated at Iowa college, but left to volunteer in the Federal army, and served under Grant and Sherman, 1861-65. He was married, first, Oct. 11, 1866, to Anna C., daughter of Charles and Antoinette (Chase) Rich, of Chicago, who died in 1883;

and secondly, March 9, 1896, to Elvira, daughter of Daniel and Francis (Thorn) Hess of Lyons, Iowa. He engaged in business in Lyons, Iowa, 1866-73; began cattle-raising in Crawford county, Iowa, in 1873, and moved his ranch to Custer county, Neb., in 1879. He then engaged in business in South Omaha, Neb., and was first mayor of that city, 1886-88. In 1883 he laid out the town of Sargent. He was a member of the Nebraska legislature, 1883-84; was elected lieutenant-governor of Nebraska in 1900, on the Republican ticket, with C. H. Dietrich for governor; and Governor Dietrich being elected U.S. senator in March, 1901, Lieutenant Governor Savage became governor in May, 1901, for the term expiring December 31, 1902, when he was succeeded by John H. Mickey.

SAVAGE, George Martin, educator, was born near Rienzi, Miss., Feb. 5, 1849; son of Hamilton Giles and Eleanor Jane (Shields) Savage; grandson of Martin and Mary (Hudspeth) Savage and of George and Margaret (McElbranan) Shields, and a descendant of Hamilton Savage. He was graduated from Union university (now the Southwestern Baptist university) A.B. in 1871, A.M., 1874, and entered the Baptist ministry. He was married, July 26, 1871, to Fannie Forester, daughter of Chesley and Elizabeth (Jordan) Williams of Eagleville, Tenn. He was principal of Henderson Male and Female institute, 1871-77 and 1880-84; professor of English and French in the Southwestern Baptist university, 1877-80; principal of the Eagleville (Tenn.) high school, 1884-90, and in 1890 became president of the Southwestern Baptist university. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Southwestern Baptist university in 1890.

SAVAGE, James, antiquary, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1784; son of Habijah and Elizabeth (Tudor) Savage; grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Briggs) Savage and of John and Jane (Varney) Tudor, and a descendant of Maj. Thomas Savage, who came from St. Albans, England, to Boston, Mass. in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806; studied law under Isaac Parker in Portland and under Samuel Dexter and William Sullivan in Boston; was admitted to the bar in 1807, and practised in Boston. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1812, 1813 and 1821; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1820; state senator, 1826, and a member of the executive council, of the Boston common council, and of the board of aldermen. He founded the Provident Institution for Savings in Boston in 1817, and served successively as its secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president, through a period of forty-five years. He was married, April 25, 1823, to Elizabeth Otis, daughter of George Still-



man of Machias, Maine, and widow of James Otis Lincoln of Hingham, Mass. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1838-53; librarian of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1814-18, its treasurer, 1820-39, and its president, 1841-55; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Boston Anthology society. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1841. He devoted many years to antiquarian research; was for five years an associate editor of the *Monthly Anthology*, which led to the *North American Review*; revised the volume of charters and general laws of the Massachusetts Colony and the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and edited William Payley's works (5 vols., 1823; new edit., 1830). He also published John Winthrop's "History of New England 1630-46" (2 vols., 1825-26; 2d edit. rev., 1853). His most notable work is his *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Showing Three Generations of Those who came before May, 1692* (4 vols., 1860-64), the result of twenty years of painstaking research. He died in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1873.

SAVAGE, John, jurist, was born in Salem, N.Y. in 1779. He was graduated at Union college, 1799, and practised law in Salem, N.Y., 1800-19. He represented Washington county in the New York assembly in 1814; was Democratic representative from New York in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815-19, and subsequently served as U.S. district attorney for New York. He was state comptroller, 1821-23; chief-justice of the New York supreme court, 1823-37; assistant U.S. treasurer in New York city for some time, and a presidential elector for the 29th district on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1845. He received the degree LL.D. from Union college in 1829. He died in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1863.

SAVAGE, John, journalist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1823; son of John and Elizabeth (Guest) Savage. He attended the art school of the Royal Dublin society; joined the revolutionary party, and published two journals that were suppressed by the British government. He organized bands of armed peasants in the south of Ireland, and when the Irish cause was lost, he fled to New York city in 1848, and engaged as a proof-reader on the New York *Tribune*. He became literary editor of the *Citizen*; contributed to the *Democratic Review*, to the *American Review*, and in 1857 removed to Washington, D.C., where he purchased *The States* and made it the organ of Stephen A. Douglas. He organized the Irish brigade and the Irish legion in 1861, and served during the civil war in the 69th New York regiment. He was married, Oct. 3, 1854, to Louise Gouverneur, youngest daughter of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid (q.v.) and Mary (Jennings) Reid.

He was chief clerk of the New York marine court, 1875-84. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by St. John's college, N.Y., in 1875. He wrote several popular war songs, including: *The Starry Flag* and *The Muster of the North*, and his published books comprise: *Lays of the Fatherland* (1850); '98 and '48: *The Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland* (1856); *Our Living Representative Men* (1860); *Faith and Fancy* (poems, 1863); *Campaign Life of Andrew Johnson* (1864); *Life and Public Services of Andrew Johnson* (1866); *Fenian Heroes and Martyrs* (1868); *Poems: Lyrical, Dramatic and Romantic* (1870); *Picturesque Ireland*, containing an interesting account of Mr. Savage's family (edited, 1876), and several plays, which are: *Sybil*, a tragedy, produced in 1858 (1865); *Waiting for a Wife*, a comedy (1859); and *Eva, a Goblin Romance* (1865). A life-size marble portrait bust of Dr. Savage was placed in the Booth museum, Players club, New York city. He died in Spragueville, Pa., Oct. 9, 1888.

SAVAGE, John Houston, representative, was born in McMinnville, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1815; son of George and Elizabeth (Kenner) Savage; grandson of Abram and Anne (Bowman) Savage and of Rodham and Malinda (Paine) Kenner, and a descendant of Capt. Richard Kenner, who recorded a deed of land in Northern Neck, Va., in 1667. He attended the common schools; joined the army as a private under Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, serving on the Texas frontier and against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and practised law in Smithville, Tenn. He was colonel of the state militia; attorney-general of the 4th district of Tennessee, 1841-47, and a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844. He took part in the war with Mexico as major, 14th infantry, U.S.A.; was wounded at Molino del Rey; promoted lieutenant-colonel, 11th infantry, and succeeded Col. William Graham in the command of the regiment. He was a Democratic representative from Tennessee in the 31st and 32nd congresses, 1849-53, and in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59. He served as colonel, 16th Tennessee infantry, C.S.A., and was wounded at Perryville and Murfreesboro. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature in 1877-79 and 1887. He was never married. His biography was in course of preparation under his personal direction in 1903.

SAVAGE, Minot Judson, clergyman, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, June 10, 1841; son of Joseph and Ann S. (Stinson) Savage, and a descendant of James Savage, a native of England, who came from London to Boston with his wife and one child about 1715. He fitted for Bowdoin college, but was prevented from going by ill-health, and was graduated from Bangor Theolo-

gical seminary in 1864. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1864, and was married in the same year to Ella A., daughter of the Rev. John and Ann (Godfrey) Dodge of Harvard, Mass. He was a home missionary to California,



1864-67; pastor at Framingham, Mass., 1867-69, and at Hannibal, Mo., 1869-73. He joined the Unitarian body in 1873, and was minister in Chicago, 1873, and of the Church of the Unity, Boston, 1874-96, when he became the associate of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer at the Church of the Messiah, New York city. The honorary degree of D.D.

was conferred on him by Harvard in 1896. He edited: *Sacred Songs for Public Worship and a Unitarian Catechism*; and is the author of: *Christianity the Science of Manhood* (1873); *Light on the Cloud* (1876); *The Religion of Evolution* (1876); *Bluffton: a Story of To-Day* (1878); *Life Questions* (1879); *The Morals of Evolution* (1880); *Beliefs about Jesus* (1881); *Belief in God* (1882); *Beliefs about Man* (1882); *Poems* (1882); *Beliefs about the Bible* (1883); *The Modern Sphinx* (1883); *Man, Woman and Child* (1884); *The Religious Life* (1885); *Social Problems* (1886); *My Creed* (1887); *These Degenerate Days* (1887); *Religious Reconstruction* (1888); *Signs of the Times* (1889); *Helps for Daily Living* (1889); *Life* (1890); *Four Great Questions Concerning God* (1891); *The Irrepressible Conflict between Two World-Theories* (1891); *The Evolution of Christianity* (1892); *Is this a Good World* (1893); *Jesus and Modern Life* (1893); *A Man* (1895); *Religion for To-Day* (1897); *Our Unitarian Gospel* (1898); *Hymns* (1898); *Psychics, Facts and Theories* (1899); *Life Beyond Death* (1900), and *The Passing and the Permanent in Religion* (1902).

SAVAGE, Richard Henry, author, was born in Utica, N.Y., June 12, 1846; son of Richard and Jane Moorhead (Ewart) Savage; grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Savage and of Robert and Jane (Nevin) Ewart, and a descendant of the Savages of Worcester, England, the Nugents of Portaferry, Ireland, and the Ewarts of Stirling, Scotland. His paternal grandfather, a civil engineer, came from Great Britain about 1805. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1868, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, corps of engineers, serving till 1871, when he joined the Egyptian army with the rank of major. He

went to Marseilles, France, as U.S. vice-consul, and to Rome, Italy, as U.S. vice-consul in 1872. He was married, Jan. 2, 1873, to Anna Josephine Scheible, daughter of Carl Scheible and Hortense Josephine (von Rapédus) von Ruthishausen of Berlin, Germany. He was joint commissioner on the Texan-Mexican frontier commission, 1873-74, and was employed as chief engineer of the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande R.R. company in Texas, 1874-75. He was admitted to the bar of the U.S. supreme court in 1890. He was appointed senior major of 2d U.S. volunteer engineers in May, 1898, and served throughout the Spanish-American war, and in November, 1898, personally hoisted the first American flag in Havana. He was senior captain with the rank of major of the 27th U.S. volunteer infantry, July 5-Dec. 1, 1899, and was appointed brigadier-general and chief engineer of Spanish war veterans, Oct. 10, 1900. He was elected commander-in-chief of the National Spanish-American War Veterans, Oct. 11, 1902. His many published books include: *My Official Wife* (1891); *Delilah of Harlem* (1892); *The Little Lady of Lagunitas* (1893); *For Life and Love* (1893); *The Masked Venus* (1893); *The Flying Halcyon* (1894); *In the Old Chateau* (1895); *A Daughter of Judas* (1895); *After Many Years*, poems (1895); *Miss Devereux* (1895); *The Anarchist* (1896); *In the Shadow of the Pyramids* (1896); *In the Swim* (1896); *The Hacienda on the Hill* (1900); *The Shield of His Honor* (1900); *The Midnight Passenger* (1900); *Lecture to Bay* (1900), and other novels, stories, lectures and essays.

SAWTELLE, Charles Greene, soldier, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, May 10, 1834; son of Cullen and Elizabeth (Lyman) Sawtelle; grandson of Richard and Sarah (Ware) Sawtelle and of Josiah Dwight and Betsey (Whiting) Lyman, and a descendant of Richard Sawtell (believed to have first settled at Groton, Mass.), who died at Watertown, Mass., Aug. 21, 1694. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1854; was assigned to the infantry and served on frontier duty at Fort Ripley, Minn., 1854-55, and on the Sioux expedition of 1855. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, 6th infantry, March 3, 1855, 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1859; served as quartermaster, 1857-61; was stationed in California, 1858-61, and appointed acting regiment adjutant, April 29, 1861. He was in charge of the quartermaster depot at Perryville, Md., 1861-62; was promoted captain of staff and assistant quartermaster, May 17, 1861, and served in the Virginia Peninsular campaign in 1862, and as acting chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff, Nov. 12, 1862, was chief quartermaster of the 2d corps, in the Rappahan-

nock campaign, 1862-63; chief quartermaster of the right grand division in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; chief quartermaster of cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, Jan. 24-June 13, 1863; assistant chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, June 21-Aug. 6, 1863; chief quartermaster of the cavalry bureau at Washington, D.C., 1863-64; chief-quartermaster of the forces on the Rio Grande river, Feb.-April, 1864, having charge of the transports and supplies for the relief of General Banks' army on its return from Red River. He was in charge of the steam transportation in the department of the Gulf, May 19-June 6, 1864; and was chief quartermaster of the military division of West Mississippi, 1864-65. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion; was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the quartermaster's department during the rebellion. He was promoted colonel of staff, U.S.V., May 25, 1865, was chief quartermaster of the military division of the Southwest, June 3-July 17, 1865; was appointed chief-quartermaster of the military division of the Gulf in 1865 and of the department of the Gulf in 1866. He was promoted major, Jan. 18, 1867; lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, Jan. 24, 1881; colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, Sept. 12, 1894; brigadier-general and quartermaster-general, Aug. 19, 1896, and was retired at his own request, Feb. 16, 1897. He was married, March 30, 1869, to Alice Chester, daughter of Edmund S. and Sarah (Clark) Munroe of Englewood, N.J.

SAWYER, Caroline Mehitabel (Fisher), author, was born in Newton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1813; daughter of Jesse and Anna (Kenrick) Fisher; granddaughter of John Kenrick, and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft of Boston—her maternal great-grand-mother, Mehitabel (Foxcroft) Miriam, wife of Rev. John Miriam of Newton, being his daughter. She was educated at home by her uncle, Enoch Kenrick, and was married, Sept. 21, 1831, to Dr. Thomas Jefferson Sawyer (q.v.). They had seven children. She edited the *Ladies' Repository*, 1861-64, and is the author of: *The Juvenile Library* (4 vols., 1845); *The Poetry of Hebrew Tradition* (1847); edited the "Poems" of Mrs. Julia H. Scott, with a memoir (1854); translated Van Horn's "Friedel" from the German (1856); and conducted *The Rose of Sharon*, an annual publication (1850-58). She died at College Hill, Mass., May 19, 1894.

SAWYER, Charles Henry, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Watertown, N.Y., March 30, 1840; son of Jonathan and Martha (Perkins) Sawyer; grandson of Phinehas and Hannah

(Whitney) Sawyer and of Cyrus and Martha (Childs) Perkins, and a descendant of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer, who were among the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass., 1647. In 1850 his parents moved to Dover, N.H., where he attended the public schools and Franklin academy. He was married, Feb. 8, 1860, to Susan Ellen, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth (Hodgdon) Cowan of Dover. He was superintendent of the Sawyer Woolen mills, 1865-81, and president of that company, 1881-98. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1869-70 and 1876-77; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, and governor of New Hampshire, 1887-89. He was commissioner from New Hampshire to the Paris exposition, 1889, and officially connected with railways, banks and other institutions, retiring from business in 1898. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1887-89, and received from there the honorary degree of A.M. in 1887, and that of M.S. from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.



SAWYER, Frederick Adolphus, senator, was born in Bolton, Mass., Dec. 12, 1822; son of Joseph and Abigail (Bender) Sawyer, and grandson of Peter Bender, a native of Germany. He earned his college tuition and expenses by teaching school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1844. He taught in Gardiner, Maine, 1844-47; Wiscasset, Maine, 1847-51; Lowell, Mass., 1852; Nashua, N.H., 1852; Wakefield, Mass., 1853-55, and Boston, Mass., 1855-59. He was married in 1854 to Delia E., daughter of Ira and Mary (White) Gay of Nashua. He was principal of the state normal school at Charleston, S.C., 1859-63; was active in promoting reconstruction measures, and was collector of internal revenue for the 2d district of South Carolina, 1865-68. He was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1867, but was unable to be present, and was elected one of the first U.S. senators from South Carolina under the reconstruction laws of the state, serving from July 22, 1868, to March 3, 1873. From March, 1873, to June, 1874, he was assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, and with other officials was charged with procuring the payment of a fraudulent cotton claim, of which he was acquitted on a second trial; was connected with the coast survey, 1874-80; was a special agent of the war department, 1880-87, and conducted a preparatory school in Ithaca, N.Y., for several years. He died in Sewanee, Tenn., July 31, 1891.

SAWYER, Horace Bucklin, naval officer, was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 22, 1797; son of

Col. James Sawyer, and grandson of Colonel Ephraim Sawyer, who removed from Lancaster, Mass., to Grand Isle county, Vt., in 1786. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 4, 1812, and served on Lake Champlain under Lieut. Sidney Smith in 1812, where he was taken prisoner and held as a hostage at Halifax, N.S. He served on the *Constitution* under Commodore Stewart in 1815, and fought in the battle resulting in the capture of the *Cyane* and *Levant*. He shipped before the mast on a merchant ship for India, 1816-17; was promoted lieutenant in the U.S. navy, April 1, 1818; served on board the *Dolphin* on a cruise to South America, 1818-21; on the *Spark* in the West Indies, and on the *Warren* in the Mediterranean. During the Canadian rebellion he commanded the northern frontier of Vermont. He was promoted commander in December, 1839; captain, April 12, 1853, and was retired, Sept. 13, 1855, and in 1856 was presented with a sword by the legislature of Vermont, for his services in the war of 1812-15. He removed to Plattsburgh, N.Y. He was married, first, to Miss Shaler of Middletown, Conn., and secondly, to Miss Wadsworth of Burlington, Vt. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1860.

SAWYER, Leicester Ambrose, educator, was born in Pinckney, N.Y., July 28, 1807; son of Jotham and Lucy (Harper) Sawyer; grandson of Thomas and Susannah (Wilder) Sawyer; great-grandson of Elisha and Mary (Hart) Sawyer, and a descendant of Thomas Sawyer, who came from Kent, England, in 1636, and married Mary Prescott. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1828; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1828-29, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry at Watertown, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1832. He supplied pulpits at Adams, Smithville and North Adams, N.Y., 1831-32; was pastor at Martinsburg, N.Y., 1832-35; New Haven, Conn., 1835-40, and Columbus, Ohio, 1840-47, being president of Central college, Ohio, 1842-47. He was pastor at Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., 1850-54; of the Congregational church at Westmoreland, 1854-59, and of the Unitarian church at South Hingham, Mass., 1859-60. In 1860 he settled in Whitesboro, N.Y., where he engaged in literary work, and was connected with the *Utica Morning Herald*. He made a translation of the New Testament (1858), and is the author of: *Elements of Biblical Interpretation* (1836); *Mental Philosophy* (1839); *Moral Philosophy* (1845); *Critical Exposition of Baptism* (1845); *Organic Christianity* (1854); *Reconstruction of Biblical Theories* (1862); and *The American Bible* (1860-1888). He died in Whitesboro, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1898.

SAWYER, Lemuel, representative, was born in Camden county, N.C., in 1777; son of Lemuel Sawyer. He prepared for college at Flatbush

academy, Long Island, N.Y., matriculated at the University of North Carolina, class of 1799; studied mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, and on returning to North Carolina served in the house of commons, 1800-01. He was admitted to the bar in 1804; was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1805, and a representative from North Carolina in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th congresses, serving 1807-13, 1817-23 and 1825-29. He resided for several years in Elizabeth City, N.C., and was a department clerk in Washington, D.C., 1850-52. He is the author of: *Life of John Randolph* (1844); *Autobiography* (1844); and he wrote several dramas, which were not successful as they were considered at the time immoral. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1852.

SAWYER, Lorenzo, jurist, was born in Le Roy, N.Y., May 23, 1820. He removed to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio, and attended Western Reserve university. He practised law in Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1850 went to California where he engaged in mining. He was elected city attorney of San Francisco in 1854; was judge of the district court of California, 1862-63; justice of the supreme court, 1863-68, and chief-justice, 1868-69. He was U.S. circuit judge for the 9th circuit that embraced the whole of the Pacific States, 1869-91. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1877, and was president of the board of trustees of Leland Stanford Junior university, 1887-91. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1891.

SAWYER, Philetus, senator, was born in Whiting, Rutland county, Vt., Sept. 22, 1816. His father, a farmer and blacksmith, removed in 1817 to Crown Point, N.Y., where Philetus attended the district schools. He obtained employment in a saw-mill, which he subsequently operated, and was married in 1841, to Melvina M. Hadley, who died in 1888. He removed with his family to Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1847; engaged in farming, and then entered the lumber business at Algoma and at Fond du Lac, accumulating an estate valued at \$3,000,000. He was repeatedly elected to the city council; was a representative in the state legislature, 1857-63; mayor of Oshkosh, 1863-64, and a Republican representative from the fifth district of Wisconsin.



Philetus Sawyer

sin in the 39th-43d congresses, 1865-75. He was elected U.S. senator, Jan. 26, 1881; was re-elected, Jan. 26, 1887, and was defeated for re-election in 1893 by John R. Mitchell, Democrat. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1876 and 1880. He contributed to many religious and benevolent institutions; gave \$12,000 toward a building for the Young Men's Christian association of Oshkosh, and bequeathed \$10,000 to the Ladies Benevolent society of that place. He died in Oshkosh, Wis., March 29, 1900.

SAWYER, Sylvanus, inventor, was born in Templeton, Mass., April 15, 1822. While a boy at work on his father's farm he invented a practical reed organ. In 1839 he engaged in the gunsmith business with his brother-in-law in Augusta, Maine, and invented a steam-engine, a screw propeller and a foot-power car. In 1843 he removed to Boston and invented a machine for making chair-cane from rattan; and in 1851 he established a manufactory at East Templeton. He was a director and manager of the American Rattan Co., formed in December, 1851. In 1853 he invented improvements in rifled cannon projectiles, arranging the percussion-cap so as to cause the explosion of the shell on impact. He made experiments with this invention in 1857-58, and it was approved by the U.S. ordnance bureau. During the civil war his guns were placed at Newport News and at Fort-Wood, and at the latter place they created havoc with the iron-clad batteries at Sewell's Point, a distance of three and one half miles. After the war, he furnished the first batteries of cast-steel rifled guns made in America. His other inventions include: patent dividers and calipers in 1867; a steam generator in 1868; a sole sewing machine, 1876, and a centering watchmaker's lathe in 1882. He died in Templeton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1895.

SAWYER, Thomas Jefferson, educator, was born in Reading, Vt., Jan. 9, 1804; son of Benjamin and Sally (York) Sawyer; grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Hutchens) Sawyer; and a descendant of John Sawyer of Lincolnshire, England, whose son Thomas came to New England in 1639, was probably a resident of Rowley, Mass., in 1643, and was afterwards one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass. Thomas J. Sawyer was graduated at Middlebury college, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1833; studied theology, and was pastor of a Universalist church in New York city, 1830-45 and 1852-61. He was married, Sept. 21, 1831, to Caroline Mehitabel Fisher (q.v.), of Newton, Mass. He was principal of Clinton Liberal institute, 1845-52, and lived on a farm in Clinton, N.Y., 1861-63. He was greatly interested in

training men for the Universalist ministry, and in 1847, with the Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, and the Rev. Thomas Whittemore, began the movement which resulted in the founding of Tufts college, chartered in 1852. He was also instrumental in establishing the theological school of St. Lawrence university, Canton, N.Y., in 1856, and between the years 1861 and 1863 declined the presidency of St. Lawrence university, of Lombard university and of Tufts college. He edited the *Christian Ambassador* in New York city, 1863-66, and lived on a farm in New Jersey, 1866-69. In 1869 he accepted the Packard chair of systematic theology at Tufts, which position he held until 1892, when he was made professor emeritus. He was also the first dean of the faculty, 1882-92. He was secretary and librarian of the Universalist Historical society, 1834-99, and was a valiant champion of the Universalist faith, in magazine articles and in debate. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1850 and from Tufts that of LL.D. in 1896. He is the author of: *Letters to Rev. Stephen Remington in Review of his "Lectures on Universalism"* (1839); *Review of Rev. E. F. Hatfield's "Universalism as it Is"* (1843); *Endless Punishment* (1845); *Memoirs of Rev. Stephen R. Smith* (1852); *Discussions with Rev. Isaac Westcott on the Doctrine of Endless Misery* (1853); *The Doctrine of Universal Salvation* (1854); *Who is our God, the Son of the Father?* (1859), and *Endless Punishment in the Very Words of Its Advocates* (1880). He died in Somerville, Mass., July 24, 1899.

SAXE, John Godfrey, poet, was born in Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816. He was brought up on a farm; attended St. Albans (Vt.) grammar school and Wesleyan university, 1835-36, and was graduated from Middlebury college, A.B. 1839, A.M., 1842. He studied law at Lockport, N.Y., and St. Albans, Vt.; was admitted to the bar in St. Albans in September, 1843, and practised in Franklin county, 1843-50, being also superintendent of the county schools, 1843-45. He became the proprietor of the Burlington, Vermont, *Sentinel* in 1850, which he edited until 1856; was state's attorney for Chittenden county, 1850-51; attorney-general of Vermont, 1856-59; deputy-collector of customs, and the unsuccessful Democratic nominee for governor of the state in 1859 and in 1860. He removed to New York in 1860, and engaged in literary work and lecturing until 1872, when he removed to Albany and became editor of the *Evening Journal*. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury college in 1860. He is the author of many poems which he contributed to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*; *Harper's Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. They include: *Rhyme of the Rail*; *The Briefless*

Barrister; The Proud Miss McBride; Jerry the Miller; I'm Growing Old; The Old Church Bell, and Treasures in Heaven. Among his published works are: *Progress, A Satirical Poem* (1846); *Humorous and Satirical Poems* (1850); *The Money King and other Poems* (1859); *Complete Poems* (1861); *The Flying Dutchman* (1862); *Clever Stories of Many Nations, Rendered in Rhyme* (1865); *The Times, The Telegraph, and other Poems* (1865); *The Masquerade and other Poems* (1866); *Fables and Legends of Many Countries* (1872), and *Leisure-Day Rhymes* (1875). He died at the home of his son, Charles G. Saxe, in Albany, N.Y., March 31, 1887.

SAXTON, Joseph, inventor, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., March 22, 1799; son of James and Hannah (Ashbaugh) Saxton. He worked in his father's nail factory, learned the trade of watch-making, made a printing press on which he printed a small newspaper, removed to Philadelphia in 1817, where he carried on the business of watch-making, and invented a machine for facilitating the making of the wheels for the works. With Isaiah Lukens he constructed an ingenious clock which gave the movements of the planets, and he also made the town clock placed in the belfry of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. About 1828 he went to London, where he became associated with the Adelaide Gallery of Practical Science, for which he constructed several mechanical toys. He there met Telford, Brunel, Whitwell, Hawkins and Faraday, through whose influence he was admitted to the meetings of the Royal institution. In June, 1833, he demonstrated before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the workings of his magneto-electric machine, capable of decomposing water and of producing brilliant electrical sparks and steady light by bringing charcoal points near together. He also invented a pulley for measuring the velocity of vessels; an air-gun with metallic cartridge; an apparatus for obtaining an electrical spark from the magnetism of the earth; another for measuring the velocity of electricity, and several useful articles. He also perfected the medal-ruling machine, invented by Gobrecht of the U.S. mint, and was awarded the Scott legacy medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in 1834, for his reflecting pyrometer. He declined the office of director of the printing machinery of the Bank of England, and on his return to the United States in 1837, he became curator of the standard weighing apparatus of the U.S. mint in Philadelphia, and superintended the construction of standard balances, weights and measures for the branch mints and assay offices of the government. He also invented an automatic machine for measuring the height of the tides;

one for determining the temperature of the deep sea; an immersed hydrometer; and applied his reflecting pyrometer to the construction of measuring rods. He was awarded a gold medal at the Crystal Palace fair, London, in 1851, for a nearly precise balance. He was a member of the Franklin Institute, and of the American Philosophical society, 1837-73, and a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1863, which society preserved his memoirs, written by Joseph Henry, 1877. He was married in 1850 to Mary H. Abercrombie of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, 1873.

SAXTON, Rufus, soldier, was born at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1824; son of Jonathan Ashley and Miranda (Wright) Saxton; grandson of Rufus and Tirzah (Ashley) Saxton and of Ashel and Mercy (White) Wright, and a great-grandson of David and Rebecca (Barnard) Saxton and of the Rev. Jonathan Ashley and Capt. Salmon White of the Continental army of the Revolution. He entered the U.S. Military academy in 1845 and in 1849 was brevetted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery. He served in the Seminole war and on Sept. 12, 1850, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery. He did frontier duty until 1853, when he was detailed to explore and survey a route for the Northern Pacific railroad, through the unknown Northwest, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 2, 1855, served on the coast survey, 1855-59, and was assistant instructor of artillery tactics, U.S. Military academy, 1859-60. In February, 1861, he went to the St. Louis arsenal, took part in its defense, was promoted captain, May 13, 1861, appointed quartermaster on General Lyon's staff, and under him commanded the regulars at the capture of Camp Jackson. Before the battle of Wilson's Creek, he was transferred to McClellan's staff in Virginia, and after McClellan took the Army of the Potomac, Captain Saxton was made chief-quartermaster of Thomas W. Sherman's expeditionary corps, which captured Port Royal, S.C., Captain Saxton remained at Port Royal as chief quartermaster of the department of the South, and on April 15, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and given command of Harper's Ferry, being there at the time Jackson made his attack upon it, to gain time to remove his captured property from Winchester to Staunton. General Saxton received a medal of honor for his distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the defense of Harper's Ferry, May 26-30, 1862. When General Sigel took command of the forces at Harper's Ferry, General Saxton was transferred to Washington and in July, 1862, was appointed military governor of the department of the South. He enlisted several regiments of colored troops,

including Col. T.W. Higginson's regiment, the first colored regiment ever regularly enlisted in the U.S. service. General Saxton was made commander of the Beaufort district, February, 1863, and under protest superintended the colonization of the freedmen on deserted estates. He was married March 11, 1863, to Matilda Gordon, daughter of Lewis and Rosanna Thompson of Philadelphia. In January, 1865, he was relieved of his other duties and made assistant commissioner of the refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands for the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865; and brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 9, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and returned to the quartermaster's department U.S.A. He was promoted major July 29, 1866, and was chief quartermaster on the frontier, 1866-67, of the 3d military district and department of the South, 1867-69; of the department of the Columbia, 1869-73, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and department quartermaster-general June 6, 1872. He served in the department of the Lakes, 1873-75, department of Missouri, 1875-79, military division of the Pacific, 1879-83; was promoted colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, March 10, 1882, and was in command of Jeffersonville department of the quartermaster's department, 1883-88. He was retired by age limit, Oct. 19, 1888.

SAY, Benjamin, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1756; son of Thomas Say (1709-1796), and grandson of William Say, an early Quaker settler in Philadelphia. His father was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia; treasurer of the society for the instruction of blacks; a founder of the Pennsylvania hospital, and of the house of employment. Benjamin attended the Quaker schools, studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and became a well-known physician. He sympathized with the colonies during the Revolution, and was a member of the fighting Quakers. He was a representative in the 10th and 11th congresses, 1808-11, succeeding Joseph Clay, resigned. He was a founder of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and its treasurer, 1791-1809; founder of the Pennsylvania Prison society, and president of the Philadelphia Humane society. He is the author of: *Spasmodic Affections of the Eye* (1792), and *A Short Compilation of the Extraordinary Life and Writings of Thomas Say Copied from his Manuscripts* (1796). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1813.

SAY, Thomas, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1787; son of Dr. Benjamin Say (q.v.). He engaged unsuccessfully in the drug

business, and devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. He founded the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia in 1812; took part in the scientific exploration of the islands and coasts of Georgia, and in 1819 joined Maj. Stephen Long in his famous expedition to the Rocky Mountains, as chief geologist. In 1820 he went on another expedition under Long to explore the sources of the Mississippi river, making the whole botanical collection. He joined the socialistic community of Robert Owen at New Harmony, Ind., in 1825, and after the failure of the community remained there as keeper and agent. He contributed largely to the *Transactions of the American Philosophical society*, and the *American Journal of Science*; and is the author of: *American Entomology* (3 vols., 1824-28); *American Conchology*, which he left unfinished, but which was completed and edited by William G. Binney in 1858. He died in New Harmony, Ind., Oct. 10, 1834.

SAYERS, Joseph Draper, governor of Texas, was born at Grenada, Miss., Sept. 23, 1841; son of Dr. David and Mary Thomas (Peete) Sayers, and a descendant of John Sayers, a major in the Continental army in the Carolina campaign. He removed with his father to Bastrop, Texas, in 1851, and attended Bastrop Military institute; and in 1861 joined the Confederate army, serving 1861-65, and reaching the rank of major. He was admitted to the bar in 1866; was a Democratic senator in the Texas legislature in 1873; chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, 1875-78, and lieutenant-governor of Texas, 1879-80. He was married in 1879 to Orlene, daughter of Williams and Maria Walton of Bastrop, Tex. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth and tenth districts of Texas respectively, in the 49th-55th congresses, serving from 1885 to 1898, when he resigned his seat to become Democratic candidate for governor, and he was elected, and re-elected in 1900, serving, 1899-1903.

SAYLES, John, jurist, was born in Vernon, N.Y., March 9, 1825; a descendant of John Sayles, who emigrated from England in the ship *Lion*, with Roger Williams, in 1631, and settled on Providence Plantations, R.I., in 1645, where he married Mary, daughter of Roger Williams. John Sayles the younger attended the public schools of Oneida county; graduated at Hamilton college, LL.B. in 1845, and removed to Georgia, teaching school there and in Texas. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1846; practised at Brenham; was a representative in the Texas legislature; 1853-55; and was appointed special



judge of the supreme court of Texas in 1851; brigadier-general in the Texas militia during the civil war, and was on the staff of Gen. John B. Magruder. He was professor of law at Baylor university, Waco, Texas, 1880-99, and is the author of: *A Treatise on the Practice in the District and Supreme Courts of Texas* (1858); *Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the State of Texas* (1867); *Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions in the Courts of Texas* (1872); *Laws of Business and Form-Books* (1872); *Constitution of Texas with Notes* (1872); *Notes on Texan Reports* (1874); *The Masonic Jurisprudence of Texas, with Forms for the Use of Lodges and the Grand Lodge* (1879); and *Revised Civil Statutes and Laws, passed by the Legislature of Texas, with Notes* (1888). He died at Abilene, Tex., May 22, 1897.

SAYRE, Lewis Albert, surgeon, was born at Bottle Hill, Madison, N.J., Feb. 29, 1820; son of Archibald and Martha (Sayer) Sayre; grandson of Deacon Ephraim Sayre (born in 1746 in Madison, N.J., a soldier in the patriot army during the American Revolution) and Hannah (Meeker) Sayre, and of Jonathan and Mary (Morrell) Sayer, and a descendant of Thomas Sayre, who was born in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England, in 1597, settled at Lynn, Mass., before 1638 and removed thence to Southampton, Long Island, in 1648, where he built a house, which was still standing in 1903. He prepared for college at Wantage seminary, Deckerton, N.J.; resided with his uncle, David Sayre, in Lexington, Ky., 1830-38, and was graduated from Transylvania university, 1838. He returned to New Jersey and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842. He was prosecutor to Dr. Willard Parker (q.v.) in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1842-52, and made prosecutor emeritus, 1852. He was surgeon of the Bellevue hospital, 1853-73; also surgeon in Charity hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1859-73. In 1873 he became consulting surgeon of both institutions. In 1861 he urged the establishment of a medical college at Bellevue hospital, and was a member of its faculty until it was consolidated with the New York university in 1898, when he was made emeritus professor. He was resident physician of the city of New York, 1860-66, at which time he advocated compulsory vaccination, the proper construction of tenement houses and efficient sewerage of the city. He was a founder of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York Pathological society. In 1876 he was appointed by the American Medical association, of which he was also a founder, and of which he was vice-president and president, a delegate to the International medical congress in Philadelphia. In 1877 he went as a delegate to the British Medical association,

where he gave many demonstrations of his original methods of treating hip and spinal diseases. He attended the International Medical congresses at Amsterdam in 1879, at London in 1881, at Copenhagen, 1884, and at Washington, 1887, and at each of these he read papers and gave demonstrations of methods of treating spinal and hip diseases. He invented many surgical appliances to aid him in his specialty, and was the first to use plaster of Paris in spinal diseases. Charles XIV, king of Sweden and Norway, made him a knight of the order of Wasa. He was married, Jan. 25, 1849, to Eliza A. Hall, daughter of Charles Henry and Sarah (Mullett) Hall of New York city. She died in 1894. His eldest son, Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, was killed by a fall; a second son, Dr. Lewis H. Sayre, died of heart disease in 1890, and a third son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, was professionally associated with his father, and succeeded him as professor of orthopedic surgery in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical college. His daughter, Mary Hall Sayre, assisted him in his literary labors. He is the author of: *On Mechanical Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Joints of the Lower Extremities* (1865); *Practical Manual for the Treatment of Clubfoot* (1869); *Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Disease of the Joints* (1876); *Spinal Curvature and its Treatment* (1877); *Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature* (1878), and *Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints* (1883). His works on orthopedic surgery and spinal diseases have been translated into French, German and Italian. He died in New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

SAYRE, Phoebe Ann. See Osborne, Phoebe Ann Sayre.

SAYRE, Stephen, patriot, was born at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., June 12, 1736; son of John (born 1692, died 1767) and Hannah (Howell) Sayre; grandson of John and Sarah Sayre; great-grandson of Francis and Sarah (Wheeler) Sayre, and great²-grandson of Thomas Sayre, who came from Bedfordshire, England, to Lynn, Mass., in 1638. Thomas and his son, Job, were two of the original undertakers who founded Southampton, L.I., in 1640, Lynn being overcrowded. Stephen Sayre entered the College of New Jersey at Newark in 1753, and was graduated in its first class after its removal from Newark to Princeton, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760. In 1759 he was captain of a Suffolk county, N.Y., company, raised for the French and Indian war, but saw no service. He went with his classmate, Joseph Reed, to London in 1764-65, and entered the mercantile house of Dennis De Berdt, the Massachusetts agent, and in 1766 became partner. In June, 1766, he returned to America to collect bills from the debtors in the colonies, hoping to tide over a financial crisis,

but in 1770, on the death of De Berdt, the firm failed. Sayre established himself as a banker in London, becoming one of the sheriffs of the city, 1773-74, William Lee, brother of Arthur Lee (q.v.), being the other. He was proposed as agent for Massachusetts, but when Franklin agreed to serve, withdrew in his favor. In his official capacity he carried the pro-American petitions in behalf of the city to Parliament and the King. His career as sheriff was marked by greater decorum in the execution of criminals and humanity in the treatment of prisoners. He was a candidate for Parliament from Seaford Sussex in 1774, but his election was successfully contested by his opponent. On Feb. 18, 1775, he married an heiress, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. William Noel. His social prominence and known political beliefs made him a marked man, and on Oct. 20, 1775, he was arrested, as an example to the opposition, on a charge of high treason made by Francis Richardson, colonel of the royal guards and a renegade American, but the case was dismissed for lack of prosecution, and he sued the secretary of state for false imprisonment and won. Meanwhile his banking business had been ruined, and in November, 1776, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him. In the spring of 1777 he left England for Paris, to offer his services to the American commissioners there. In May, 1777, he accompanied Arthur Lee to Berlin as his secretary, and was with Lee when Hugh Elliott, the British minister, rifled his desk in search of secret documents. When Lee left Berlin, disappointed from his want of success, he left Sayre in charge of the office, and in December, Sayre went to Copenhagen to advance American interests and thence to Stockholm, returning to Paris by way of Amsterdam. In October, 1779, Sayre applied to Franklin for command of the *Alliance* after Landais's fiasco. In 1780 he went to St. Petersburg as agent from the United States to further the project of armed neutrality. Building ships there, he was hindered by Sir James Harris, the British minister, who caused the ships to be burned, and in so doing destroyed much Russian property at the docks, laying the blame indirectly on Sayre. In August, 1781, on the arrival of Dana in St. Petersburg as accredited representative of the United States, Sayre returned to Paris, and in 1783, with his wife and son, Samuel Wilson Sayre, returned to America, purchasing "Point Breeze," a large estate at Bordentown, N.J., where his wife died, Nov. 29, 1789. He engaged in business in New York city, instituted claims against the government for compensation for his services in Europe, and in 1789 returned to France and engaged in the snuff business in Havre. He was

married in Paris, in 1790, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dorone, and transferred his business to that city. In 1792 he was sent to England as secret agent for France to purchase arms. He was the proposer of the French expedition of George Rogers Clarke against Louisiana in 1793. In 1794 he opposed the policy of the administration. In 1807 he was granted a small portion of his claim for compensation. In 1816 he sold his Bordentown property to Joseph Bonaparte and removed to Brandon, Va. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1766, and is the author of: *The Englishman Deceived*, a political pamphlet (1768); *Memorial*, reciting his claims to compensation (1803). His son, Samuel Wilson Sayre, married Jane, daughter of Philip L. Grymes of Brandon on the Rappahannock, Va., and in their home his father resided, 1816-18, and died, Sept. 7, 1818.

SCALES, Alfred Moore, governor of North Carolina, was born in Reedsville, N.C., Nov. 26, 1827; son of Alfred Moore Scales. He was a student at Caldwell Institute, Greensboro, and the University of North Carolina, 1845-46; taught school; was admitted to the bar in 1851, practised in Madison, and was solicitor of Rockingham county. 1853. He was a member of the general assembly of North Carolina, 1852-53 and 1856; a Democratic representative in the 35th congress, 1857-59; clerk and master of the Rockingham county court of equity, 1859-61; presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, 1860; and in April, 1861, enlisted as a private in the Confederate States army. He was promoted captain, and later colonel, and commanded the 13th North Carolina regiment in Pender's 6th brigade, A. P. Hill's light division, Jackson's corps, at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, succeeding to the command of the brigade when Pender was wounded. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, May, 1863; was promoted brigadier-general in 1863; and commanded the 4th brigade, Pender's division, A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, at Gettysburg, July, 1863, where he was severely wounded. After his recovery he rejoined the army and commanded the 2d brigade, Wilcox's division, A. P. Hill's corps, in the Wilderness campaign and in the defence of Petersburg and Richmond, 1864-65, surrendering at Appomattox. He returned to the practice of law in Greensboro, N.C.; again served in the general assembly of North Carolina, 1866-67; was a Democratic representative in the 44th-48th congresses, 1875-85, and governor of the state, 1885-89. He was engaged in banking at Greensboro, where he died, Nov. 9, 1892.



SCAMMELL, Alexander, soldier, was born in Mendon, Mass., in March, 1747; son of Dr. Samuel Leslie and Jane (Libbey) Scammell. Dr. Scammell, with his wife and brother Alexander, came from Portsmouth, England, to Mendon, in 1737. Alexander Scammell was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772; taught school in Kingston and Plymouth, Mass., 1769-70; in Portsmouth, N.H., and Shapleigh, Me., 1771-72, and was employed under his cousin, Thomas Scammell, in exploring timber lands for the royal navy, and in making surveys for a map of New Hampshire. He studied law at Durham, N.H., under John Sullivan (q.v.), and was one of the force under Sullivan that seized Fort William and Mary, Newcastle, N.H., capturing its armament with nearly one hundred barrels of gunpowder, Dec. 14, 1774; which act was pronounced treasonable by the royal governor. During the absence of his preceptor in attendance on the First Continental congress, Mr. Scammell had charge of his legal practice, and for this reason was prevented from joining the army at Cambridge. He was major of New Hampshire militia and in April, 1775, when Sullivan was made a major-general in the Continental army, Scammell was appointed on his staff as an aide-de-camp. He was transferred to General Lee's division, Oct. 29, 1776, and was promoted colonel of the 3d New Hampshire regiment, Nov. 8, 1776. He served under Gen. Horatio Gates, and was wounded at Saratoga, Jan. 5, 1778. He was adjutant general of the Continental army on the staff of General Washington, Jan. 5, 1778-Jan. 1, 1781, and assumed command of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, light infantry, in March, 1781. He was captured by Hessian dragoons at Yorktown while reconnoitering the enemy's position, Sept. 30, 1781, and was fatally wounded after he had surrendered. He was allowed to be carried to Williamsburg by Lord Cornwallis at the request of Washington, dying there, Oct. 6, 1781.

SCAMMON, Eliakim Parker, soldier, was born in Whitefield, Maine, Dec. 27, 1816; son of Eliakim and — (Young) Scammon. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1837; was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 1837-38; and served as an assistant topographical engineer in the Florida war, 1838-40, and in projecting a map of the territory west of the Mississippi, 1840-41. He was assistant professor and principal assistant professor of history, geography and ethics in the Military academy 1841-46; was promoted 1st lieutenant Sept. 21, 1846, and was superintending engineer on the survey of the harbor, New Bedford, Mass., 1846. He served on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott

early in 1847; took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; was engaged in the survey of the northwestern lakes, 1847-55; and in constructing military roads in New Mexico, 1855-56; was promoted captain March 3, 1853, and was dismissed from the army June 4, 1856, for "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and disobedience of orders." He was professor of mathematics in Mount St. Mary's college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1855-59, and president of the Polytechnic college of the Catholic Institute in Cincinnati 1860-61; on June 14, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 23d Ohio volunteers, and he engaged in the campaign in Western Virginia, 1861-62; took part in the action of Carnifex Ferry; commanded the advance brigade at Fayette, Raleigh, Princeton, Va., Nov. 1861-Aug. 1862, and at Bull Run railroad bridge, Aug. 27, 1862; served at South Mountain and Antietam; was promoted brigadier general of volunteers, Oct. 15, 1862, and commanded the district of Kanawha, W. Va., Nov. 1862-Feb. 3, 1864. He was confined in Libby prison Feb. 3, Aug. 3-1864, commanded the "separate brigade" at Morris Island off Charleston, S.C., October 1864, and the district of Florida, November, 1864-April, 1865. He was president of the board for the examination of officers of volunteers in the Department of the South, May to August, 1865, and was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865. He was U.S. consul at Prince Edward Island, 1865-71; a civil engineer in the U.S. service in New York harbor, 1872-75; and professor of mathematics in Seton Hall college, South Orange, N.J., 1875-85, becoming a resident of Chicago, Ill., in 1886. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Bowdoin in 1843, and from Trinity college in 1845. He died in New York city, Dec. 7, 1894.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, educationist, was born in Whitefield, Me., July 27, 1812, son of Eliakim Scammon, and grandson of David Young. He was educated at Waterville college, Maine, studied law in Hallowell, and practised in Chicago, Ill., 1855-57. He was assistant clerk of Cook county, 1835-36, prepared a new edition of Gale's Statutes, published "Scammon's Reports" (4 vols., 1832-43); became attorney of the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and was reporter of the supreme court of the state, 1839-45. He was a founder and director of the Galena and Chicago railroad, originated the public school system of Chicago, serving as inspector of schools and as president of the board of education; was a founder of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; and also of the Chicago Astronomical society, of which he was the first president. He built Dearborn observatory at his own expense, and conducted it for several years, purchasing for it the first

grand refractor telescope manufactured by Abram Clark & Sons. He was a director and president of various banks and insurance companies in Chicago; was a founder in 1844 of the *Chicago American*, established in support of Henry Clay for the presidency; and in 1872 he established the *Inter Ocean*, which he edited for several years. He also built the first Swedenborgian church in Chicago, established the Society of the New Jerusalem and the Illinois society of the Swedenborgian church, and was vice-president of the general convention of the Swedenborgian church in the United States, for ten years. He introduced homœopathy into Chicago; founded Hahnemann hospital, and served as a trustee of that institution, and of Hahnemann Medical college. He was also a trustee of the University of Chicago, and vice-president of its board of trustees; and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864 and 1872. He traveled in Europe, 1857-60, and in the great fire of 1871 lost a large amount of property. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Chicago in 1882, and by Waterville college (Colby) in 1869. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 17, 1890.

SCANLAN, Lawrence, R. C. bishop, was born in Ballintarsna, county Tipperary, Ireland, Sept. 28, 1843; son of Patrick and Catherine (Ryan) Scanlan, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Fogarty) Scanlan. He was graduated in 1868 at All Hallows college, Dublin, where he was ordained priest, June 24, 1868. In the same year he came to the United States and was assistant at St. Patrick's, San Francisco, Cal., 1868-70, and at St. Mary's cathedral there, 1870-71. He was sent to Pioche, Nev., in 1871, where he built the first church in that section of the state; and he was transferred to Petaluma, Cal., in 1872. In August, 1873, he was appointed pastor of Salt Lake city and Utah Territory, and subsequently vicar forane. He cleared the church in Salt Lake from debt, and purchased land upon which he built an academy in 1875. He also built churches, schools and hospitals, and in 1886 founded the College of All Hallows. On Jan. 23, 1887, he was appointed bishop of "Lavenden" *in partibus*, and vicar apostolic of Utah, and was consecrated in St. Mary's cathedral, San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 1887, by Archbishop Riordan, assisted by Bishops O'Connell and Manogue. He was transferred as first bishop of the diocese of Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 30, 1891.

SCANNELL, Richard, R. C. bishop, was born at Cloyne, county Cork, Ireland, May 12, 1845. He was a student at the College of Middletown, Cork; prepared for the priesthood at All Hallows, Dublin, and was ordained priest, Feb. 26, 1871. He came to the United States in 1871; was as-

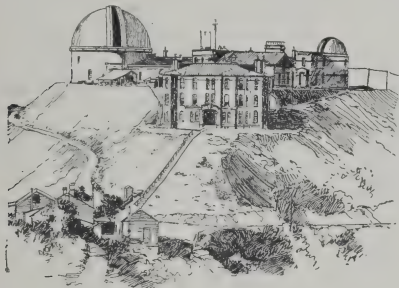
sistant at St. Mary's cathedral, Nashville, Tenn.; in charge of St. Columba's church, and pastor of St. Mary's cathedral, successively, 1871-85. After Bishop Feehan left to assume charge of the archdiocese of Chicago, Father Scannell was administrator of the diocese of Nashville, 1880-83. He organized and was pastor of St. Joseph's church, West Nashville, Tenn., 1885-87. On Aug. 9, 1887, he was appointed bishop of the newly created diocese of Concordia, Kan., and was consecrated in St. Mary's cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1887, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, and Bishop Rademacher of Nashville. He was transferred to the diocese of Omaha, Neb., Jan. 30, 1891, as successor to the Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, D.D., deceased.

SCARBOROUGH, John, fourth bishop of New Jersey and 111th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Castlewellan, Ireland, April 25, 1831; son of John and Anna Bella Hannah Scarborough. He came to the United States with his mother in 1840; attended the public schools of Lansingburg, N.Y., and was graduated at Trinity college, Connecticut, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1857. He was admitted to the diaconate, June 28, 1857; advanced to the priesthood, Aug. 14, 1858, by Bishop Horatio Potter; was assistant at St. Paul's church, Troy, N.Y., 1857-60; rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1860-67, and of Trinity church, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1867-74. He was married, May 23, 1865, to Catharine Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore and Caroline Elizabeth (Meeker) Trivett of Poughkeepsie, New York. He served as a deputy to the general convention in 1871 and 1874, and was elected bishop of New Jersey as successor to the Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, transferred to the diocese of Northern New Jersey in 1875. He was consecrated in St. Mary's church, Burlington, N.J., Feb. 2, 1875, by Bishops Horatio Potter, Stevens, Kerfoot, Littlejohn, Doane, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, and Paddock. In 1900 was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration.

SCARBOROUGH, Robert Bethea, representative, was born in Chesterfield, S.C., Oct. 29, 1801; son of the Rev. Lewis and Ann (Bethea) Scarborough; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Andrews) Scarborough; and of William and Sarah (Hargrove) Bethea; great-grandson of John and Nellie (Adams) Hargrove, and a descendant of John Bethea (Berthoir), who came from England, and settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. He attended the common schools and the academy, Mullins, S.C.; subsequently taught school, and studied law. He was married, Dec. 15, 1882, to Mary J. Jones; was admitted to the

bar, May 27, 1884, and began practice in Conway, S.C. He was a state senator, 1896-98, serving as president *pro tem* in 1898; lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, 1899; a Democratic representative from the sixth South Carolina district in the 57th congress, 1901-03, and re-elected without opposition to the 58th congress for the term expiring, March 3, 1905. He served on the select committee on the census in the 57th congress.

SCHAEBERLE, John Martin, astronomer, was born in Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 10, 1853; son of Anton and Catherine (Vögele) Schäberle. He removed with his parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1854; attended the common schools; was apprenticed to a Chicago machinist, 1868-71; continued his studies at the Ann Arbor high school, 1871-72, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, C.E., 1876, having given particular attention to astronomy. He was private assistant to Dr. J. C. Watson; professor of astronomy in the university, 1876-78; assistant in the Ann Arbor observatory, 1878-85; instructor in astronomy, and acting assistant professor of astronomy in the University of Michigan, 1886-88, and astronomer of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., 1888-98. He had



THE LICK OBSERVATORY

charge of the eclipse expeditions of the observatory, to Cayenne, Chile and Japan, 1889, 1893 and 1896, respectively, and discovered three comets, one of which was revealed with a telescope of his own construction. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of California, 1898, and is the author of extensive contributions to astronomical journals. Dr. Schäberle resigned as astronomer of the Lick Observatory in June, 1898, and after two years of travel returned to Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1903 he was engaged in constructing a powerful photographic telescope for private use.

SCHAEFFER, Charles Ashmead, educator, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 14, 1843; son of the Rev. Charles William and Elizabeth Fry (Ashmead) Schaeffer; grandson of Frederick Schaeffer and of James and Eve (Fry) Ashmead,

and great-grandson of David Frederick Schaeffer, who came to America from Frankfort in 1776, and was an eminent Hebrew and classical scholar in the Lutheran church. He was graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and at the University of Göttingen, Ph.D., 1868. When, in the summer of 1863, Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Schaeffer served as sergeant in Lande's Philadelphia battery, and was promoted and specially commended for gallant conduct in battle. He was married, March 30, 1871, to Evelyn, daughter of George Washington and Matilda (Scribner) Schuyler of Ithaca, N.Y. He was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Cornell university, 1869-87, and was president of the State University of Iowa from 1887 until his death. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a corresponding member of the New York Academy of Science, and was a contributor to scientific journals. He died in Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 23, 1898.

SCHAEFFER, Nathan C., educator, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa., Feb. 3, 1849; son of David and Esther Ann (Christ) Schaeffer; grandson of Philip and Elizabeth (Fetlerolf) Schaeffer and of Solomon and Elizabeth (Bieber) Christ, and a descendant of George Schaeffer and Marcus Christ, both pioneers, the latter killed on the Blue mountains by Indians in 1865. He was graduated from Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., A.B., 1867; attended the Theological seminary of the Reformed church, located then at Mercersburg, now at Lancaster, Pa., 1870, and completed his studies at the universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, 1873-75. He was ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed church, 1875; was professor of Latin in Franklin and Marshall college, 1875-77; principal of Keystone State Normal school, 1877-93, and in the latter year became superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania, and also editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*. He was married, July 8, 1880, to Anna, daughter of John and Matilda (Mann) Ahlum of Applebachsville, Pa. He was a member of the commission of industrial education, 1889; was elected president of the medical and dental councils of Pennsylvania in 1894 and 1897, respectively, and secretary of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania in 1895; chancellor of Pennsylvania Chautauqua in 1901, and member of the Capitol Building commission in 1902. In 1900-01, he was lecturer on pedagogy to the graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Franklin and Marshall college in 1870; that of Ph.D. from the same college, 1880, and from Villanova, 1901; D.D. from Waynesburg college, 1885, and LL.D. from Western University

of Pennsylvania, 1895, Ursinus college, 1900, and from Washington and Jefferson college in 1902. Dr. Schaeffer edited: *Bible Readings for Schools* (1897); is the author of: *Thinking and Learning to Think* (1900); *History of Education in Pennsylvania* (1903), being part of a 3-volume history of the state, and contributed to the *Mercersburg Review*, articles on "The Order of Jesuits;" "Church and State in Germany;" "Education among the Greeks and Romans" and "School Life in Ancient Athens," and also two articles on "Pestalozzi" in the *Reformed Church Review*: "One-Sided Training of Teachers;" "Arrested Development in Education." He wrote the introduction to Riddle's "Nicholas Comenius," to Hinsdale's "Civil Government" (Pennsylvania edition) and to "The Life of Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D."

SCHAFF, Philip, clergyman and author, was born at Chur, Graubünden, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819; son of Philip Schaff. He attended the gymnasium of Stuttgart and the universities of Tübingen, Halle and Berlin, receiving the degree

B.D., and obtaining a rating entitling him to a professorship in the University of Berlin in 1841. He was tutor to Heinrich von Kröcher, a Prussian nobleman, 1841-42, and lectured on exegesis and church history at the University of Berlin, 1842-44. He was ordained at Elberfeld, Germany, April 12, 1844. The same year

he came to the

United States, having accepted a call as professor in the theological seminary of the German Reformed church at Mercersburg, Pa., 1844-63; was tried, 1845, at York, Pa., for heresy, on the ground of his inaugural address, the "Principle of Protestantism," afterwards published. The charges were Roman Catholic errors. A full verdict of acquittal was rendered. He was married, Dec. 10, 1845, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Schley of Frederick city, Md. He declined the presidency of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., 1853. He represented the German Reformed churches of the United States at Frankfurt and Basel in 1854. He removed to New York city in 1863, and was secretary of the New York Sabbath committee, 1864-69; lectured on church history at Andover and Hartford Theological seminaries and at Union Theological seminary, 1869-70; was profes-

sor at Union Seminary of theological encyclopedia and Christian symbolism, 1870-1873; of Hebrew and the cognate languages, 1873-74; of sacred literature, 1874-87, and of church history, 1887-93, and in 1893 was made professor emeritus. He was a founder and honorary secretary of the American branch of the Evangelical alliance, and represented that body in 1869, 1872 and 1873, arranging for the general conference in New York city, in October, 1873. The Alliance made him a delegate to visit the Emperor of Russia in 1871, in behalf of the Christians in the Balkan provinces. He was selected in 1871 by the British committee on Bible revision, to organize the American committee, and was elected its president. In 1875 he was present at the conference of the Old Catholics, Greeks and Protestants at Bonn, and at the meeting in London which organized the Alliance of the Reformed churches. He was a delegate and speaker at the first general council of the Reformed churches in Edinburgh in 1877, and at its second council in Philadelphia, 1880, when he was chairman of the programme committee. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Basel in 1879, and in Copenhagen in 1884; founded and was first president of the American Society of Church History in 1888, and was a member of various historical and literary societies in Europe and America. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Berlin in 1854; from St. Andrews university, Scotland, in 1887, and from the University of New York, 1892, and LL.D., from Amherst, 1874. He edited the Anglo-American adaptation of Lang's "Critical, Theological and Homiletical Commentary on the Bible," (25 vols., 1864-80); *Popular Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament* (4 vols., 1878-83); *Library of Religious Poetry*, with Arthur Gilman (1881); *The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* (4 vols., 1884); *Philosophical and Theological Library*, with Prof. Henry B. Smith (1873-79); and he founded and edited the *Kirchenfreund* (1848-1854). He is the author of numerous learned works, including: *History of the Apostolical Church* (1853); *Sketch of the Political, Social and Religious Character of the United States* (1855); *Germany, its Universities, Theology and Religion* (1857); *History of the Christian Church* (2 vols., 1858-67; new ed., 6 vols., 1882-92); *German Hymn Book, with Introduction and Notes* (1859); *The Christ of the Gospels* (1864); *The Person of Christ, with Replies to Strauss and Renan* (1865); *The Vatican Council* (1875); *History and Collection of the Creeds of Christendom* (3 vols., 1876); *Harmony of the Reformed Confessions* (1877); *Through Bible Lands* (1878); *Dictionary of the Bible* (1880); *Companion to the Greek Testament and the English Version*



(1883) ; *Historical Account of the Work of the American Committee of Revision of the English Version* (1885) ; *Christ and Christianity* (1885) ; *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles* (1885) ; *Church and State in the United States, with Official Documents* (1888) ; *The Renaissance* (1891) ; *Literature and Poetry* (1892) ; *Propædætic, A General Introduction to the Study of Theology* (1893), and *The Reunion of Christendom* (1893). Dr. Schaff was connected with the Presbyterian church. He was one of the most important contributors to theological literature and to the movement in favor of Christian Union of his day. He died in New York city, Oct. 20, 1893.

SCHANCK, John Stillwell, educator, was born near Freehold, N.J., Feb. 24, 1817; son of Ruel R. and Mary (Stillwell) Schanck; grandson of Major John Stillwell of the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of Ruel Martino Schanck (b. 1619), who came to America in 1650, and died on Lone Island in 1704. His ancestry runs back to the thirteenth century to Reynier Schenck, Baron of Zoulenberg. He prepared for college at Lenox, Mass. His boyhood interest in science was quickened by assisting Prof. Joseph Henry at Princeton. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1843. He was married, Oct. 20, 1842, to Maria, daughter of James W. and Maria (Egleston) Robbins of Lenox, Mass. He practised medicine in Princeton, N.J., 1843-65, becoming curator of the college museum and lecturer on zoölogy in 1847; was professor of chemistry, 1857-69; of chemistry and natural history, 1869-74; of chemistry, 1874-85; of chemistry and hygiene, 1885-92, and emeritus professor, 1892-98. He received the degree LL.D., from Lafayette college in 1866. He died at Princeton, N.J., Dec. 16, 1898.

SCHARF, John Thomas, historian, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1843; son of Thomas G. Scharf, a merchant of that city. He left school in 1859 to become a clerk in his father's store, and in 1861 joined the 1st Maryland artillery, taking part in the battles on the Peninsula and in the Shenandoah valley in 1862. He was wounded in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville. He transferred his services to the Confederate navy, June 20, 1863, having been appointed midshipman; and acted under Col. John Taylor Wood, Feb. 1, 1864, in the capture of the steamer *Underwriter*, near Newberne, N.C. In February, 1865, he again joined the Confederate artillery, was taken prisoner in Maryland while *en route* to Canada with dispatches to the Confederate emissaries, and imprisoned in the Old Capitol of Washington, D.C., until the end of the war, when he resumed business with

his father. He married, Dec. 2, 1869, Mary, daughter of James McDougall of Baltimore, Md. He assisted in reorganizing the state militia, and was a member of the staff of Gov. Oden Bowie with the rank of colonel, 1869-72. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, became editor of the *Baltimore Evening News* in 1876, and subsequently an editor on the *Telegram, Herald and Sun*. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature in 1878, commissioner of the land office of Maryland, 1884-92, and U.S. commissioner of Chinese immigration at the port of New York, 1893-97. He was a member of the executive committee of the sesqui-centennial celebration of Baltimore in 1880; of the Maryland committee to the Philadelphia centennial in 1876; associate U.S. commissioner from Maryland to the World's Cotton Centennial exposition, New Orleans, La., 1884-85, and manager of the Maryland exposition in 1880, and of the Maryland state exhibit at the Columbian exhibition in 1893. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Georgetown college, and that of LL.D. in 1885. He was president of the Bureau of American History, Genealogy and Heraldry, and in 1891 presented Johns Hopkins university with his collection of rare Americana. He is the author of: *Chronicles of Baltimore, Town and City* (1874); *History of Maryland* (3 vols., 1879); *History of Baltimore, City and County* (1881); *History of Western Maryland* (2 vols., 1882); *History of St. Louis* (2 vols., 1884); *History of Philadelphia* (3 vols., 1884); *History of Westchester County, N.Y.* (2 vols., 1886); *History of the Confederate States Navy from the Laying of the First Keel to the Sinking of the Last Vessel* (1887); *History of the State of Delaware* (1888); *History of the Natural Resources and Advantages of Maryland*; and he left in manuscript several valuable works on subjects connected with the history of the Southern Confederacy. He died in New York city, March 28, 1898.

SCHAUFFLER, William Gottlieb, missionary, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 23, 1798; son of Philip Frederick and Caroline Henrietta (Schuckart) Schauffler. He settled in Odessa, Russia, with his parents in 1805, studied music, drawing and French, and learned to make wooden musical instruments, his father's trade, at which he worked, 1812-25. He became interested in religion through the work done by Ignatius Lindl, a Roman Catholic evangelist, and served as an independent missionary under Joseph Wolff, a reformed Jew, in Turkey in 1826. The same year he came to the United States, where in spite of his poverty he was enabled through his own industry to take a theological course at Andover, where he was graduated in 1830. He was ordained, Nov. 14, 1831, and sent by the A. B. C. for F.M. as a missionary to the Jews and Armenians

in Turkey, where he labored for forty-four years. He was married, Feb. 26, 1834, to Mary Reynolds, an American missionary, and resided in Vienna, where he was engaged in translating the Scriptures into Hebrew-Spanish, 1839-42. In 1857 he visited the United States, and resided in Austria, 1874-77, and in New York city, 1877-83. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Halle in 1867, and LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1879. He translated the Bible into the Turkish language, and published *Essay on the Right Use of Property* (1832); and *Meditations on the Last Days of Christ*; (1837; new eds., 1853 and 1858). His sons published his Autobiography with an introduction by Prof. Edward G. Parks (1887). He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1883.

SCHELL, William Elias, educator, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, Oct. 25, 1861; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Zeller) Schell; grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kayler) Schell and of John and Susannah (Kumler) Zeller; great-grandson of Bishop Henry Kumler of the church of the United Brethren of Christ, and of Andrew Schell, who served in the Revolutionary war. His first Schell ancestor came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1710, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. He attended the district schools, and by teaching earned his college tuition, being graduated from Western college, Toledo, Iowa, A.B., 1890, A.M., 1893. He was married, Jan. 3, 1880, to Alice L., daughter of Nathan and Mary C. (Foster) Pierson of Dane, Wis.; was a minister in the church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1889-94; served as presiding elder, 1894-97, and in the latter year was elected president of York college, Nebraska. He was a member of the general conferences of his denomination, 1897 and 1901; a director of its board of education, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lane university, Leocompton, Kan., in 1902.

SCHELLING, Felix Emmanuel, educator, was born at New Albany, Ind., Sept. 3, 1858; son of Felix and Rose (White) Schelling; grandson of Ulrich and Barbara (Mesmer) Schelling and of George Busby and Jane (Hamilton) White. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1881, LL.B., 1883, M.A., 1884; practised law, 1884-86, and in March, 1886, was married to Caroline, daughter of James Alexander and Hannah (Palmer) Derbyshire of Philadelphia. He was at the University of Pennsylvania as instructor in English, 1886-89, assistant-professor of English literature, 1889-91, professor of English literature, 1891-93, and in 1893 became John Welsh centennial professor of English literature. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Franklin and Marshall college in 1898. He was elected member of the Modern Language Association of America and of the American Philosophical society.

He is the author of: *Poetic and Verse Criticism of the Reign of Elizabeth* (1891); *The Discoveries of Ben Jonson* (1892); *Life and Writings of George Gascoigne* (1893); *A Book of Elizabethan Lyrics* (1895); *A Book of Seventeenth Century Lyrics* (1899); *The English Chronicle Play* (1903).

SCHEM, Alexander Jacob, author, was born in Wiedenbrück, Prussia, March. 16, 1826. He came to the United States in 1851, having completed a course in theology and philology in the Universities of Bonn and Tübingen, and after teaching three years served as professor of ancient and modern languages in Dickinson college, Pa., 1854-60; as a member of the staff of the New York Tribune, 1860-69, as editor of the Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexicon (11 vols.), 1869-74, and as assistant superintendent of the public schools of New York city, 1874-81. He edited a "Latin-English Dictionary" with the Rev. George R. Crooks (1857); a "Cyclopedia of Education" with Henry Riddle (1877); and "Year-Book of Education," supplements to the latter (1878-79). He was also a regular contributor to the current cyclopædias, and was an editor of the *Methodist* and of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. He published the "American Ecclesiastical Year-Book" (1860); the "Ecclesiastical Almanac" (1868-69), and several editions of "Schem's Statistics of the World." He died at West Hoboken, N.J., May 21, 1881.

SCHENCK, David, jurist and author, was born in Lincolnton, N.C., March 24, 1835; son of Dr. David Warlick and Susan Rebecca (Bevens) Schenck; grandson of Michael and Barbara (Warlick) Schenck and of Simeon and Eliza Bevens. In 1813 his paternal grandfather built in Lincoln county, N.C., the first cotton mill erected south of the Potomac river. David was educated at the Lincolnton high school; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in Greensboro, N.C. He was married, Aug. 25, 1859, to Sallie W., daughter of Jacob A. and Lucy (Dodson) Ramseur. He was judge of the superior court, 1874-81, when he resigned; and was for fifteen years (1881-96) general counsel of the Richmond and Danville railroad company. He was projector and first president of the Guilford Battle Ground company, organized in 1887 to care for Guilford Battle Ground Park and for the preservation of documents, autographs, relics and other historical matter connected with the Revolutionary history of North Carolina. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1876. He is the author of: *North Carolina Railroad Law* (1889); *North Carolina in 1780-81*, a history of the invasion of the Southern Colonies by Earl Cornwallis (1893), and other literary productions.

SCHENCK, James Findlay, naval officer, was born in Franklin, Ohio, June 11, 1807; son of Gen. William Cortenus and Elizabeth (Rogers) Schenck; grandson of the Rev. William and Anna (Cumming) Schenck and of Capt. William and Sarah (Potter) Rogers, and a descendant of Roelof Martense and Neeltje Geretsen (van Conwenhoven) Schenck. Roelof Martense Schenck (or Schanck) emigrated from Amersfoort, Holland, to New Amsterdam in 1650, and settled at Flatbush, L.I., in 1660. He was a cadet at the U.S. Military academy, 1822-24, and resigned to enter the U.S. navy as midshipman, March 1, 1825. He was married, July 27, 1829, to Dorothea Ann Smith of Smithtown, L.I. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1835; and served on the *St. Louis* of the West India squadron in 1837, and the *Dolphin* of the Brazil squadron in 1840. He was attached to the *Congress* of the Pacific squadron, 1846-47; and served as chief military aid to Commodore Stockton in the capture of Santa Barbara, San Pedro and Los Angeles, Cal., and afterward in the bombardment and capture of Guaymas and the taking of Mazatlan. He served on the *Congress* in the East India squadron in 1848; commanded the mail steamship *Ohio*, 1848-52; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and commanded the receiving ship *New York* in 1858, and the steamer *Saginaw* of the East India squadron, 1860-61. He was promoted captain in 1861; commanded the frigate *St. Lawrence* of the West



U.S.S. POWHATAN.

Gulf blockading squadron in 1862; was promoted commodore, July 2, 1863; commanded the *Powhatan* of the North Atlantic squadron from Oct. 7, 1864, and led the third division of Porter's squadron in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, 1864-65. He commanded the naval station at Mound City, Ill., 1865-66; was promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 21, 1868, and was retired, June 11, 1869. He died in Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1882.

SCHENCK, Noah Hunt, clergyman, was born in Pennington, N.J., June 30, 1825; son of Peter C. Schenck; grandson of Capt. John Schenck, and a descendant of Roelof Martense Schenck, the immigrant, 1650. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; practised law in Trenton, N.J., 1847-48, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1848-51. He was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Anna Pierce, daughter of Col. Nathan-

iel Greene Pendleton of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was graduated at Bexley Hall, Ohio, in 1853, and was admitted to the diaconate the same year. He was ordained priest in St. James's church, Zanesville, Ohio, by Bishop McIlvaine in 1854, and was rector of St. Mary's, Hillsboro, Ohio, 1853-56; of Christ church, Gambier, Ohio, 1856-57; of Trinity church, Chicago, Ill., 1857-59; of Emmanuel church, Baltimore, Md., 1859-67, and of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867-85. He founded and edited the *Western Churchman*, Chicago, Ill., 1858, and was co-editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, New York city, 1867; was repeatedly chosen as a deputy to the general convention of the church, and was one of the three delegates sent to St. Petersburg in 1871 by the Evangelical Alliance to obtain favor from the Czar in behalf of Russian Protestants. He was instrumental in erecting St. Mary's church, Hillsboro, Ohio, and St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, in 1869. He received the honorary degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1865. He published letters from Europe and sixteen sermons and addresses delivered on notable occasions between 1856 and 1877. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1885.

SCHENCK, Robert Cumming, diplomatist, was born in Franklin, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809; son of Gen. William Cortenus and Elizabeth (Rogers) Schenck, and brother of James Findlay Schenck (q.v.). He was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830; was a tutor there, 1827-30, and studied law under Thomas Corwin at Lebanon, Ohio. He was married, Aug. 21, 1834, to Reunelche W. Smith of Smithtown, L.I. He practised law in Dayton, Ohio, 1831-43; was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1841-43, and was a Whig representative from the third district in the 28th-31st and 38th-41st congresses, 1843-51 and 1863-71, serving as chairman of the committee on roads and canals in the 30th congress, and as a member of the committees on ways and means and military affairs, and commerce, 1863-71. He was U.S. minister to Brazil, 1851-54, where with John S. Pendleton (q.v.) he negotiated a treaty between the two countries; brought about the free navigation of the La Plata, and arranged treaties with Uruguay and Paraguay in 1852. He was a projector and president of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Mississippi river, 1853-61, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861. At Vienna, Va., in June, 1861, he had an encounter with the Confederate force and was driven back, but he recharged with such boldness that the Confederates retreated. He commanded the 2d brigade in Tyler's 1st division at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; commanded Scammon's brigade in Rosecrans's army at Gauley Bridge, Va., Sept. 10,

1861; commanded the forces at McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862, composed of his own and Robert H. Milroy's brigades, and under Frémont in the battle of Cross Keys, June 7, 1862. He commanded the 1st division, Sigel's 1st corps, at second Bull Run, where he was severely wounded; was promoted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 18, 1862, to date from Aug. 30, 1862, and commanded the Middle department and the 8th army corps at Baltimore, Md., in 1863. He resigned his commission, Dec. 3, 1863, to take his seat in the 38th congress. He procured while in congress the establishment of the military and naval asylum; and was president of the board of visitors of the U.S. Military academy in 1865. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist convention of 1866, and a member of the Alabama claims commission, 1871. He was U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1871-76, resigning when charges were preferred against him of complicity in the celebrated Emma mine fraud in 1876, and he appeared before a committee of the U.S. house of representatives, where he was acquitted. He was a trustee of Miami university, 1835-39. After 1876 he practised law in Washington, D.C., until his death, which occurred in that city, March 23, 1890.

SCHENCK, William Edward, clergyman and editor, was born in Princeton, N.J., March 29, 1819; son of John Conover and Annie Brooks (Hutchinson) Schenck; grandson of Joseph and Margaret (Conover) Schenck and of Isaac and Annie (Brooks) Hutchinson; and a descendant of Roelof Martense Schenck, who was born at Amersfoort, Holland, in 1619, and came to New York, June 28, 1650. He attended the Edgehill school in Princeton; was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841; studied law, 1838-39, and was graduated at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1842. He was a missionary in the coal region, 1842; was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, Feb. 28, 1843, and was pastor at Manchester, N.J., 1843-45, of the Hammond Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1845-48, and of the First Presbyterian church, Princeton, N.J., 1848-52. He was superintendent of church extension in the presbytery of Philadelphia, 1852-54, and was corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1854-86; being also editor of the board from 1862-70. He was made one of the directors of Princeton Theological seminary in 1865; secretary of the board, 1870-98, and chairman of the joint committee to prepare the general catalogue of 1894; and secretary of the Alumni association, 1872-97, being honorary secretary after 1897. He was a member of the Reunion committee, 1867-70; a trustee of the General Assembly, 1865-87, and vice-president of its board, and in 1865 was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania

Colonization society and in 1897 of the American Colonization society. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college in 1861. He was married first, April 18, 1843, to Jane Whittemore Torrey, daughter of William and Adeline (Whittemore) Torrey of New York; and secondly, April 3, 1861, to Mary Bates, daughter of the Rev. Andrew and Eliza (Gosman) Kittle of Elizabeth, N.J. He is the author of: *Historical Account of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N.J.* (1851); *Church Extension for Cities* (1854); *God Our Guide* (1862); *The Fountain for Sin* (1864); *Aunt Fanny's Home* (1865); *Children in Heaven* (1866), and *Nearing Home* (1867).

SCHERESCHEWSKY, Samuel Isaac Joseph, third missionary bishop of Shanghai, China, and 118th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Tauroggen, Russian Lithuania, May 6, 1831, of Jewish parents. He was a student at home and in different Rabbinical schools of Russia, then at Breslau, Germany, and came to the United States in 1854, when he embraced Christianity and was a student at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1855-58. He changed his creed, and joined the Protestant Episcopal church. He entered the General Theological seminary, New York city, class of 1860, and in 1859 was appointed missionary to China. He was admitted to the diaconate in St. George's church, New York city, July 7, 1859; sailed for China the same month with Bishop Boone, and was advanced to the priesthood in the mission chapel at Shanghai, China, by Bishop Boone, Oct. 28, 1860. He was a missionary at Shanghai, 1860-63, and at Peking, 1862-75. He was married at Shanghai in 1868. He returned to America in 1875, when he was elected missionary bishop of Shanghai, China, and declined. He was again elected in 1876 and declined, but upon his election in 1877 he accepted and was consecrated in Grace church, New York city, Oct. 31, 1877, by Bishops Smith, Potter, Bedell, assisted by Bishops Stevens, Kerfoot and Lyman. He returned to China via England where he attended the Lambeth conference of 1878, and in 1881 was taken ill and returned to Europe in 1882 with his family. He resigned his jurisdiction in 1883, when in Switzerland, and returned to America in 1886, and engaged in revising the Mandarin Bible, translated by him while in Peking, and in 1888 began the revision of the entire Bible in the classical language of China. In 1890 he returned to China and had his work transliterated into the Chinese characters. In 1892 he was invited by the American Bible society to accompany their agent, Dr. Hughes, to Tokyo, Japan, to superintend the printing of the revised Mandarin version, and the entire work was finished and put into circulation in 1902,

after which he engaged upon references to the Mandarin Bible. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college in 1871. His published works consist chiefly of translations of the Book of Common Prayer in classical Chinese; the old Testament in Mandarin; Gospel of St. Mathew in Mongolian tongue in 1873; the entire Bible in classical Chinese (1903); Hand Book of Chinese Language; grammar of Mongolian Language, and a Dictionary of the Mongolian Language which he lost when nearly complete. He was one of the committee for translating the New Testament from the Greek into Mandarin Chinese. Bishop Schereschewsky's translations are the more remarkable as being made by a Jew convert to Christianity, and as making possible the reading of both the Jewish and Christian books of the Bible in a language familiar to 400,000,000 people.

SCHIMMELPFENNIG, Alexander, soldier, was born in Prussia in 1824. He was an officer in the Prussian army in Schleswig-Holstein in 1848. He came to the United States, and in 1861 became colonel of the 74th Pennsylvania regiment. He was in the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, General Sigel, of the Army of Virginia under command of Gen. John Pope. During the second Bull Run, his brigadier, Gen. Henry Bohnen, was killed, and he succeeded to the command. After the battle he was nominated for brigadier-general, but the appointment was not confirmed until March, 1863, although the commission was dated, Nov. 29, 1862. He commanded a brigade in the 11th corps, under General Howard, at Chancellorsville and also at Gettysburg, where General Howard was wounded, and when General Schurz took command of the corps, the command of the division fell to General Schimmelpfennig. Upon the evacuation of Charleston, Feb. 18, 1865, he took command of the city. He was very ill as the result of exposure, and was soon relieved of his command, and returned to Minersville, Pa. He published *The War between Russia and Turkey* (1854). He died in Minersville, Pa., Sept. 7, 1865.

SCHLEICHER, Gustave, representative, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 19, 1823. He was graduated from the University at Giessen, and engaged in railroad building in Europe. In 1847 he immigrated to Texas, and after spending three years on the frontier, settled in San Antonio. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1853-54; a state senator, 1859-61; served in the Confederate States army, 1861-65; and was a Democratic representative from Texas in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875-79. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1879.

SCHLEY, William, governor of Georgia, was born in Frederick, Md., Dec. 15, 1786. His father removed to Augusta, Georgia, and engaged in manufacturing near that city. William was edu-

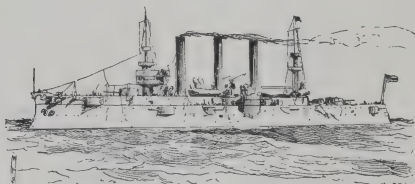
cated at the academy of Louisville, Ga., and later at the academy in Augusta; practised law in Augusta, and was judge of the superior court, 1825-28. In 1830 he was elected a Democratic representative in the state legislature, and in 1832 a representative to the 23d congress, 1833-35. He was governor of Georgia, 1835-37. He was president of the Georgia Medical college, Augusta, for several years, and is the author of: *A Digest of English Statutes in Force in Georgia* (1826). He died at his home near Augusta, Ga., Nov. 20, 1858.

SCHLEY, Winfield Scott, naval officer, was born at Richfield Farm in Frederick county, Md., Oct. 9, 1839; son of John Thomas and Georgiana Virginia (McClure) Schley; grandson of John and Mary Ferree (Shriver) Schley and of John and Mary McClure, and great-grandson of John Thomas Schley who came to America from Germany in 1745, went first to Pennsylvania, and later made his home in what became the town of Frederick, Md. Winfield Scott Schley entered the U.S. Naval academy from Maryland, Sept. 20, 1856, graduating in 1860. He served on the frigate *Niagara*, on duty in China and Japan in 1860-61, carrying back the ambassador from Japan sent from that country to the United States in 1859. He was advanced to master, Aug. 31, 1861, and served on the frigate *Potomac*, 1861-62; was commissioned lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and served on the *Winona*, *Monongahela* and *Richmond* under Farragut in the Mississippi river campaign and about Port Hudson from March 14 until July 9, 1863, participating in many engagements. On Sept. 10, 1863, he was married to Annie R. Franklin, daughter of George E. and Maria C. Franklin of Annapolis, Md. He served as the executive officer on the gun-boat *Waterlee* in the Pacific, 1864-66, and in 1865 he put down an insurrection of Chinese coolies in the Chincha Islands, and later, during a revolution at La Union, San Salvador, landed 100 men there and protected the United States' interests. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant-commander, and served as an instructor at the Naval academy, 1866-69. He served as executive officer of the U.S.S. *Benicia*, on the Asiatic station, 1869-72, and in June, 1871, took an active part in the capture of the forts on the Salee river



in Korea. Lieut. Hugh K. McKee was killed at his side on the parapet while attacking the main fortifications. He served as head of the department of modern languages at the Naval academy, 1872-76, and was promoted commander, June 10, 1874. He was on the Brazil station in the *Essex*, 1876-79, rescuing from the Island of Tristam d'Acamba an American crew shipwrecked there. In 1884, he commanded an expedition that rescued Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely and six companions from death at Cape Sabine in Grinnell Land. For this, the Maryland legislature gave him a vote of thanks and a gold chronometer watch, and the Massachusetts Humane Society presented him with a gold medal. He was made chief of bureau of equipment and recruiting for the navy department at Washington in 1885; was promoted captain, March 31, 1888, and when the *Baltimore* was put into commission, he took command of her, 1889-92, commanding that vessel in Valparaiso where a number of her crew were killed and wounded by a mob on shore. In October of the same year he settled this difficulty at Valparaiso, the Chilean government apologizing for the insult, and paying an indemnity of \$75,000. In August, 1891, he carried the body of John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor, to Sweden, and was presented with a gold medal by the king. He served as light-house inspector, 1893-95, and on the cruiser *New York*, 1895-97, and as chairman of the lighthouse board, 1897-98. On Feb. 6, 1898, he was promoted commodore, was later selected to command the flying squadron to protect the Atlantic seaboard with the U.S. cruiser *Brooklyn* as his flagship. He was

...BROOKLYN...



present in the battle which destroyed Cervera's squadron and captured its personnel off Santiago, July 3, 1898. On Aug. 10, 1898, he was promoted by the President to the rank of rear-admiral, "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and on August 29, was appointed one of the commissioners to direct the evacuation of Porto Rico. In December of the same year he was presented with a jewelled medal by the Maryland legislature, and given its vote of thanks and a service of silver by Maryland friends. He was assigned to duty on the naval examining board, April 14, 1899, and on April 27, was trans-

ferred to the naval retiring board as senior member. In December, 1898, the people of Pennsylvania presented him a gold and jewelled sword. He received the degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university, June 22, 1899, and on Nov. 4 of the same year, the people of Atlanta presented him with a silver loving cup. He was assigned to duty as commander of the South Atlantic squadron, Nov. 18, 1899, and was retired Oct. 9, 1901, having reached the age limit fixed by law. The fact that Commodore Sampson was temporarily absent, by order of the President, from Santiago on the morning Cervera made his effort to escape from the harbor, caused a dispute between the respective friends of Sampson and Schley as to who was actually in command of the United States fleet on that day. The third volume of "A History of the United States" by E. S. MacLay (the first two volumes of which had been adopted as a text-book by the Naval academy) contained reflections on Schley's conduct, charging him with irregularities. At Schley's request a court of inquiry convened Sept. 1, 1901, to investigate his conduct during the fight, and the majority report, which was not wholly favorable to Schley, was strongly excepted to by Admiral Dewey, the president of the court, in all important particulars. The report freed Schley of the charge of irregularity and the congress of the United States thereupon prohibited the use of MacLay's history in the U.S. Naval academy. Admiral Schley is the author of *The Rescue of Greely* (1886).

SCHMIDT, Frederick Augustus, clergyman, was born in Leutenberg, Thuringia, Germany, Jan. 3, 1837; son of John Frederick and Helena (Wirth) Schmidt. His father died in 1839, and his mother, having relatives in Martin Stephen's colony in Missouri, came to America in 1841. In 1853 he was graduated at Concordia college, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the first class, and in 1857 was graduated from the Concordia Theological seminary at St. Louis, Mo. He was married, Dec. 8, 1858, to Carolina, daughter of Joachim and Elisabeth (Weishaha) Allwardt of Plato, N.Y. He was pastor at Eden, N.Y., 1857-59, of St. Peter's, Baltimore, Md., 1859-61, and was professor in the Norwegian Lutheran college at Decorah, Iowa, 1861-71, at Concordia Theological seminary, 1871-76, and at the Norwegian Lutheran seminary, Madison, Wis., 1876-86. In 1886 he became professor of systematic theology at the Norwegian Lutheran Divinity school, Northfield, Minn. Upon the formation of the United Norwegian Lutheran church in 1890, he became senior professor of its theological seminary, at St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn. He received the degree of D.D. from Capitol university, Columbus, Ohio. He

edited several Lutheran papers in the English, German and Norwegian languages, and is the author of *Intuitu Fidei*.

SCHMUCKER, Samuel Mosheim, author, was born in New Market, Va., Jan. 12, 1823; son of Dr. Samuel S. Schmucker (q.v.). He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1840, and from the Lutheran seminary at Gettysburg in 1842; and was pastor of Lutheran churches at Lewistown, Pa., 1842-45, and Germantown, Pa., 1845-48. He was a student and secretary at the Philadelphia Law academy, 1848-50, and practised law in Philadelphia, 1850-53; in New York city, 1853-55, and in Philadelphia, 1855-63. He is the author of: *Errors of Modern Infidelity* (1848); *Election of Judges by the People, and Constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law* (1852); *The Spanish Wife, a Play, with Memoir of Edwin Forrest* (1854); *Court and Reign of Catherine II, Empress of Russia* (1855); *Life and Reign of Nicholas I of Russia* (1856); *Life of John C. Frémont with his Explorations* (1856); *Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton* (1856); *History of the Mormons, Edited and Enlarged* (1856); *Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson* (1857); *The Yankee Slave-Driver* (1857); *Memorable Scenes in French History* (1857); *Arctic Explorations and Discoveries* (1857); *Life of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane and Other American Explorers* (1858); *History of Napoleon III* (1858); *History of the Four Georges* (1859); *History of all Religions* (1859); *Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster* (1859); *Life and Times of Henry Clay* (1860); *Life of Washington* (1860); *Blue Leaves of Connecticut* (1860); *History of the Modern Jews* (1860); and *A History of the Civil War in the United States* (vol. I, 1863). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1863.

SCHMUCKER, Samuel Simon, educator, was born in Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 28, 1799; son of the Rev. John George (1771-1851) and Catherine (Gross) Schmucker. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1814-16, and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1817-18; was principal of the academy at York, Pa., 1818-20, and served the Lutheran church, New Market, Va., as pastor, 1820-26, receiving ordination, Sept. 5, 1821. He founded the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1825; was its only instructor, 1826-30; its professor of dogmatic theology, 1826-64, and professor of intellectual science in Pennsylvania college, 1832-33. He helped to organize the Evangelical Lutheran church in 1827, and in 1846 to connect it with the parent body in Europe, being a delegate to the convention of that year in London. He was married to Catherine Steenberg of Mt. Airy, Va., and after her death to Esther Wagner of Philadelphia, Pa. He received the honorary de-

grees, A.B., 1819, and A.M., 1823, from the University of Pennsylvania, and D.D. from Rutgers college in 1832. He is the author of: *Biblical Theology* (2 vols., 1826); *Elements of Popular Theology* (1834); *Kurzgefasste Geschichte der Christlichen Kirche auf der Grundlage der Busch'en Werke* (1834); *Fraternal Appeal to the American Churches on Christian Union* (1838); *Portraiture of Lutheranism* (1840); *Retrospect of Lutheranism* (1841); *Psychology, or Elements of Mental Philosophy* (1842); *Dissertation on Capital Punishment* (1845); *The American Lutheran Church, Historically, Doctrinally and Practically Delineated* (1851); *Lutheran Manual* (1855); *American Lutheranism Vindicated* (1856); *Appeal on Behalf of the Christian Sabbath* (1857); *Evangelical Lutheran Catechism* (1859); *The Church of the Redeemer* (1867); *The Unity of Christ's Church* (1870), and various contributions to periodical literature. He died in Gettysburg, Pa., July 26, 1873.

SCHNEIDER, Albert, botanist and author, was born in Granville, Putnam county, Ill., April 13, 1862; son of John and Elizabeth (Burcky) Schneider; grandson of Johannes and Elisabeth (Strack) Schneider and of Jacob and Madeline (Krehbiel) Burcky, and a descendant of Dr. John Burcky, who first arrived in New Orleans, and later, 1804, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He attended the district schools and the Northern Illinois Normal school; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., M.D., 1887, and from the University of Illinois, B.S., 1894. He was married, June 28, 1892, to Marie, daughter of Mitchell and Mary (Driscoll) Harrington of Avoca, Minn.; was instructor in botany in the University of Minnesota, 1893; a fellow in botany at Columbia university, 1894-96, and in 1897 was made professor of botany, pharmacognosy, materia medica and bacteriology in the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill. He received the graduate degree of M.S. from the University of Minnesota, 1894, and that of Ph.D. from Columbia, 1897, and was elected a member of the Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft; Société Botanique Internationale; the Society of American Authors, and other organizations. Dr. Schneider is the author of: *Primary Microscopy and Biology* (1890); *A Text-Book of General Lichenology* (1897); *Guide to the Study of Lichens* (1898); *Hints on Drawing for Students of Biology* (1899); *General Vegetable Pharmacography* (1900); *The Limitations of Learning, and Other Science Papers* (1900); *Powdered Vegetable Drugs* (1902); *Useful Plants* (1903); and numerous contributions to scientific and other journals. He also translated Westernmaier's "Compendium der Allgemeinen Botanik" (1896).

SCHOFF, Stephen Alonzo, engraver, was born at Danville, Vt., in 1818; son of John Chase and Eunice (Nye) Schoff; grandson of John and Priscilla (Chase) Schoff, and of Elisha Nye; of German ancestry on his father's side, and English on his mother's. He attended the public schools at Newburyport, Mass., and went to Boston in 1834, to study and work at line engraving. In 1839-41, with his employer, Joseph Andrews, he went to Paris, where he studied drawing and line engraving. Upon his return he began bank-note work in New York. He was employed in the bureau of engraving in Washington, and later resided in Boston, New York, Newtonville, Mass., and Brandon, Vt. His best known works are: *Caius Marius on the Ruins of Carthage* (1843); *William Penn*; a portrait of R. W. Emerson, after Rowse; *The Bathers*, after William M. Hunt; *Moonlight Marine*, after Dr. Hess.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, soldier, was born in Gerry, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1831; son of the Rev. James and Caroline (McAllister) Schofield; grandson of James and Margaret (Wheeler) Schofield and of John and Sara (Brewster) McAllister, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*. He attended the public schools of Gerry, Bristol and Freeport, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and appointed brevet 2nd lieutenant, 2nd artillery, July 1, 1853. He served on garrison duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and in Florida, 1853-55;



was promoted 2nd lieutenant, 1st artillery, Aug. 31, 1853, and 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855; was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S. Military academy, 1855-56, and principal assistant professor, 1856-60; and was professor of physics in Washington university, Mo., 1860-61. He was appointed major, 1st Missouri volunteer infantry, April 26, 1861, that regiment being converted into artillery, August, 1861; and he was promoted captain, 1st artillery, U.S.A., May 14, 1861. He served as mustering officer for the state of Missouri; was chief of staff to General Lyon, and took part in the action of Dugspring, the battle of Wilson's Creek, when Lyon was killed, and the action at Fredericktown. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Nov. 21, and brigadier-general, Missouri militia, Nov. 26, 1861, and com-

manded the militia of Missouri, 1861-62, and the army of the frontier and district of south-west Missouri, 1862-63. He was appointed major-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862, his commission expiring by constitutional limitation, March 4, 1863, when he again became brigadier-general, U.S.V. He was a member of the board of examiners of Mississippi river mortar boats, Dec. 9-31, 1862; and commanded the 3rd division, 14th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, April 20 to May 31, 1863. He was re-appointed major-general, U.S.V., May 12, 1863, and commanded the department of the Missouri, 1863-64, and the department and Army of the Ohio, 1864-65. He commanded the Army of the Ohio in the invasion of Georgia, May 2-Sept. 7, 1864, and commanded the force that opposed General Hood in his advance from Florence, Ala., into Tennessee. He defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, being appointed brigadier-general, U.S.A., on the same day, and brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He commanded the 23rd army corps in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, and was in command of the department of North Carolina, February to May, 1865, being engaged in the capture of Forts Anderson and Wilmington, the occupation of Kinston, the march to Goldsboro, and in the surrender of the Confederate States army under Gen. J. E. Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, where he was detailed to execute the military convention of capitulation. He remained in command of the department of North Carolina until June, 1865, and was sent on a special mission to Europe, 1865-66. He commanded the department of the Potomac with headquarters at Richmond, Va., 1866-67, and the first Military district, state of Virginia, 1867-68. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866; succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, June 2, 1868, and served in Johnson's and Grant's administrations until March 12, 1869. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., March 4, 1869, and took command of the department of the Missouri in that month. He commanded the division of the Pacific, 1870-76 and also in 1882-83; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1876-81; commanded the division of the Missouri, 1883-86, and the division of the Atlantic, 1886-88. He then commanded the Army of the United States, 1888-95. He was promoted lieutenant-general, U.S.A., Feb. 5, 1895, under a special act of congress, and was retired, Sept. 29, 1895, on reaching the age limit. He was president of the board that adopted the tactics for the army in 1870; and president of the board of review of the Fitz-

John Porter case in 1878. He was sent on a special mission to Hawaii in 1873. He was awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Chicago in 1885. He was married, first, June, 1857, to Harriet, daughter of William Holmes Chambers and Harriet (Whitehorn) Bartlett of West Point, N.Y.; she died in December, 1888. In June, 1891, he married, secondly, Georgia Kilbourne, daughter of Mrs. Augusta Wells Kilbourne of Keokuk, Iowa. He is the author of: *Forty-six Years in the Army* (1898).

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark county, Ill., Aug. 1, 1834; son of Thomas and Ruth (Beauchamp) Scholfield. The Scholfiels came from England to Pennsylvania at an early date in the pioneer immigration to the province, settled in West Chester, and after the Revolution removed to Loudoun county, Virginia; a part of the family removing thence to Muskingum county, Ohio, and thence to Clark county, Ill. He was brought up on a farm; taught a district school and studied law, 1851-54; was graduated at the Louisville law school, LL.B., 1855; was admitted to the bar, and elected state attorney for the 4th judicial circuit in 1856. He was married, Dec. 29, 1859, to Emma J., daughter of John and Jane (Archer) Bartlett of Marshall, Ill. He canvassed his district for the Democratic national ticket in 1856; was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1860, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1869. He was a justice of the supreme court of the state, 1873-90 and 1890-93, and chief justice, 1891. He refused a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, offered him by President Cleveland in 1888. He died at Marshall, Ill., Feb. 13, 1893.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe, ethnologist, was born in Watervliet, N.Y., March 28, 1793; son of Col. Lawrence and Margaret Anne Barbara (Rowe) Schoolcraft; grandson of John and Anna Barbara (Boss) Schoolcraft, and great-grandson of James Calcraft, who came from England to Canada in the military service of the crown in 1727, and subsequently settled in Albany county, N.Y., where he engaged in surveying and school-teaching, and changed his name to Schoolcraft. Col. Lawrence Schoolcraft served in the Revolution and as an officer in the war of 1812. Henry R. Schoolcraft was a student at Middlebury college, Vt., and at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y.; learned the trade of glass-making under his father, and during 1817-18, made a collection of minerals in Missouri and Arkansas. He joined Gen. Lewis Cass's exploring expedition to Lake Superior and the head-waters of the Mississippi in

1820; was secretary of the board of Indian commissioners at Chicago, Ill., in 1821, and Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinaw, 1822-36. In October, 1823, he married Jane, daughter of John Johnston, and maternal granddaughter of Waboojeeg, the Ojibway chief. He was a member of the Michigan territorial legislature, 1828-31; conducted a party of explorers to Lake Itasca in 1832, and through a treaty which he made with the Indians on the upper lakes in 1836, the United States gained possession of 16,000,000 acres of Indian lands. He superintended Indian affairs and was disbursing agent on the northwest frontier, 1837-41. He removed to New York city in 1841; visited Europe in 1842, and also Virginia, Ohio, and Canada, 1843-44; collected the U.S. census of New York Indian tribes, 1845, of the Six Nations for the New York legislature, 1845-47; and congress authorized him on March 3, 1847, to collect and edit information relative to the condition of the Indian tribes. This work occupied the remainder of his life, and congress expended in its preparation \$150,000. He was married in January, 1847, to Mary Howard Beaufort district, S.C., who was his assistant in the preparation of his later works, which were written when he was confined to his chair by paralysis. She is the author of: "The Black Gauntlet, a Tale of Plantation Life in South Carolina" (1860). Mr. Schoolcraft received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Geneva in 1846; was a founder of the Michigan Historical society in 1828; of the Algonic society in 1831, and of the American Ethnological society in 1841, and a member of numerous historical and scientific societies of the United States and Europe. He was awarded a gold medal from the French Institute for his lectures on the construction of the Indian language. His published volumes include the following: *Mineralogy and Geology of Missouri and Arkansas* (1819); *Trans-Allegania, or the Groans of Missouri* (1820); *Journal of a Tour in the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas* (1820); *Travels from Detroit to the Source of the Mississippi* (1821); *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley* (1825); *The Rise of the West*, poem (1827); *Indian Melodies* (1830); *The Man of Bronze* (1834); *Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake* (1834); *Iosco, or the Vale of Norma* (1834); *Algonic Researches* (1839); *Alhalla or the Land of Talladega*, poem (1843); *Oneota or Characteristics of the Red Race of America* (1844-45); *Plan for Investigating American Ethnology* (1846); *Notes on the Iroquois* (1846); *The Red Race of America* (1847); *Notices of Antique Earthen Vessels from Florida* (1847); *Life and Character of Gen. Lewis Cass* (1848); *Bibliographical Catalogue of Books * * * in the Indian Tongues of the United States* (1849); *American*

Indians (1850); *Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontier, 1812-42* (1851); *Historical and Statistical Information, respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* (6 vols., 1851-57); *Summary Narrative of an Exploratory Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi River in 1820, resumed and Completed by the Discovery of its Origin in Itasca Lake in 1832* (1854); *Helderbergia*, poem (1855); and *The Myth of Hiawatha* and notes for *The Indian Fairy Book from Original Legends* (1855). He died in Washington, Dec. 10, 1864.

SCHOONMAKER, Cornelius C., representative, was born in Shawangunk, Ulster county, N.Y., in June, 1745; a descendant of Henry Schoonmaker, who emigrated from Germany, and settled in Albany prior to 1653, subsequently removing to Ulster county. He was a surveyor by profession; was an active member of the committees of vigilance and safety during the Revolution; and upon the adoption of the New York state constitution in 1777 he was elected a member of the assembly, and continued to serve in that body until 1791. He was a member of the state convention to decide upon the adoption of the U.S. constitution; was a representative in the 2d congress, 1791-93, and was again a member of the New York assembly, 1795-96. He died in Shawangunk, Ulster county, N.Y., early in 1796.

SCHOONMAKER, Cornelius Marius, naval officer, was born in Kingston, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1839; son of the Hon. Marius (q.v.) and Elizabeth Van Wyck (Westbrook) Schoonmaker. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1859; was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861, and master, Feb. 23, 1861; and was ordered to the *Minnesota*, the flagship of Flag-Officer Stringham, of which he was appointed acting-master, and participated in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. He was commissioned lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861, and appointed executive officer on the gun-boat *Wyandotte*, South Atlantic blockading squadron, being transferred to the *Octorora*, Oct. 1, 1862, in Rear-Admiral Wilkes's flying squadron, where he remained until February, 1864. He was later executive officer of the iron-clad *Manhattan*, with which he participated in the battle of Mobile Bay and the destruction of Fort Morgan; executive officer of the U.S.S. *Augusta* and of the monitor *Catskill* successively until June, 1865, when he was ordered to the *Juníata* and joined the Brazil squadron. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, Dec. 24, 1865; was detached from the *Juníata* in July, 1867, and was on duty first as navigator and later as executive officer of the U.S.S. *Delaware*. He was engaged in torpedo instruction at Newport, 1872; commanded the *Frolic*, 1872-73; was promoted com-

mander, Feb. 14, 1873; and in May, 1873, went on the *Frolic* to St. John's, Newfoundland, and brought to Washington the survivors of the crew of the *Polaris*. He was on duty at the New York navy yard, 1873-74; inspector of the eighth light-house district, New Orleans, 1874-78; was in command of the U.S.S. *Nipsic*, 1879-81, on which he executed a special mission for the government to South America; was at the Norfolk navy yard, 1882-86, and was commissioned captain, Oct. 7, 1886. In February, 1888, he was ordered to Honolulu to take command of the U.S.S. *Vandalia*, attached to the Pacific squadron. Upon the breaking out of the troubles at Samoa he was ordered there with his vessel, which, with every other vessel in the harbor of Apia, was wrecked, and Captain Schoonmaker, with 4 other officers and 39 men of the *Vandalia*, were drowned, during the cyclone of March 15, 1889.

SCHOONMAKER, Marius, representative, was born in Kingston, N.Y., April 24, 1811; son of Zachariah, grandson of Cornelius C. (q.v.), and a descendant of Henry Schoonmaker, the immigrant, 1653. His father was a lawyer. He prepared for college at Kingston academy; was graduated from Yale in 1830, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was married in 1837 to Elizabeth Van Wyck, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius D. Westbrook, a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch church. Mrs. Schoonmaker died in December, 1887. In 1849 he was elected as a Whig to the state senate, and was chairman of the committee on claims; and at the extra session in 1850 he was chairman of the joint committee on the revision of the code. He was a representative from the tenth New York district in the 32d congress, 1851-53; auditor of the canal department, 1854-55, resigning early in 1855 to accept the superintendency of the banking department; delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867, and president of the board of directors of Kingston for several years. He was president of the board of trustees of Kingston academy, 1842-54, and of the Kingston board of education, 1863-72. During his service in the latter office the graded system of free schools was put into operation. He compiled and prepared a *History of Kingston from its First Settlement to the Year 1820* (1888). He died in Kingston, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1894.



SCHOTT, Charles Anthony, meteorologist, was born in Mannheim, Baden, Germany, Aug. 7, 1826. He was graduated at the Polytechnic school, Carlsruhe, C.E., 1847; came to the United States in 1848, and was employed in the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, being made assistant in 1850, and in 1855 chief of the computing division, in which latter office he served until his death. He was a member of the government expedition to Springfield, Illinois, to observe the total eclipse of the sun in August, 1869, and to Catania, Sicily, in December, 1870; and a delegate to the International Conference on Terrestrial Magnetism at Bristol, England, in 1898. He was married, first, June 6, 1854, to Theresa Gildermeister; and secondly, Sept. 28, 1863, to Bertha Gildermeister. He was elected a member of the more important scientific societies of America, and of several foreign societies. He contributed to the annual reports of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey from 1854; and to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1858-85, his contributions to the latter being largely made up from observations in the Arctic seas by Kane and Hayes and meteorological observations made in various parts of the United States. He received the Wilde prize of 4000 francs from the Academy of France in 1899, for his investigations into the laws of terrestrial magnetism. He died in Washington, D.C., July 31, 1901.

SCHOULER, James, lawyer and historian, was born in Arlington, Mass., March 20, 1839; son of William and Frances (Warren) Schouler; grandson of James and Margaret (Clark) Schouler and of Isaac and Frances (Wilkins) Warren.



James Schouler, his grandfather, emigrated to the United States with his family in 1816, from Kilbarshan, a manufacturing town near Paisley, Scotland. On his mother's side, his ancestors are of the Warren family and among the earliest English settlers in Massachusetts. His father (1814-72) was a journalist, and

served five years in the general court of Massachusetts, one year in the senate, and four years in the house; was adjutant-general of Massachusetts, 1860-66; and the author of the "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War" (2 vols., 1868-71). James Schouler was graduated

at Harvard in 1859, and after teaching for one year, studied law and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1862. He served one year in the civil war as lieutenant the 43d Massachusetts volunteers, and on the Signal corps. He resumed his practice in Boston and in Washington, D.C., being admitted to practise in the U.S. supreme court in 1867. From 1885 to 1903 he was a lecturer and professor in the Boston University Law school, and was a lecturer on American history in the Johns Hopkins university after 1891, and also visiting professor on the staff of the National University Law school at Washington, D.C. He was married in 1870 to Emily F., daughter of Asa F. and Mehitabel (Fuller) Cochran, of Boston. He is the author of: *The Law of Domestic Relations* (1870); *The Law of Personal Property* (1873); *The Law of Bailments* (1880); *The Law of Husband and Wife* (1882); *Law of Executors and Administrators* (1883); *Law of Wills* (1887); *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1893); *Historical Briefs* (1897); *History of the United States, 1783-1865* (6 vols., 1880-1899), and the *Life of Alexander Hamilton* (1901). He received the degree of LL.D. from the National university, Washington, D.C., in 1891, and from Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1902.

SCHOULER, John, naval officer, was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 30, 1846; son of William and Frances E. (Warren) Schouler, and brother of the historian, James Schouler. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, 1864; served on the steam frigate *Colorado*, on the European station, 1865-66; was commissioned ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; promoted master, Dec. 1, 1866, and served on the steamer *Frolic*, 1866-68; was promoted lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and served on the sloop *Portsmouth*, 1868-70; and was promoted lieutenant-commander, June 3, 1869. He was executive officer on the monitor *Terror*, 1871-72; was in the hydrographic office, 1872-73; was stationed at the Naval academy, 1873-76; and was on the practice ship *Constellation*, 1874. He served on the *Essex*, 1876-79, at the Naval academy, again, 1880-84, on the *Lancaster*, 1884-85; was promoted commander, June, 1885; was stationed at the Naval academy, 1885-88, and commanded the training ship *Portsmouth*, 1889-91. He was on special duty in the bureau of navigation, 1891-92; was a member of the examining and retiring board, 1893-95, and chief of staff, North Atlantic station, 1895-97; again served on special duty for the bureau of navigation, 1897-98; was promoted captain, June 5, 1898, and served on the examining and retiring boards, 1898-99. He was retired with rank of rear-admiral in November, 1899.

SCHRIVER, Edmund, soldier, was born in York, Pa., Sept. 16, 1812. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, and assigned to the 2d artillery, July 1, 1833; served in Tennessee and Alabama, 1833-34; was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the Academy, 1834-35; was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 31, 1834, and 1st lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1836; served in the adjutant-general's office, 1835-39, and again, 1839-41, being assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, in 1839; and served in the Florida war in 1839. He was at the headquarters of the Department of the East, 1841-46; was promoted captain, Aug. 17, 1842; resigned from the army, July 31, 1846, and engaged in railroad enterprises in New York, 1847-61. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, with the rank of colonel, April to July, 1861; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 11th U.S. infantry, May 14, 1861, and colonel, May 18, 1862; was chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, March 15, 1862 to January, 1863; took part in the occupation of Fredericksburg, Va.; the Shenandoah campaign; the Northern Virginia campaign, where he was chief of staff of the 3d corps, and engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, the passage of the Rappahannock, and the battle of Manassas. He was acting inspector-general of the Army of the Potomac, January to March, 1863; was promoted inspector-general, U.S. army, March 13, 1863, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac; and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the Mine Run expedition, the Richmond and Petersburg campaign, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Aug. 1, 1864, for services in the field, and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He was attached to the office of the secretary of war, 1866-72, having charge of the inspection bureau, 1866-69 and 1871-76; was inspector of the U.S. Military academy, 1866-71, and on a tour of inspection in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas, 1872-73; was inspector-general of the division of the Pacific, 1876-81; a member of the retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., in 1877, and of the board to examine the case of Dr. William A. Hammond (q.v.), 1878-79; and was retired, Jan. 4, 1881, having served beyond the age limit. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1899.

SCHROEDER, Seaton, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, 1849; son of Francis and Caroline (Seaton) Schroeder; grandson of Henry and Henrietta Maria (Gheguiere) Schroeder and of William Winston and Sarah (Gales) Seaton. He passed his boyhood in Europe; was appointed acting midshipman, Sept. 27, 1864; graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, 1868; promoted ensign April 19, 1869; master, July 12,

1870, and lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1872. He served as midshipman in the *Saginaw* and *Pensacola* on the Pacific station, and in the *Benicia*, Asiatic squadron, 1869 to 1872, taking part in Admiral John Rodgers's Korean expedition in 1871, and being mentioned for gallant conduct. He served in the *Worcester*, *Canandaigua* and *Pinta* in the North Atlantic squadron, 1872-74; in the *Swatara* around the world, 1874-75; and was on special duty in the *Gettysburg* in the Mediterranean, 1876-78. He was married in January, 1879, to Maria, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Bache) Wainwright of Washington, D.C. He was on leave of absence to take part in the removal of the obelisk from Egypt to New York, 1879-80; and on duty at intervals in the hydrographic office and the office of naval intelligence and the board of inspection and survey. He served in the *Despatch* and *Albatross*, 1882-85, and in command of the *Vesuvius*, 1890-93. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, Sept. 27, 1893; assigned to the *Massachusetts* in December, 1896, and served on board that vessel during the Spanish-American war, 1898, being promoted commander, March 3, 1899. In the spring of 1900 he was appointed governor of the island of Guam, to succeed Capt. R. P. Leary, and returning in 1903 was appointed chief naval intelligence officer, succeeding Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee. He is the author of *Fall of Maximilian's Empire* (1887), and in 1894 received a gold medal for an essay read before the U.S. Naval institute.

SCHULTZ, Jackson Smith, merchant, was born in Hyde Park, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1815; son of Abraham and Mary (Smith) Schultz; grandson of John and Anna (Van Steenburg) Schultz, and of Maurice Smith; great-grandson of Christian Otto and Christina Margaret (Sharpstein) Schultz, who came from Germany before 1737. He worked at his father's tannery, Middletown, Delaware county, N.Y., 1824-27, and in his father's store, New York city, 1828-34; attended Gould Brown's academy in New York city, during the winter months of 1828-34, and Waterville college, Maine, 1834-36. He was connected with the leather business of his father and his uncle, Morgan L. Smith, in New York city, 1836-37, and was a member of the firm of Young and Schultz, 1837-91. He was married first, Jan. 11, 1837, to Catharine, daughter of Abner Chichester, and after her death in November, 1877, secondly, May 8, 1879, to Mary (Fay) Wells, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fay, who survived him. He was a charter member of the Eclectic association, founded in 1837; a member of the Mercantile Library association; president of the board of health of New York city, and of the excise commission, 1866-77; and a member of the Union League club, 1861-91. He was a Hard Money,



J. E. Schurman

and subsequently a Free Soil, Democrat, and in 1856 joined the Republican party. He was New York, and subsequently United States, commissioner to the Vienna exposition of 1873; director of the Park bank from its organization to 1880; one of the governors of the New York hospital and Bloomingdale asylum, 1860; member of the committee of seventy in exposing the Tweed conspiracy; a member of the New York Hide and Leather club, and of the chamber of commerce, 1865-91, and of the board of management of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment of New York. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Colby in 1867. He is the author of: *Leather Manufacture in the United States*. He died in New York city, March 1, 1891. His pall bearers, March 5, 1891, included: Abram S. Hewitt, Cyrus W. Field, L. G. B. Cannon, C. M. Depew, D. B. Eaton, Joseph H. Choate, George Bliss, T. C. Acton, Isaac H. Bailey, Charles S. Smith, H. E. Tremain, and other leading New York citizens.

SCHUMAKER, John Godfrey, representative, was born in Claverack, N.Y., June 26, 1826; son of John M. and Maria (Vanderpoel) Schumaker; grandson of John Godfrey and Anna Maria Schumaker and of Barent and Catharine Vanderpoel. His first maternal ancestor in America, Wynant Gerritse Van Der Poel, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, about 1620, and arrived in Beverwyck (now Albany) in 1654; he died in 1699. The first paternal ancestor in America, Daniel Schumaker, came from the Palatine, Germany, Nov. 10, 1711. He attended the Lenox, Mass., academy, 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was married, Aug. 2, 1852, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas and Mary Mills of London, England. He removed to Brooklyn in 1853, and three years later was elected district-attorney for Kings county. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions, 1862, 1867 and 1894; was corporation counsel for Brooklyn in 1862 and in 1864, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864. He was a Democratic representative in the 41st congress, 1869-71, and in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873-77. In 1903 he was a resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., and was engaged in the practice of law in New York city.

SCHUREMAN, James, senator, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 12, 1756; son of John and Antje (de Riemer) Strycker Schureman; and a grandson of Jacobus and Antje (Terhune) Schureman and of Isaac and Antje (Woertman) de Riemer. Jacobus Schureman came from Holland in 1717, and settled at Three Mile Run, N.J. James Schureman was graduated at Queen's college, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776; commanded a volunteer company at the battle of

Long Island in 1775, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Colonel Neilson's battalion of minute men, Jan. 10, 1776. He was 2d lieutenant in the Middlesex militia, and in 1777 was captured near New Brunswick, and imprisoned in the New York sugar house. He subsequently escaped with a companion by digging through the wall, and joined the army at Morristown, N.J. He was married, Jan. 28, 1778, to Eleanor, daughter of David and Eleanor Schuyler William of Cranberry, N.J. He was a representative in the general assembly of New Jersey, 1783-85 and 1788; a delegate to the convention at Annapolis, Md., in 1786, and to the Continental congress in 1786; and was a Federalist representative from New Jersey in the 1st, 5th and 13th congresses, 1789-91, 1797-99 and 1813-15. He was elected to the U.S. senate to succeed Franklin Davenport and complete the term of John Rutherford, resigned, and after serving, 1799-1801, he resigned in 1801, and was succeeded by Aaron Ogden. He was a member of the state council and senate, 1808-12; mayor of New Brunswick, N.J.; and a trustee of Rutgers college for several years. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 22, 1824.

SCHURMAN, Jacob Gould, educator, was born in Freetown, Prince Edward Island, May 22, 1854; son of Robert and Lydia (Gouldrup) Schurman; grandson of Caleb and Mary (Lefurgey) Schurman and of Jacob and Charlotte (Davis) Gouldrup and a descendant of Jacobus Schureman, who came from Holland in 1717 to New Amsterdam, and settled at Three Mile Run, N.J. His grandfather, Caleb Schurman, was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., 1782, and in 1784 was carried by his father, who belonged to the Tory party, to the British provinces. Jacob Gould Schur-



man was brought up on his father's farm; attended the common schools until 1867; clerked in a general store in the neighboring town of Summerside, 1867-69, where he attended the grammar school in 1869, and the following year entered Prince of Wales college, Charlottetown, having won the first government scholarship of \$60. He completed the course in 1872; taught school for one year, and was a student in Acadia college, Nova Scotia, 1873-75. In the latter year he was awarded the Canadian Gilchrist annual scholarship of \$500 for three years to be spent at

London or Edinburgh. He was graduated from the University of London, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1878, attending during his course James Martineau's lectures on philosophy, and having won the university scholarship of \$250 a year for three years' study of that subject, continued his studies at the University of Edinburgh, being graduated, D.Sc., 1878. While in Edinburgh he competed with sixty-four other students for the Hibbard traveling fellowship of \$2000, open to all graduates of Great Britain. As a result of the competition, two fellowships were established and awarded to young Schurman and his fellow-student, Andrew Seth. After studying two years in Heidelberg, Berlin and Germany, he returned to America, and was professor of English literature, political economy and psychology in Acadia college, 1880-82, and of metaphysics and English literature in Dalhousie college, Halifax, 1882-86. He was married, Oct. 1, 1884, to Barbara Forest, daughter of George and Catherine (Forest) Munro of New York city. He was Sage professor of philosophy at Cornell university, 1886-92; dean of the Sage school of philosophy, 1891-92; and in the latter year succeeded Charles Kendall Adams as president of the university. He was non-resident lecturer on ethics at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, 1892; and delivered a course of lectures on "Belief in God" at Andover Theological seminary in 1890. In January, 1899, Dr. Schurman was appointed a member of the Philippinade commission and served as chairman of the commission, spending nearly the entire year in the islands, and subsequently lecturing extensively throughout the United States on the condition of the Philippines and the duty of the government toward advancing their educational and political welfare. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia university in 1892; from Yale in 1901, and from Edinburgh university in 1902; was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895. He served as editor of the *Philosophical Review*, 1891-1903. He is the author of: *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution* (1881); *The Ethical Import of Darwinism* (1887); *Belief in God* (1890); *Agnosticism and Religion* (1896); *A Generation of Cornell* (1898); *Philippine Affairs: A Retrospect and Outlook* (1902); and is joint-author of the *Report of the Philippine Commission* (1900).

SCHURZ, Carl, diplomatist, was born in Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829; son of Christian and Marianne Schurz. He was educated in the gymnasium of Cologne; attended the University of Bonn, 1846-49, and in 1848, in partnership with Gottfried Kinkel, published a liberal newspaper in Bonn. He was an active revolutionist, and being for this reason

forced to leave the city, he joined the revolutionary army, in which he was made adjutant, and after the fall of Rastatt, he fled to Switzerland. On Nov. 6, 1850, he returned to Germany and succeeded in liberating the poet, Gottfried Kinkel, who was imprisoned at Spandau. He served as correspondent for German newspapers, residing in Paris in 1851; and in 1852 removed to London, where he taught school, and was married in July, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Heinrich Christian and Agathe Meyer of Hamburg, Germany. He came to the United States in 1852; resided in Philadelphia, Pa., 1852-55, and in 1855 removed to Watertown, Wis. He was defeated on the Republican ticket for lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, by E. D. Campbell of LaCrosse, and engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee after 1858. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, and U.S. minister to Spain in 1861, resigning in December of that year to enter the U.S. volunteer army, and in which he was appointed brigadier-general in April, 1862. He commanded the 3d division, 1st corps, Pope's Army of Virginia, at second Bull Run, Aug. 16-Sept. 2, 1862; was promoted major-general of volunteers, March 14, 1863, and transferred to the 3d division, Gen. O. O. Howard's 11th corps, in the campaigns of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chattanooga. At Gettysburg, on the first day, when, in consequence of the death of General Reynolds, Howard was put in command of the field, Schurz commanded the 11th corps. He was chief of the staff to the Army of Georgia under Gen. H. W. Slocum, at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in 1865. The same year he was special commissioner, appointed by President Johnson, to visit and report upon the condition of the Southern states with a view to reconstruction. He was a Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, 1865-66; founded and edited *The Post*, Detroit, Mich., 1866, and edited the *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, Mo., 1867. He was a delegate to and temporary chairman of the Republican national convention of 1868, and his recommendation of a general amnesty plank in the platform was adopted. While serving as U.S. senator from Missouri, 1869-75, he opposed some of the measures of administration, especially the annexation of Santo



Domingo, and in 1872 organized the Liberal Republican party and presided over the national convention at Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, that nominated Horace Greeley for President. He favored the resumption of specie payment and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Southern states. He supported Rutherford B. Hayes for President in 1876; was secretary of the interior in Hayes's cabinet, 1877-81; editor of the *New York Evening Post*, 1881-84; and a leader in the Independent Republican movement in 1884, when he supported Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for President. He visited Europe in 1888, where he was accorded the honors due an American citizen by Prince Bismarck and other German leaders. He was a member of the American Philosophical society and an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical society; and was president of the Civil Service Reform league, 1892-1901. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri, 1874, by Harvard, 1876, and by Columbia, 1899. He is the author of: *Speeches* (1865); *Life of Henry Clay* (1887); *Abraham Lincoln: An Essay* (1889).

SCHUSSELE, Christian, painter, was born in Guebwiller, Alsace, April 16, 1824. He studied art in Paris, 1842-48, Adolphe Yvon and Paul Delaroche being his instructors, and he also learned the art of chromo-lithography. He came to the United States in 1848, where he first engaged as a lithographer, but subsequently as a painter. He suffered from palsy in his right hand from 1863, which did not yield to treatment either in America or Europe. He was professor of drawing and painting in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1868-79. Several of his paintings were reproduced by eminent engravers and largely circulated. His works include: *Clear the Track* (1851); *Franklin before the Lords in Council* (1856); *Men of Progress* (1857); *Zeisberger preaching to the Indians* (1859); *The Iron Worker and King Solomon* (1860); *Washington at Valley Forge* (1862); *Home on Furlough* (1863); *McClellan at Antietam* (1863); *Queen Esther Denouncing Haman* (1869), and *The Alsatian Fair* (1870). He died in Merchantville, N.J., Aug. 20, 1879.

SCHUYLER, Aaron, educator, was born in Seneca county, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1828; son of John B. and Elizabeth (Turner) Schuyler; grandson of Arent Schuyler, and a descendant of Philip Schuyler (q.v.) through Arent and Casper William Schuyler. He attended Seneca academy and the Ohio Wesleyan university; was principal of Seneca academy, 1851-62; professor of mathematics at Baldwin university, Ohio, 1862-75; president of Baldwin university, 1873-85; and was elected professor of mathematics and mental

philosophy at Kansas Wesleyan university in 1885. He was married, Nov. 13, 1851, to Amanda, daughter of Giles and Content Pearce; and secondly, July 29, 1886, to Mrs. Josephine Campbell of Bera, Ohio. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Ohio Wesleyan university in 1860, and that of LL.D. by Otterbein university in 1875. He is the author of: *Higher Arithmetic* (1860); *Principles of Logic* (1869); *Complete Algebra* (1870); *Surveying and Navigation* (1873); *Elements of Geometry* (1876); *Empirical and Rational Psychology* (1892); *Outlines of Psychology* (1893); and *Systems of Ethics* (1902).

SCHUYLER, Eugene, diplomatist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1840; son of George Washington and Matilda (Scribner) Schuyler. His father (1810-88) was state treasurer, 1863-65; superintendent of the banking department of New York, 1866-70, and a representative in the state legislature in 1878. Eugene was graduated from Yale college in 1859, and from the Columbia Law school in 1863; and practised law in Ithaca and in New York city until 1866. He was U.S. consul at Moscow, 1866-69; at Reval, 1869-70; and secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, 1870-73. While acting chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg in 1873, he made a journey of eight months through Russian Turkestan, Bokhara, Khokand and Kuldja. He was secretary of legation and consul-general at Constantinople, 1876-78, and in this official capacity was sent to Bulgaria to investigate the Turkish massacres, making an official report that was partly instrumental in putting an end to the outrages. He was married in 1877 to Gertrude Wallace, daughter of Charles (q.v.), and Henrietta (Low) King. He was U.S. consul at Birmingham, England, 1878-79, and consul-general at Rome, Italy, 1879-1880; chargé d'affaires and consul-general in Bucharest, 1880-82, and concluded the commercial and consular treaties between the United States and Roumania and Servia. He was U.S. minister resident, and consul-general to Greece, Servia and Roumania, 1882-84, and after 1884 devoted himself to literary work. He was named by President Harrison for first assistant-secretary of state in March, 1889, but his name was not confirmed by the senate for political reasons. He was U.S. consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, 1889-90. He was a corresponding member of the Roumanian academy and of the London, Russian, Italian and American geographical societies, and received decorations from the governments of Russia, Greece, Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1861, that of LL.B. by Columbia in 1863, and that of LL.D. by Williams in 1882, and by Yale in 1885. He edited John A. Porter's "Selections from the Kalerala" (1867); translated Ivan Turgenieff's

"Fathers and Sons" (1867) and Tolstoi's "The Cossacks, a tale of the Caucasus" (1878), and is the author of: *Turkestan: Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkestan, Khokand, Bokhara and Kuldja* (1876); *Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia* (2 vols. 1884); and *American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce* (1886); besides many articles in the leading American periodicals. He died in Cairo, Egypt, July 16, 1890.

SCHUYLER, Montgomery, clergyman, was born in New York city, Jan. 9, 1814; son of Anthony Dey and Susan (Ridge) Schuyler, and a descendant of Arent, brother of Peter Schuyler. He attended Hobart college, and was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1834; studied law; engaged in mercantile business, and was ordained deacon in 1840 and priest in 1841. He was rector of Trinity church, Marshall, Mich., 1841-44; Grace church, Lyons, N.Y., 1844-45; St. John's, Buffalo, N.Y., 1845-54; and Christ church cathedral, St. Louis, Mo., 1854-96. He was dean of the cathedral at the time of his death. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese of Missouri, 1858-96, and was president of the diocesan conventions of 1868 and 1886, that elected Bishops Robertson and Tuttle. In 1891, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, the Schuyler memorial house, an adjunct to Christ church cathedral, was founded. He was three times married: first, Sept. 7, 1836, to Sarah Sandford; secondly, Oct. 10, 1843, to Lydia Eliza Roosevelt, and thirdly, May 29, 1855, to Sophia Elizabeth Norton. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hobart college in 1856. He is the author of: *The Church, its Ministry and Worship* (1853); *The Pioneer Church* (1867); *Historical Discourse of Christ Church, St. Louis* (1870). He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1896.

SCHUYLER, Montgomery, journalist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1843; son of the Rev. Anthony (1816-1900) and Eleanor (Johnson) Schuyler; grandson of Peter and Caroline (Prother) Schuyler and of Ben and Jane (Dey) Johnson and a descendant of Philip Pieterse and Margaretta (van Schlectenhorst) Schuyler of Albany, both born in Holland. Their marriage (Dec. 12, 1650) was the first celebrated in Albany, N.Y. Anthony Schuyler was the rector of Christ church at Oswego, N.Y., 1852-62; Christ church, Rochester, N.Y., 1862-68 and Grace church, Orange, N.J., 1868-1900. He attended Hobart college in 1858; engaged in the newspaper business as a member of the staff of the *New York World*, 1854-83, and became a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Times* in 1883. He was married, Sept. 16, 1876, to Katherine Beekman, daughter of Robert Dwight and Mary (Armour) Livingston of New York. He pub-

lished papers on architecture in the leading magazines, and is the author of: *The Brooklyn Bridge* (in conjunction with William C. Conant, 1883), and *Studies in American Architecture* (1892).

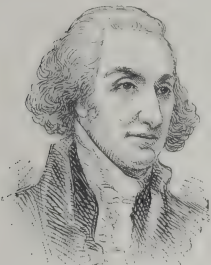
SCHUYLER, Peter, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1657; son of Philip Pietersen and Margarita (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler, and grandson of Brant Arent Van Slichtenhorst, who immigrated to America in 1647, and was commissioned director of the Rensselaerwyck, president of the court of justice, and immediate manager of the whole estate of the Van Rensselaer family. Philip Pietersen Schuyler emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650, and died at Albany, N.Y., March 9, 1684. Peter was appointed justice of the peace in 1685, and upon the incorporation of Albany as a city he was sent to New York in company with Robert Livingston to procure the charter, under which he was appointed first mayor of the city in 1686, serving till 1694. He was commissioned lieutenant of state militia in March, 1688, became commander of militia in the northern department of New York, and was given command of the fort at Albany, where he successfully resisted the attack upon the fort made by Milborne. In June, 1700, he led a small force into Canada and penetrated to Laprairie, and after several skirmishes with the French and Indians, returned to Albany. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1701-03. In 1710 he went to England with five chiefs of the Five Nations, for the purpose of impressing them with the greatness of the English nation. He was appointed a member of the King's council in New York in 1714; served for a time as president of the council, and during the absence of Peter Burnet, served as acting governor, 1719-20. He was commissioner of Indian affairs, obtaining great influence over the Five Nations. He was twice married; first, in 1681, to Elizabeth Van Schaick, and secondly to Maria Van Rensselaer. He died in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1724.

SCHUYLER, Peter, soldier, was born at New-ark, N.J., in 1710; son of Arent Schuyler. He was authorized by the colonial government to recruit men in New Jersey for the proposed invasion of Canada; was commissioned colonel, Sept. 7, 1746, and although the expedition was abandoned he commanded his regiment, the "Jersey Blues," at Fort Clinton, Saratoga, N.Y., until 1747, when he was forced to leave the post on account of scarcity of provisions. In 1748 he returned to New Jersey, and in 1754 was stationed at Oswego, where he was taken prisoner with half his regiment by General Montcalm, and was imprisoned at Montreal and Quebec, until Oct., 1757, when he was released on parole. In

1759 he joined Gen. Jeffrey Amherst's army, and served until the conquest of Canada. He died at Peterborough (Newark), N.J., March 7, 1762.

SCHUYLER, Philip (John), soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1733; second son of John and Cornelia (Van Cortland) Schuyler; grandson of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Sloats)

Wendell Schuyler and of Stephen Van Cortland, and great-grandson of Philip Pietersen and Margarita (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler. Philip inherited his father's vast estate, and the Saratoga estate of Col. Philip Schuyler. He attended the schools of Albany and studied under a private tutor at New Rochelle, N.Y. In 1755 he recruited a company in Albany, and was commissioned captain,



Ph. Schuyler

June 14, 1755. He served under Gen. Phineas Lyman in the battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755; was stationed at Fort Edward, 1755-56, and was appointed a commissary in the army in 1755. He was chief commissary to Col. John Bradstreet in the spring of 1756, and accompanied that general to Oswego, N.Y., to provision the fort there, taking part in the action with the French and Indians near the fort. He resigned from the British army in 1757, and in 1758 rejoined General Bradstreet as commissary with the rank of major. In 1758 he was sent to England as Bradstreet's agent to settle the colonial claims, and on his return in 1763, engaged in the lumber business at Saratoga. He also built the first flax mill in America, for which he received a medal of the Society for Promoting Arts. He was a boundary commissioner to settle the line between New York and Massachusetts in 1764, and later served on the commission that settled the New Hampshire boundary. He was a representative in the colonial assembly in 1768; and nominated Edmund Burke (q.v.) as agent in England for the colony. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775-77, and served with George Washington on the committee to draw up rules and regulations for the Continental army. On June 19, 1775, he was appointed one of the four major-generals of the Continental army, and was assigned to the command of the northern department of New York, with headquarters at Albany. He began the organization of an army for the invasion of Canada, but after going with the army so far as Lake Champlain, and placing Ticon-

deroga in a state of defence, he relinquished his command to Gen. Richard Montgomery (q.v.), his lieutenant, and returning to Albany continued his work of raising troops. In 1776 he led the expedition to Johnstown and seized the military stores collected by Sir John Johnston. He was opposed to the expedition to Canada, and came in conflict with Gen. Horatio Gates, who was in command of the army in Canada. On Sept. 14, 1776, he formally offered his resignation, which was not accepted, and President Hancock of the Continental congress requested his continuance in command. He was appointed chief of the militia in the state of Pennsylvania in 1777. He was returned to his command of the northern department of New York in June, 1777. Burgoyne's advance from Canada caused the evacuation of Ticonderoga by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, July 4, 1777, but at Bennington a great victory had been won by the Patriot army. On Aug. 19, 1777, Gates was selected to command the army, and a court-martial was held to investigate charges made against Schuyler to the effect that he was guilty of neglect of duty in allowing the capture of Ticonderoga. The court found him not guilty and acquitted him with the highest honor. He was again a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-81; resigned from the army, April 19, 1779, and was chosen to confer with Washington on the state of the department of the south. He was state senator from the western district of New York, 1780-84, 1786-90 and 1792-97. In 1781 he withdrew from military service and returned to Albany. He was chairman of the board of commissioners for Indian affairs; was appointed state surveyor-general in 1782, and was a member of the council of appointment of New York. He was chosen one of the first U.S. senators from New York in 1789, and drew the short term expiring, March 3, 1791, when he was succeeded by Aaron Burr. He was deeply interested in the question of a canal system connecting the Hudson river with Lake Champlain, and later advocated a canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie. He was married, Sept. 17, 1753, to Catharine, daughter of John Van Rensselaer. She died, March 7, 1803. General Schuyler died at Albany, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1804, and was buried with military honors. In 1871 a Doric column of Quincy granite was erected to his memory.

SCHWAB, John Christopher, political economist, was born in New York city, April 1, 1865; son of Gustav and Catherine Elizabeth (von Post) Schwab; grandson of Gustav and Sophie (Gmelin) Schwab and of Lawrence Henry and Henrietta M. (Meier) von Post, and a descendant of John Christopher Schwab, German philosopher and statesman, and of Conrad Weiser, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and John Christopher

Kunze, missionaries and theologians in Philadelphia and New York. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1886; A.M., 1888; was a post-graduate at Yale, 1886-87; at Berlin university, 1887-88, and at Göttingen university, 1887-89, receiving from Göttingen the degree of Ph.D., 1889. He was married, Oct. 5, 1893, to Edith A., daughter of Samuel S. and Aurelia S. (Crossette) Fisher of Cincinnati. He was assistant professor of political economy at Yale, 1893-98, and in the latter year was promoted professor of the same. He was elected a member of the American and British Economical associations, and is the author of: "History of New York Property Tax," in the *Proceedings of the American Economical Association* (vol. V., 1890); *Revolutionary History of Fort Number Eight, New Haven* (1897); *The Confederate States of America* (1901); and articles on the "History of the Confederate States," in the *Political Science Quarterly* (1897). He also contributed editorials to the *Yale Review*, 1892-1903, and in 1898 a set of statistics dealing with the vocations of Yale graduates, 1800-93.

SCHWAN, Theodore, soldier, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 9, 1841; son of the Rev. H. C. Schwan. He attended the gymnasium at Stade, and came to the United States in 1857. He enlisted in the U.S. army as private in the 10th infantry, and was advanced to the position of quartermaster-sergeant and served in the Utah expedition, 1857-58, proceeding from the winter camp at Fort Bridger, where the army suffered great hardships, to the Salt Lake Valley in the spring of 1858. His regiment was ordered east in 1862, and he was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1863, and 1st lieutenant, April 9, 1864. His services in the Army of the Potomac included the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and Grant's operations in the Wilderness and at Petersburg. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Spring Church and Chapel House, September-October, 1864. He was brevetted captain, Dec. 1, 1864, for Chapel House and awarded a gold medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at Preble's Farm, Va., in dragging, at the imminent risk of his own life, a wounded and helpless officer to the rear, thus saving him from death. He was promoted captain, U.S.A., March 14, 1866, and brevetted major, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war; served in Minnesota, Texas and Dakota, 1866-86, and was instructor at the Fort Leavenworth School of Application. He was promoted major and assistant-adjutant-general, July 6, 1886; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 19, 1895; colonel, May 18, 1898, and at the beginning of the Spanish war, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 9, 1898, in command of the 1st division, 4th army corps. He was in camp near Mobile,

Ala., June 4-July 20, 1898, and at Miami, Fla., to July 1, 1898, and commanded his regular brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps, at Tampa, Fla., to July 23, and at Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898. He engaged the Spanish troops at Homiguero, Aug. 8, and at the crossing of the Rio Tietro, Aug. 13, the last engagement in the war with Spain, for which he received from General Miles the message: "Commanding General sends congratulations and thanks. He relies implicitly on your skill, good judgment and generalship." He was chief of staff to the commanding general, 8th army corps, and principal assistant to the military governor of the Philippine Islands, Aug. 10, 1899-April 15, 1900. He commanded an expedition (Oct. 7-17, 1899) instructed to destroy or scatter insurgent forces in Cavite province. Concerning the results accomplished, General Lawton reported: "In the exercise of good judgment, perseverance and energy General Schwan has successfully conducted his expedition, through a country almost impassable for an army at the most favorable period, during the rainy season upon which the enemy depended for their safety; and I recommend that for personal gallantry displayed on this occasion, and for the successful conduct of this difficult expedition he be awarded a brevet in the regular army." With an army of 4000 men of all arms he conducted an expedition to clear the Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas provinces of insurgents, accomplishing the purpose between Jan. 3, and Feb. 8, 1900, and permanently occupying twenty-one towns. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and was retired from active service, Feb. 21, 1901.

SCHWATKA, Frederick, explorer, was born in Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849. He removed to Oregon with his parents in 1853, attended Willamette university at Salem, Ore., worked as a printer, and in 1867 entered the U.S. Military academy. He was graduated and commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 3d cavalry, June 12, 1871; was admitted to the bar, May 5, 1875, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical college in 1876. He participated in the actions at Tongue River Heights, June 9, 1876; Rose Bud Hills, June 17, 1876, and Slim Buttes, Sept. 9, 1876. Schwatka heard from Thomas F. Barry, a captain



of a whaling vessel, an account of some utensils he had seen in Alaska, that might have belonged to Franklin's ill-fated expedition, and obtaining a leave of absence, he organized the American Franklin search party, June 19, 1878, with William Henry Gilder (q.v.) as second officer. They sailed, June 19, 1878, on the *Eothen*, disembarked at King William Land and visited the district mentioned by Captain Barry. The entire party consisted of four white men and about twenty Eskimos. They found cairns in which were deposited papers and other property of the Franklin expedition; and also found the skeletons of many of the party, all of which they buried. They discovered the grave of Lieut. John Irving, and records showing that Franklin died, June 7, 1847, in his attempt to return south. Schwatka made the longest sledge journey ever known, traveling 3250 miles in eleven months and twenty days; encountered exceedingly cold weather, and supported his party by forage. He returned to the United States, Sept. 22, 1880. He had been promoted 1st lieutenant, March 20, 1879; from October, 1881, until May, 1883, was aide-de-camp on Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles's staff, and Jan. 31, 1884, resigned his commission. In 1883 he took command of the Alaskan exploring expedition, sent out by General Miles. This party, consisting of seven white men, landed at Chilkat inlet, and with native hunters crossed the Alaskan coast range of mountains, and traveled to the head of the Yukon river. Here a large raft was constructed, and the party drifted down the river for two months, mapping, surveying and examining this unknown country. In 1886 Lieutenant Schwatka, under the patronage of Mr. George Jones of the *New York Times*, explored the region among the northern spurs of the St. Elias Alps of Alaska. A large river he discovered running through the deep glaciers, he named the Jones river, and a glacier covering 1000 square miles he called the Agassiz glacier. He also discovered and named Guyot and Tyndall glaciers. In 1889 Schwatka led an expedition into the northern part of Mexico. Here he found a branch of the Tarahumari tribe, living in cliffs and caves in the backbone ridge of the Sierra Madre, between Sonora and Chihuahua. The results of this expedition were so interesting that in 1889 he made another trip to the same locality and brought a number of these aborigines to the United States, where he used them to illustrate his lectures. Lieutenant Schwatka was made an honorary member of the Bremen Geographical society, of the Swiss Geographical society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Italian Geographical society. He received the Roquette Arctic medal from the Paris Geographical society and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia.

He is the author of: *Along Alaska's Great River* (1885); *Nimrod in the North, or Hunting and Fishing in the Arctic Regions* (1885); *The Children of the Cold* (1886). He died in Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCHWEBACH, James, R.C. bishop, was born at Platen, Luxemburg, Aug. 15, 1847; son of Nicholas and Margaret (Busch) Schwebach. He studied under private teachers three years, then at the College of Diekirch two years and in 1864 came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. He attended the Seminary of St. Francis near Milwaukee, finishing there his classical studies, philosophy and theology. In 1869, not having reached the canonical age for ordination, he went to LaCrosse to Bishop Heiss, and was there ordained deacon. He was ordained priest, June 16, 1870, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Bishop T. L. Grace. He was pastor of St. Mary's church, LaCrosse, Wis., 1870-92; vicar-general of the diocese, 1882-92, and on the death of Bishop Flasche, Aug. 3, 1891, became administrator of the diocese, and in the same year was appointed his successor, and was consecrated, Feb. 25, 1892, by Archbishop Katzer, assisted by Bishops Janssen and Cotter.

SCHWEINITZ, Edmund Alexander von, Moravian bishop, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., March 20, 1825; son of Lewis David and Amelia Louise (Le Doux) von Schweinitz. He was graduated from the Moravian Theological seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., in 1844; completed his education in the University of Berlin, and was ordained to the ministry in 1850. He was pastor of churches at Lebanon, Philadelphia, Lititz and Bethlehem, Pa., 1850-70; was a delegate to the General Synod at Herrnhut, Saxony, in 1857, and its president in 1879, and president of the Moravian Theological seminary, 1867-84. He was consecrated a bishop of the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Aug. 28, 1870, and at the time of his death was presiding bishop of the northern district of the Moravian church. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1871. He was married in 1850 to Lydia von Tschirsclky of Saxony, and in 1868, to Isabel Allison Boggs of Greencastle, Pa. He founded and edited *The Moravian*, 1856-66; and is the author of: *The Moravian Manual* (1859); *The Moravian Episcopate* (1865); *The Life and Times of David Zeisberger* (1870); *Some of the Fathers of the American Moravian Church* (1881); *Unitas Fratrum* (1885), and *History of the Renewed Unitas Fratrum* (MS.). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 18, 1887.

SCHWEINITZ, Emil Adolphus de, Moravian bishop, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., in October, 1816; son of Lewis David von Schweinitz (q.v.). He was married to Sophia, daughter of Bishop

John G. Hermann. He was prominent in the management of Moravian church affairs, especially in the south, and was for forty years director of the affairs of the Province and Bishop of the Southern Moravian church, with headquarters at Salem, N.C. He was prominent in the forwarding of educational interests, especially in connection with the Moravian church, and deeply interested in building it up in North Carolina. His only son was Emil Alexander de Schweinitz (q.v.). Bishop Schweinitz died in 1879.

SCHWEINITZ, Emil Alexander de, bacteriologist and chemist, was born in Salem, N. C., Jan. 18, 1866; son of Bishop Emil Adolphus de Schweinitz (q.v.) and Sophia Amelia (Hermann) de Schweinitz. He attended Salem schools, Nazareth Hall and the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa., was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1882, Ph.D., 1884, from Göttingen university, Germany, Ph.D., 1886, and from Columbian university, Washington, D. C., M.D., 1894. He was in 1890 made director of the Biochemic Laboratory of the department of agriculture. He was appointed in 1894 professor of chemistry in Columbian University Medical school and became dean of the faculty. He was president of the Washington Chemical society in 1896; a member of numerous American and foreign bacteriological, medical and chemical societies; was the U.S. delegate to the fourth International Congress on Tuberculosis at Paris in 1898 and at Berlin in 1899, and was U.S. delegate to the International Medical Congress and Congress for Hygiene at Paris, 1900. He is the author of numerous reports, monographs and articles, among which are: *The Production of Immunity to Swine Plague by Use of the Products of the Germ* (1891); *The Composition of Osage Orange Leaves and Adaptability as Silk-Worm Food* (1891); *The Use of Mullein and its Active Principles* (1892); *A Preliminary Study of the Poisons of the Tuberculosis Bacillus and the Practical Value and Use of Tuberculin* (1892); *Artificial Media for Bacterial Cultures* (1893); *The Effect of Tuberculin on the Milk of Cows* (1894); *The Production of Artificial Immunity to Tuberculosis in Small Animals by Attenuated Bacilli* (1894); *The Chemical Composition of the Tuberculosis and Glanders Bacilli* (1895); *A Hygienic Study of Oleomargarine* (1896); *Serum for the Treatment of Tuberculosis* (1896); *War with Microbes* (1897); *The Intercommunicability of Bovine and Human Tuberculosis* (1901); *Further Studies in Tuberculosis* (1902), etc., etc.

SCHWEINITZ, Lewis David von, Moravian minister and botanist, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 13, 1780; son of Rev. Hans Christian Alexander von Schweinitz, a native of Silesia, and a prominent member of the Unitas Fratrum, or

Moravian Church, and of Anna Dorothea Elizabeth von Schweinitz, by birth Baroness von Watterville, and granddaughter of Count Zinzendorf. Lewis David von Schweinitz was educated in the classical and theological schools of Germany, and on May 24, 1812, was married to Louise Amelia Le Doux, a descendant of Huguenots who had left France during the persecution. Returning to the United States soon after his marriage, he held many important positions in the Moravian church. In 1816 he was elected president of the University of North Carolina, but declined to accept the position. Throughout life he devoted his leisure time to botanical research, and added 1400 new species to the list of American flora, more than 1200 being fungi. His private herbarium, the largest in America, he bequeathed to the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the American Philosophical society, corresponding member of the Linnean society of Paris, and of the Society of Natural Sciences of Leipzig. The University of Kiel, Denmark, conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D., and the botanist Elliot named a new genus of plants in his honor. He wrote ten botanical treatises, monographs and other works, chiefly in Latin, among them being: *Conspectus Fungorum Lusatie* (1805); *Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae Superioris*, edited by Dr. Schwaegrichen (1818); *Specimen Florae Americae Septentrionalis Cryptogamicæ* (1821); *Monograph of the Linnean Genus Viola* (1821); *Catalogue of Plants collected in the North Western Territory by Say* (1824); *Monograph of the American Species of the Genus Carex* (1825); *Synopsis Fungorum in America Boreali Media Degentium* (1832). A memoir was published in 1835 by the Academy of Natural Sciences, and a brief account of his life and work appeared in the *Journal* of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific society, University of North Carolina, in 1886. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 8, 1834.

SCIDMORE, Eliza Ruhamah, author, was born in Madison, Wis., Oct. 14, 1856. She was educated in private schools, and officiated as corresponding and foreign secretary of the National Geographic society, 1890-1903. Her publications include: *Alaska, The Southern Coast and the Sitkan Archipelago* (1885); *Jinrikisha Days in Japan* (1890); *Westward to the Far East; From East to West; Guide to Alaska* (1890; 2d ed., 1898); *Java, the Garden of the East* (1897); *China, the Long-Lived Empire* (1909); *Winter India* (1903).

SCOFIELD, Edward, governor of Wisconsin, was born at Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1842. He attended the district school, worked in printing offices, 1853-61; enlisted as a private in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment in 1861, and rose to the

rank of major. He was captured by the Confederate army in May, 1864, and was a prisoner until March, 1865, and on reaching Washington he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Pennsylvania. He was a railroad surveyor, 1865-68; foreman of a lumber mill at Oconto, Wis., 1868-76, and in 1876 became a lumber manufacturer in that place. He was a Republican member of the state senate, 1887 and 1889; was elected governor in 1896 and re-elected in 1898 over Hiram W. Sawyer, Democrat, by 37,802 plurality, his term expiring January, 1900.

SCOFIELD, Glenn William, jurist, was born at Dewittville, Chataqua county, N.Y., March 11, 1817. He was apprenticed to a printer, 1831-36; was graduated from Hamilton college in 1840; taught school, and studied law until 1842, when he began the practice of law in Warren, Pa. He was district attorney for his district, 1846-48; a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1850-51, and a member of the state senate, 1857-59. Governor Curtin appointed him president judge of the eighteenth judicial district in 1861. He was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 38th-43rd congresses, 1863-75, being one of the three representatives at large from Pennsylvania in the 43d congress, and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was register of the U.S. treasury, 1878-81, and associate justice of the U.S. court of claims, 1881-91. He received from Hamilton college the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1884. He died at Warren, Pa., Aug. 31, 1891.

SCOLLARD, Clinton, author, was born in Clinton, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1860; son of James Isaac and Elizabeth (Stephens) Scollard; grandson of William Ross and Hannah (Sennett) Scollard and of John Davison and Abby (Crombie) Stephens. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1881, and studied two years at Harvard and several months at Cambridge, England, visiting, while abroad, Greece, Egypt and Palestine, and returning in 1887. He was assistant professor of rhetoric and literature in Hamilton college, 1888-91, and professor of English literature and Anglo-Saxon, 1891-96. He was married, July 3, 1890, to Georgia, daughter of George Densmore and Celestia (Scollard) Brown of Jackson, Mich. He is the author of: *Pictures in Song* (1884); *With Reed and Lyre* (1886); *Old and New World Lyrics* (1888); *Giovio and Giulia* (1891); *Songs of Sunrise Lands* (1892); *Under Summer Skies* (1893); *On Sunny Shores* (1893); *The Hills of Song* (1895); *Boy's Book of Rhyme* (1896); *Skenandoa* (1896); *A Christmas Garland* (1897); *A Man at Arms* (1898); *Lawton* (1900); *Son of a Tory* (1900); *The Lutes of Morn* (1901); *A Knight of the Highway* (1901); *The Cloistering of Ursula* (1902); *Lyrics of the Dawn* (1902).

SCOTT, Abram M., governor of Mississippi, was born in South Carolina. He removed to Mississippi Territory, when a young man; commanded a company in a regiment called out by Governor Holmes in 1811, to punish the Indians for the massacre at Fort Mims, in what is now Alabama, and subsequently settled in Wilkinson county, which he represented in the state constitutional convention of 1817. He represented Wilkinson county in the state legislature for several terms; was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the ticket with Gerard C. Brandon for governor, serving, 1827-31; and was governor of Mississippi from January, 1832, until his death at Natchez, Miss., in November, 1833.

SCOTT, Austin, educator, was born in Maumee, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1848; son of J. Austin and Sarah (Ranney) Scott; grandson of Jere and Amelia (Wakeman) Scott and of Reuben and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Ranney. He removed with his parents to Toledo, Ohio, in 1859; attended the public schools; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1869, editing the *College Courant*; was a post-graduate student at the University of Michigan, 1869-70, receiving the degree of A.M., and continued his studies at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, 1870-73. While abroad he was private secretary to George Bancroft, U.S. minister, and meantime was made bearer of dispatches from the emperor of Germany to the state department, Washington, relative to the northwestern boundary agitation. He was an instructor in German at the University of Michigan, 1873-75; an associate in history at Johns Hopkins university, 1875-81, establishing there the Seminary of American History, and at the same time occupied in collecting materials for Bancroft's "History of the Constitution of the United States." He was married, Feb. 21, 1882, to Anna Prentiss, daughter of Jonathan French and Anna (Prentiss) Stearns of Newark, N.J. He was acting professor of history in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1883; Voorhees professor of history, political economy and constitutional law, 1883-90, and on Nov. 25, 1890, was elected to the presidency of the college. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1873, and that of LL. D. from Princeton in 1891. He is the author of *New Jersey* (1903), in American Commonwealths series, and contributions to reviews.



SCOTT, Charles, governor of Kentucky, was born in Cumberland county, Va., in 1733. He served under General Braddock in 1755. In 1775 he raised and commanded the first company of patriots south of the James river; was commissioned colonel of the 3d Virginia battalion, Aug. 12, 1776; was promoted brigadier-general, April 2, 1777, and served with the army in New Jersey, 1777-79, and under Gen. Anthony Wayne at Stony Point in 1779. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780 and confined until near the end of the war. He removed to Woodford county, Ky., in 1785; commanded troops in the Indian outbreaks of 1791-94, and the battle of Fallen Timbers. He was governor of Kentucky, 1808-12, and a town and county in that state were named in his honor. He died in Kentucky, Oct. 22, 1813.

SCOTT, Charles, jurist, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1811; son of Edmond and Sarah (Corde) Scott; grandson of Major Joseph Scott, and a descendant of the celebrated Scott family of Virginia. Major Joseph Scott was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolution, and after the close of the war was appointed U.S. marshal of Virginia, by President Jefferson. Edmond Scott was a prominent lawyer of Tennessee, and judge of the state circuit court, 1815-46. Charles Scott established himself in the practice of law in Nashville, Tenn., but later removed to Jackson, Miss., where he entered into partnership with George S. Yerger. He was married to Elizabeth M. Bullus. He was chosen chancellor of the superior court of chancery of the state in 1852, and in 1859 removed to Memphis, Tenn. He is the author of: *Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion* (1849); *The Keystone of the Masonic Arch* (1856). He died in Jackson, Miss., May 30, 1861.

SCOTT, Charles Frederick, representative, was born in Allen county, Kan., Sept. 7, 1860; son of John W. and Maria (Protsman) Scott. He was brought up on his father's farm; attended the common schools, and was graduated from the University of Kansas, B.S., 1881. He was engaged in clerical work in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 1881-82, returning in the latter year to Iola, Kan., where he purchased an interest in the *Register*, a weekly newspaper, of which he subsequently became sole proprietor, as well as editor and publisher. He served as state senator, 1892-96; was married, June 15, 1893, to May Brevard, daughter of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Merriman) Ewing of Iola, and was a presidential elector on the McKinley and Hobart ticket, 1896. He was a Republican representative from the state-at-large in the 57th congress, 1901-03, and re-elected to the 58th congress for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He re-

ceived the honorary degree of M.S. from the University of Kansas, 1888, serving as regent of the university, 1891-95, 1895-99 and 1899-1903; was president of the State Editorial Association, 1893; of the Kansas League of Republican Clubs, 1896, and of the Kansas Day club, 1900. He is the author of: *Letters Written from Mexico and Europe* (1891); *History of Allen and Woodson Counties, Kansas* (1900).

SCOTT, Elmon, jurist, was born in Isle La Motte, Vt., Nov. 6, 1853; son of Anson and Ann Barbara (Pike) Scott; grandson of Henry and Cornelia (Wicker) Scott and of Ezra Pike. He removed with his parents to a farm in Chester, Eaton county, Mich., 1864, and attended the public schools, subsequently studying law at Charlotte, Mich. He was admitted to the bar, 1877; commenced practice in Charlotte, where he served as city-attorney; removed to Washington Territory in October, 1881, and located at Pomeroy in January, 1882. He was married, Oct. 23, 1882, to Eleanor, daughter of Francis and Rebecca McBrearty of Pomeroy; was mayor of the city three times, and elected to the supreme court of Washington, 1889. He removed to Whatcom, Wash., 1890; was re-elected to the supreme court in 1892, and was chief-justice at the expiration of his term in 1899. He subsequently resumed the practice of law in Whatcom, Wash.

SCOTT, Gustavus, delegate, was born in Prince William county, Va.; son of the Rev. James Scott, a minister of the Established church, who settled in Virginia in 1730. Gustavus attended Kings college, Aberdeen, Scotland; returned to America, and when his friend, Sir Robert Elen, was made governor of Maryland, he established a law practice in Somers county, and was a delegate to the Annapolis convention of July 22, 1774; a member of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland; a member of the first constitutional convention of Maryland; a representative from Dorchester county in the state assembly of 1780 and of 1784, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784-85. He was an advocate of the claim of James Rumsey to the right to the support of the legislature for his steamboats, and was one of the first promoters of the Potomac Canal company, 1784. He was one of the commission to superintend the erection of the capitol at Washington, and gave his personal bond to the state of Maryland, as security for the loan of several thousand dollars, to complete the work. He died in Washington, D.C., in 1801.

SCOTT, Gustavus Hall, naval officer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., June 13, 1812; son of Gustavus Hall Scott, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808; pro-

bably grandson of Gustavus Scott, the delegate (q.v.). He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Aug. 1, 1828; was advanced to passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, and served on the *Vandalia* in Charleston harbor, S.C., 1835-36, and in the Seminole war, 1839-40. He was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841; was flag-lieutenant on the *St. Lawrence* of the Pacific squadron, 1852-53; was promoted commander, Dec. 27, 1856, and was inspector of lighthouses, 1858-60. He commanded the *Keystone State* and the *Marantza*, 1861-63; was commissioned captain, Nov. 4, 1863; commanded the *De Soto* and *Canandaigua* on blockade duty, and was senior officer at the surrender of Charleston, S.C., in 1865. He served on the board of examiners for the admission of volunteer officers to the U.S. navy in 1868; was light-house inspector, 1869-71; was promoted commodore, Feb. 10, 1869; rear admiral, Feb. 14, 1873; was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, 1873-74, and was retired upon reaching the age limit, June 13, 1874. He died in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1882.

SCOTT, Irving Murray, mechanical engineer, was born at Hebron Mills, Baltimore county, Md., Dec. 25, 1837; son of John and Elizabeth (Lettig) Scott; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Matthews) Scott; great-grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Rossiter) Scott, and great^{2d} grandson of Abraham Scott, a Quaker, who emigrated from Cumberland county, England, June 22, 1722, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married in 1726 to Elizabeth Dyer. He attended Milton academy, Md., three years, and evening classes at the Baltimore Mechanics Institute, and obtained employment in the machine shop of Obed Hussey, the inventor, and later in larger works in Baltimore. He devoted himself to draughting of mechanical construction, and in 1830 removed to San Francisco, where in 1861 he became chief draughtsman of the Union iron works. He was superintendent of the Union iron works, 1863-65, general manager, 1865-1903, and vice-president, 1873-1903, when it was purchased by the United Ship Building company. He was married, Oct. 7, 1863, to Laura Hord of Covington, Ky. He designed the machinery for working the Comstock mines; invented the Scott and Eckart, and Scott and O'Neill cut-off engines and many other mechanical devices. He was president of the Art Association (1876-81), San Francisco, and the Mechanics Institute (1878-80) and of several other organizations, and a member of the principal clubs on the Pacific coast. He was the builder of the U.S. battleships *Oregon* and *Olympia*. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1896. In 1898 he visited Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England in the interests of Ameri-

can shipbuilding. He was a regent of the University of California, 1878-80; a trustee of the Leland Stanford Junior university, 1891-98; and



THE OREGON.

appointed U.S. commissioner to the commercial congress held at Ostend, Belgium, in 1902. He was married in 1863 to Laura Hord of Covington, Ky. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Santa Clara university in 1901. He died in San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1903.

SCOTT, John, representative, was born in Hanover county, Va., in 1782. He removed with his parents to Indian Territory in 1802, and later to Missouri territory, where he practised law, 1806-61. He was a delegate from Missouri Territory to the 14th congress as successor to Rufus Easton, and to the 15th and 16th congresses, serving, 1816-21. Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821, and he was the Missouri representative in the 17th-19th congresses, 1821-27. He died at St. Genevieve, Mo., Oct. 1, 1861.

SCOTT, John, soldier, was born in Fauquier county, Va., April 23, 1820; son of Judge John and Elizabeth B. (Pickett) Scott; grandson of Rev. John and Eliza (Gordon) Scott and of Col. Martin and (Blackwell) Pickett, and a descendant of a distinguished Scottish family, and on the paternal side collaterally descended directly from Professor Thomas Gordon, of Aberdeen (Scotland) university. He studied law with his father, and after graduating from the University of Virginia was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Harriet Augusta, daughter of James and Eliza R. (Pinsham) Caskie of Richmond, Va. He was editor of the *Richmond Whig*, 1850-51, and in 1858 he organized and commanded the "Black Horse cavalry" of Fauquier county, which constituted the state guard during the imprisonment, trial and execution of John Brown. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as captain of cavalry; recruited a company over which he was promoted major; and was promoted colonel and transferred to the trans-Mississippi department. In 1870 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier county, Va. He is the author of: *The Lost Principle of the Federal Government* or *the Sectional Equilibrium* (1860); *Partisan Life with*

Mosby (1867); and *The Republic as a Form of Government, or the Evolution of Democracy in America* (1890).

SCOTT, John, author, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 14, 1824; son of John and Eliza (Skelley) Scott; grandson of Alexander and Rachel (McDowell) Scott and of John and Margaret (Simrall) Skelley, and a descendant of Hugh Scott, who was born in Ulster, Ireland, and came to Chester county, Pa., about 1680. He matriculated at Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, 1841, but did not graduate; studied law in Steubenville, Ohio, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court, 1845. He served in Mexico as a private in the Kentucky mounted volunteers, 1846-47, being captured with Cassius M. Clay at Encarnacion, January, 1847. In 1851 he located at Mt. Sterling, Ky., where he published the *Kentucky Whig*, 1852-54; removed to Iowa in 1856; was a state senator, 1860; commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 3rd Iowa infantry, 1861, and served as colonel of the 32d Iowa infantry, 1862-64. He was married, Nov. 24, 1863, to Mary Sophia, daughter of Orestes H. and Mary (Atkinson) Wright of Freeport, Ill. He was lieutenant-governor of Iowa, 1868; U.S. assessor of internal revenue, 1870-71; published the *Farmers' Journal*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1872, and was state senator, 1886. He was president of the State Agricultural society of Iowa, 1872-73; of the State Improved Stock Breeders' association, 1875, and of the State Road Improvement association, 1878. He was also president of the State Society of Scotch-Irish, and of the Pioneer Law Makers' association, and Past Grand Master of Iowa Free Masons. He is the author of: *Encarnacion or the Prison in Mexico* (1848); *Hugh Scott and His Descendants* (1894); and *History of the Thirty-Second Iowa Infantry* (1895). Colonel Scott was residing in Des Moines, Ia., in 1903.

SCOTT, John, senator, was born at Alexandria, Pa., July 24, 1824; son of Maj.-Gen. John Scott, an officer in the war of 1812 and a representative in the 21st congress, 1829-31. John attended the common schools and the law department of Marshall college, Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised law in Huntingdon, Pa., 1846-69. He was prosecuting attorney for Huntingdon county, 1846-49; a member of the revenue commission in 1851; a Republican representative in the state legislature in 1862; presided over the Republican state convention of 1867, and was elected U.S. senator to succeed Charles R. Buckalew, serving 1869-75. While in the senate he served on the committees on naval affairs, claims, and Pacific railroads, and was chairman of the special committee to investigate Ku-Klux outrages in the South. He declined the secretaryship of the interior and re-

turned to his law practice in Pennsylvania in 1875. He was special counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Pittsburg, Pa., 1875-77; and general solicitor, 1877-95. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1884-96, and a director and trustee of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1889-96. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1896.

SCOTT, John Hart, educator, was born in Northville, Mich., Jan. 4, 1847; son of George and Abigail (Hart) Scott; grandson of Jeremiah and Phoebe (Bloomer) Scott, and of Seth and Patience (Burdick) Hart. He graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., 1871, and from the Rochester Theological seminary, B.D., 1874. He was married, July 23, 1873, to Florence Madeleine, daughter of Maynard and Emily (Barrett) Davis, of Des Moines, Iowa. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry, 1874; was pastor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1874-79; at Ypsilanti, Mich., 1879-81; engaged in business at Minneapolis, Minn., 1882-90; business manager of *The Ensign*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1890-92; of the *Young People's Union*, Chicago, Ill., 1892-93; engaged in business, 1893-96; was professor of theology in Shaw university, Raleigh, N.C., 1896-97, and in the latter year was made president of Indian university, Bacone, Indian Territory.

SCOTT, John M., jurist, was born in St. Clair, Ill., Aug. 1, 1824; son of Samuel and Nancy (Biggs) Scott. He attended the common schools; was instructed by private tutors, and studied law in the office of William C. Kinney, Belleville, Ill., being admitted to the bar in 1847. He commenced practice in Bloomington, Ill., in 1848; was judge of the McLean county court, 1852-62; judge-of the circuit court, 1862-70, and of the supreme court, 1879-88, serving as chief-justice by allotment in 1875, 1883 and 1886. After his retirement from the bench in 1888 Judge Scott devoted himself to literary work. He bequeathed to the city of Bloomington, Illinois, the principal of his estate, estimated at \$2,000,000, on the death of heirs, for a public hospital. He is the author of biographical sketches of Browne, Foster, Phillips and Reynolds, the four first judges of the Illinois supreme court, and *Rewritten Chapters of Illinois History Prior to 1819*. His opinions are contained in the "Illinois Reports" (3rd-126th vols.). He died in Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 31, 1898.

SCOTT, John Morin, delegate, was born in New York city, in 1730; grandson of John Scott, the immigrant. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1746, A.M., 1749; was one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty; a member of the New York general committee in 1775, and a member of the provincial congress in 1775. He was appointed brigadier-general and commanded a

brigade at the battle of Long Island, but in 1778 resigned his commission to accept the appointment of secretary of state of New York, made March 13, 1778, in which office he served until Oct. 23, 1780. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780-83. He died in New York city, Sept. 14, 1784.

SCOTT, John Witherspoon, educator, was born in Hookstown, Pa., Jan. 22, 1800; son of the Rev. George McElroy and Anna (Rea) Scott. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., 1823; was a post-graduate student at Yale, 1823-24, and finished his theological studies under private instruction. He held the professorship of mathematics and natural sciences at Washington college, 1824-28, and the same position at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1828-45. He was married, Aug. 18, 1835, to Mary P., daughter of John Neal, of Washington, Pa. In April, 1830, he was licensed to preach, and in October, 1831, he was ordained. He received the degree of D.D. from Augusta college in 1840. In 1845 upon his removal to College Hill, Hamilton county, he assisted in the founding of Farmers' college (which became Belmont college in 1884), and continued a member of its faculty until 1849, when he accepted the presidency of the Oxford, Miss., female college, serving as such until 1849. He was a professor of natural science at Hanover college, Ind., 1860-68; principal of the Presbyterian academy, Springfield, Ill.; professor at Monongahela college, Jefferson, Greene county, Pa., 1875-81, and clerk in the pension office at Washington, D.C., 1881-89. His daughter, Caroline Scott, married Benjamin Harrison, and upon the inauguration of Harrison as President, Dr. Scott resigned his clerkship and became a member of his daughter's family at the White House, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Washington D.C., Nov. 29, 1892.

SCOTT, John Work, educator, was born at Slate Ridge, York county, Pa., Nov. 27, 1807. He was prepared for college at a classical school kept by the Rev. Samuel Morton at Chaceford, Pa., was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., 1827, was professor of mathematics at Washington college, Pa., 1829-30; and entered the Princeton Theological seminary, 1830, graduating in 1832. He was licensed, Oct. 3, 1832, by the presbytery of New Castle, and was ordained at Poland, Ohio, April 3, 1834, by the presbytery of Hartford. He was stated supply at Three Springs, Pa., and Free church in Steubenville, Ohio, 1836-47. Here he founded Grove academy in 1836, and was its principal, 1836-47. He was principal of Lindsley institute, Wheeling, Va., 1847-53, president of Washington college, Pa., 1853-65, principal of Woodburn Female seminary, Mor-

gantown, W. Va., 1865-67; vice-president and professor of ancient languages in West Virginia university, 1867-77, and professor at Biddle university at Charlotte, N.C., 1879. He received the degrees of D.D. from Washington college, Penn., in 1852, and LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1865. He died at Ridgeway, N.C., July 25, 1879.

SCOTT, Julian, historical painter, was born in Johnson, Lamoille county, Vt., Feb. 15, 1846; son of Charles Walter and Lucy S. (Kellum) Scott; grandson of Jonathan and Sophia (Lathe) Scott and of Jonathan K. and Lydia Turner (Bryant) Kellum; and a descendant of Jonathan Scott (Sr.) a native of Scotland, a graduate of Edinburgh university, and a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, from Vermont, and of the Rev. Joshua Lathe of Birmingham, England, who with his wife came to America and settled in Hanover, N.H., in the latter part of the eighteenth century; and on his mother's side of Nehemiah Bryant (uncle of William Cullen Bryant) and of the artist Turner. He joined the Federal army in 1861, and served with the Army of the Potomac until 1863, meanwhile making numerous sketches in the field and in military hospitals. By act of congress he was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery and was placed on the staff of Gen. William F. Smith. In 1863 he entered the art school of the National Academy of Design, New York, and later studied under Emanuel Leutze in New York city, going to Paris in 1866, to pursue his studies. He was married Oct. 13, 1870, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Burns, of New York city. He exhibited at the National Academy in 1870, and was made an associate Academician in 1871. He was elected a life-fellow of the American Geographical society in 1873. In 1890 he was in Arizona and New Mexico, gathering material for the report on the 11th census on the Indians in the southwest. His reports, profusely illustrated, are embodied in the U.S. Indian Census, 1890. He made his residence in Plainfield, N.J., and was elected colonel of Drake's Zouaves of New Jersey. His paintings are chiefly on the military order, and include: *Rear Guard at White Oak Swamp* (1870); *Battle of Cedar Creek* (1871); *Battle of Golding's Farm* (1871); *The Recall* (1872); *On Board the Hartford* (1874); *Old Records* (1875); *Duel of Burr and Hamilton* (1876); *Reserves Awaiting Orders* (1877); *In the Cornfield at Antietam* (1879); *Charge at Petersburg* (1882); *The War is Over* (1885); *The Blue and the Gray* (1886); and *Death of General Sedgwick* (1889). He died in Plainfield, N.J., July 4, 1901.

SCOTT, Levi, M.E. bishop, was born at Cantwells Bridge, near Odessa, Newcastle county,

Del., Oct. 11, 1802. He was brought up on a farm, was a carpenter and cabinetmaker with limited education, prepared for the ministry, 1823-26; joined the Philadelphia conference of the M.E. church, in April, 1826, and was transferred to the Dover circuit, Delaware, in 1827. He was ordained deacon in 1828; and was pastor of St. George's, Philadelphia, 1828-30. He was married, in 1830, to Sarah H. Smith of Westchester; was made presiding elder of the Delaware district, 1834-40, principal of Dickinson College grammar school, 1840-43; an agent of the Methodist Book Concern in New York city, 1848-52; and was elected and ordained bishop by the general conference at Boston, Mass., in 1853, and served till 1872. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1840, and that of D.D. by Delaware college in 1846. He died on the farm where he was born, near Odessa, Del., July 13, 1882.

SCOTT, Nathan Bay, senator, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1842. He attended the county schools, engaged in mining in Colorado, 1859-62, and served as a private in the Ohio volunteers, 1862-65. He removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged in the manufacture of glass as manager and president of the Central Glass company. He was a member and president of the city council, 1880-82; a state senator, 1882-90; passed the mutual savings bank law and organized the first savings bank in the state in 1887, of which he was president; a member of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, 1888-1902; commissioner of internal revenue, 1898-99; and was a Republican U.S. senator from West Virginia, 1899-1905, having been elected after a prolonged contest, Jan. 25, 1899, by one majority, and serving in the senate as chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and as a member of the committees on military affairs, pensions, railroads, public buildings and grounds. He traveled extensively in the United States and in the Old World, where he visited the unfrequented regions. He was a generous benefactor, and served as a trustee and director of the Wheeling city hospital and of the Altemheim Home for Aged Women.

SCOTT, Orange, founder of the Wesleyan Methodist church, was born in Brookfield, Vt., Feb. 13, 1800. He resided with his parents in Canada for six years, and after his return to Vermont attended the common schools, and in 1822 was ordained to the Methodist ministry. He was presiding elder of the Springfield district, Mass., 1830-34; and of Providence district, R.I., 1834-35. He was so active in the anti-slavery cause as to have charges preferred against him by his bishop in 1838, but they were not sustained. In 1842,

finding he could not conscientiously remain in a church which sustained the slavery cause, he withdrew, and was one of the founders of the Wesleyan Methodist church; assembled a convention at Utica, N.Y., May 31, 1843, where he was made president of the convention, and directed the formation of its platform, which excluded bishops and presiding elders, substituting presidents of conferences and district chairmen. He was editor of the *True Wesleyan*, 1843-44, and in 1846 he retired from the ministry. He is the author of *An Appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1838), and numerous contributions to the *True Wesleyan*. He died in Newark, N.J., July 31, 1847.

SCOTT, Robert Kingston, governor of South Carolina, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., July 8, 1826. He studied medicine in Navarre, Ohio, and at the Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio; practised in Henry county, Ohio, 1851-57, and engaged in mercantile business, 1857-61. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal army as lieutenant-colonel, 68th Ohio volunteers, and the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. U.S. Grant. He was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted colonel of the regiment, and was in the 2d brigade, 3d division, 17th army corps, in the Vicksburg campaign. He commanded this brigade in the Atlanta campaign, and was taken prisoner, but was exchanged Sept. 24, 1864, in time to take part in the struggle for Atlanta and in the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Jan. 26, 1865, and major-general, U.S.V., Dec. 2, 1865. He was assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau, 1865-68; resigned his commission July 6, 1868, and was elected by the Republican party first governor of South Carolina, under the reconstruction act in 1868; was re-elected in 1870, and served until 1874. In 1871 he was charged with over-issuing state bonds, but defeated a resolution of impeachment by a justification of his action in a message to the legislature. He obtained from the President troops to suppress the Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina. He engaged in the real estate business in Columbia, S.C., and removed to Napoleon, Ohio, where he continued the business. On Dec. 25, 1880, he accidentally shot and killed Warren G. Drury, of Napoleon, Ohio; was tried for manslaughter, and acquitted, Nov. 5, 1881. He was stricken with apoplexy in May, 1899, and died in Napoleon, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1900.



SCOTT, Sutton Selwyn, author, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 26, 1829; son of James Greene and Ann (Biddle) Scott; grandson of John or Ijohn Scott, great-grandson of John or Ijohn Scott, who emigrated to this country from Scotland, and settled on a plantation in Dinwiddie county, Va., near the line separating it from Brunswick county. He was graduated from East Tennessee university (University of Tennessee), A.B., 1850; began the practice of law at Huntsville, Ala., about the year 1855; was a member of the state legislature from Madison county, 1857-58 and 1859-60; was elected at the latter session of that body a trustee of the University of Alabama; was one of the committee appointed by Gov. A. B. Moore of Alabama to meet Mr. Davis, the Confederate president-elect, at West Point, Ga., Feb. 16, 1861, and escort him to his inauguration at Montgomery; and served as Confederate commissioner of Indian Affairs from 1863 to the close of the war. He was married at Columbus, Ga., Nov. 10, 1864, to Loula Marie, daughter of William and Polly (Bass) Hurt of Russell county, Ala. He settled upon his plantation near Uchee, Ala., 1865, and after that time was mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a delegate to the Alabama constitutional convention, 1875; to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880; a member of the state legislature from Russell county, 1884 and 1890; U.S. commissioner to adjudicate claims in New Mexico and Colorado, 1885-87, and chairman of the commission to the Indians of Utah, 1894-96. He is the author of: *Southbooke-Southern Tales and Sketches* (1880); *The Mobilians, or Talks about the South* (1897); and contributions to numerous periodicals. In 1903 he was residing in Auburn, Ala.

SCOTT, Thomas Alexander, railroad president, was born in London, Franklin county, Pa., Dec. 28, 1824; son of Thomas Scott, the keeper of "Tom Scott's Tavern" on the old limestone turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He attended the country schools in winter, worked on the farm in summer, and served as clerk in stores in Waynesboro, Bridgeport, and Mercersburg. He was clerk to the toll collector at Columbia on the state road, 1841-47; chief clerk to the collector of tolls in Philadelphia, and in 1851 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was general-superintendent of the mountain district, with headquarters at Duncasville, 1852-57; general agent of the Pittsburgh office, 1853-55; general superintendent of the entire line as successor to General Lombaert, 1855-59; and vice president, 1859-61. He was appointed on the staff of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and in 1861, with the aid of the U.S. troops, opened the new line of

railway from Washington to Philadelphia. He was commissioned colonel of volunteers May 3, 1861, and was put in control of all government railways and telegraphs. He was assistant secretary of war under Secretary Cameron, 1861, and under Secretary Stanton, until May, 1862. He utilized the transportation of the northwest and of the western rivers for the benefit of the U.S. army. On Sept. 24, 1863, he accepted a government commission to repair the railroads and superintendent the transportation of the 11th and 12th army corps sent through Nashville to General Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and he served as assistant quartermaster general on the staff of General Hooker. He was chosen president of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1864, president of the Pennsylvania Company, the agency through which the Pennsylvania railroad obtained leases of connecting roads to the west and of the "Pan Handle Route" 1871. He was also the president of the Union Pacific railroad, 1871-72, and of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1874-80, resigning in 1880, on account of failing health. He was the founder and first president of the Texas Pacific railroad. He died in Darby, Pa., May 21, 1881.

SCOTT, Thomas Fielding, first bishop of Oregon and Washington territories, and 60th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Iredell county, N.C., March 12, 1807. He was graduated from the University of Georgia, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832; was admitted to the diaconate in Augusta, Ga., March 12, 1843; and advanced to the priesthood in Macon, Ga., Feb. 24, 1844, by Bishop Stephen Elliott. He was rector of St. James's, Marietta, Ga., and Trinity, Columbus, Ga., and was elected in 1853 first missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington territories, being consecrated at Christ church, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 8, 1854, by Bishops Elliott, Cobbs and Davis. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Georgia in 1858. When on his way to attend the general convention, 1867, he contracted a fever while crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and died in New York, July 14, 1867.

SCOTT, William Amasa, political economist, was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N.Y., April 17, 1862; son of Thomas and Huldj Ann (Richards) Scott; grandson of Amasa and Margaret Scott and of William I. and Margaret Richards. He attended the public schools and the State Normal school, Brockport, N.Y., 1878-82, and was graduated from the University of Rochester, N.Y., in 1886. He was professor of history and political science in the University of South Dakota, 1887-90; a graduate student and instructor in history at Johns Hopkins university, 1890-92, receiving from this institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1892, and was associated

with the University of Wisconsin as assistant professor of political economy, 1892-93, associate professor of the same, 1892-97, professor, 1897-1900, and in the latter year was made director of the school of commerce and professor of economic history and theory. He was twice married: first, June 11, 1889, to Lizette F., daughter of Charles and Adaline S. Rockwell of Chicago, Ill., who died in 1896; and secondly, June 13, 1899, to Irene, daughter of Thomas E. and Ella Nash, of Centralia, Wis. Dr. Scott was elected a member of the American Economic and the American Statistical associations; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Wisconsin State Historical society; and of the International Society for the Promotion of Commercial Education. He is the author of: *Repudiation of State Debts* (1893); *Money and Banking* (1903); *Bohni-Barvork's Interest Literature of the Last Fifteen Years* (1903); and of the articles: "Social Aspects of Pauperism and Crime" (*Reports of the Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Corrections*, 1894); "Distribution of Wealth in the United States" (*Chautauquan*, June, 1894); "Quantity Theory of Money" (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1897); "Henry George and His Economic Philosophy" (*New World*, 1898); "Commercial Education at State Universities" (*Wisconsin State Teachers' Association*, 1900); "The Technical Education of Business Men" (*Railroad Gazette*, 1900); "Commercial Education" (*The Manufacturer*, 1901).

SCOTT, William Anderson, clergyman, was born at Rock Creek, Bedford county, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1813. He was licensed to preach in 1829 by the presbytery of Hopewell; was graduated from Cumberland college (Lebanon university) Tenn., in 1833; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1833-34; and was ordained by the presbytery of Louisiana, May 17, 1835. He was a missionary to Arkansas and Louisiana, 1835-36; was principal of the Female college at Winchester, Tenn., 1836-38; principal of Nashville Female academy, and stated supply at Hermitage church, 1838-40; pastor at Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1840-42; New Orleans, La., 1843-55; San Francisco, Cal., 1855-61; New York city, 1863-70; St. John's, San Francisco, 1870-85; and was professor of mental and moral philosophy and of systematic theology at the San Francisco Theological school, 1871-85. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Alabama in 1844, and that of LL.D. by the University of the City of New York in 1872. He was editor of the *New Orleans Presbyterian*; founded the *Pacific Expositor*, and was the author of: *Daniel, A Model for Young Men* (1854); *Achan in El Dorado* (1855); *Trade and Letters* (1856); *The Giant*

Judge (1858); *The Bible and Politics* (1859); *The Church in the Army, or the Four Centurions of the Gospels* (1862); and *The Christ of the Apostles' Creed* (1867). He died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1885.

SCOTT, William Henry, educator, was born in Chaucney, Athens county, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1840; son of Alexander Bothwell and Susan (Rutledge) Scott; grandson of John and Mary (Bothwell) Scott, and of John and Mary (Burns) Rutledge. He was graduated at the Ohio university, Athens, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865; and was superintendent of schools in Athens, Ohio, 1862-64. He was married, Aug. 9, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Erastus and Fanny (Beardsley) Felton, of Athens, Ohio. He was principal of the preparatory department of Ohio university, 1864-65; pastor at the Main Street (Trinity) Methodist church at Chillicothe, 1865-67; and of the Town Street (First) Methodist church at Columbus, 1867-69; was professor of Greek at Ohio university, 1869-72, and its president and professor of philosophy, 1872-83. He became president of the Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio, in 1883, and professor of philosophy, but he resigned from the presidency in 1895, continuing to hold the chair of philosophy. He received the degree of LL.D. from Ohio university and Ohio Wesleyan university, 1884.

SCOTT, Winfield, soldier, was born in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786; son of William and Ann (Mason) Scott, and grandson of a Scotch soldier, who engaged in the battle of Culloden, where he lost a brother, and fled to America, settling in the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va., where he practised law. William Scott died in 1791, and his wife in 1803; and Winfield, after attending a high school in Richmond, matriculated at the College of William and Mary, and after a two years' course took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Richmond, Va., in 1806, removed to Charleston, S.C. in 1807, where he was made captain of light artillery in the U.S. army, and was ordered to New Orleans in 1808, where General Wilkinson, after being unsuccessful in winning the youthful officer over to the questionable scheme of Burr, caused his court-martial and suspension from the service for twelve months. Captain



Scott, however, obtained a remission of the sentence at the end of three months, and was complimented by a public dinner. On the declaration of war with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and ordered to the Niagara frontier; and at Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, 1812, he was taken prisoner and exchanged after a few months. He was promoted brigadier-general, March 9, 1814; established a camp of instruction at Buffalo, and on July 3, 1814, transferred his brigade to British soil and on July 5, directed the battle of Chippewa, winning a signal victory, as he did at Lundy's Lane, July 25, where he had two horses shot under him, was badly wounded and finally gained the field, capturing General Riall and several other officers, and inflicting a loss of 878 men to the British, his own loss nearly equalling it. These were the only two American victories on Canada soil; and gained for him the rank of major-general. General Scott was removed to Buffalo, N.Y., where his wounds were dressed, and on his partial recovery he was transferred to Philadelphia by slow stages. He visited Europe in 1815, after declining the cabinet position of secretary of war, made vacant in President Madison's cabinet and held temporarily by James Monroe, secretary of state. On his return to the United States he was given command of the Atlantic seaboard, with headquarters in New York, and he made his home at Elizabeth, N.J., where he resided, 1816-36. He was married in March, 1817, to Maria, daughter of John Mayo of Richmond, Va. He took part in the Seminole war in Florida, and in the expedition against the Creek Indians, 1836-37. Criticisms of his conduct of the campaign caused him to be recalled in 1837, but a court of inquiry found no cause for his recall, and in 1838 he effected the peaceful transfer of the Cherokees to the Indian territory. He was also mainly responsible for the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842. On the death of Gen. Alexander Macomb, June 25, 1841, he became general-in-chief in command of the United States army, with headquarters at Washington, D.C. On the declaration of war with Mexico in 1846, he planned the campaign and accompanied the army to Vera Cruz, where he landed his force of 12,000 men



VERA CRUZ.

under cover of the naval fleet of Commodore Conner. After a siege of twenty days, March 9-29, 1847, he captured the castle of San Juan de Ulloa,

and 5,000 of the Mexican army. On April 17-18, he fought the successful battle of Cerro Gordo; that of Contreras, August 19-20; Churubusco, August 20; Molino del Rey, September 8; Chapultepec, September 13; and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847, which ended the war. General Scott had been looked upon as an available candidate of the Whig party for President as early as 1839, when the national convention met at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, and again in 1844. In 1852 he received the nomination from the Whig national convention convened at Baltimore, June 16. In the election that followed, the Scott and Graham electors received 1,380,576 popular votes for 1,601,474 for Pierce and King, and 156,147 for Hale and Julian, and when the electoral college met in 1853 he received the 42 electoral votes of Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky; Pierce receiving those of all the other states and numbering 254. In 1859 he was commissioner on the part of the United States in the settlement of the northwestern boundary question, and he successfully accomplished the purposes of his government. He was in command of the U.S. army during the early part of the civil war, and succeeded in placing the national capital in a condition of defence and directed the early movements of the troops until succeeded, Nov. 1, 1861, as general-in-chief, by George B. McClellan, and he was placed on the retired list, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-general, being seventy-five years of age. He visited Europe in 1861-62, and on his return in 1862 made his home at West Point, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1814, and that of LL.D. from Columbia college in 1850, and from Harvard in 1861, and was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical society. In November, 1814, congress ordered a gold medal struck in his honor, and an equestrian statue to his honor executed by Henry K. Brown was erected on Scott Circle, Washington, D.C. He was physically a man of stately proportions, possibly the most imposing of the illustrious soldiers of his time, if not of all modern times. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name in Class A, Soldiers and Sailors, received 16 votes, standing tenth in the class of 20 names. His published works include: a pamphlet against the use of intoxicating liquors (1821); *General Regulations for the Army* (1825); *Letters to the Secretary of War* (1827); *Infantry Tactics* (3 vols., 1835, 1847 and 1854); *Letters on the Slavery Question* (1843); *Abstract of Infantry Tactics* (1861); *Memoirs of Lieut.-General Scott, written by Himself* (2 vols., 1864). He died at West Point, N.Y., May 29, 1866.

SCOVEL, Sylvester Fithian, educator, was born in Harrison, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1835; son of the Rev. Dr. Sylvester S. Scovel. He was graduated from Hanover college, Ind., A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and from the New Albany Theological seminary in 1856; was pastor at Jeffersonville, Ind., 1857-61; Springfield, Ohio, 1861-66, and Pittsburg, Pa., 1866-83. He was president of the University of Wooster, 1883-98; acting president, 1898-99 (being succeeded by Louis E. Holden (q.v.), and Hoge professor of morals and sociology there from 1883. On relinquishing the presidency in 1899 he retained the Hoge chair. He was elected president of the National Reform association at the annual meeting of 1897.

SCREVEN, James, soldier, was born in Georgia in 1738; son of James and Mary Hyrne (Smith) Screven; grandson of William and Catherine (Stoll) Screven, and of Thomas and Mary (Hyrne) Smith, and great-grandson of the Rev. William and Bridget (Cutt) Screven. The Rev. William Screven came from Somerton, England, and settled in Piscataway, N.H., in 1640, removing from there to Charleston, S.C., on account of religious persecution. James Screven was married in 1764 to Mary, daughter of Charles Odingsell of Edisto Island, S.C. He was a member of the committee that drew up the articles of association for the defence of liberty in Georgia in 1774, and served successively as colonel and brigadier-general of Georgia militia, 1775-78, leading a brigade in several skirmishes with the British, between Sunbury and Savannah, Ga. He was severely wounded at Midway Meeting-House, Ga., and fell into the hands of the British, who killed him. On learning of his death, congress directed the erection of a monument to his memory. He died near Midway Meeting-House, Ga., Nov. 24, 1778.

SCRIBNER, Charles, publisher, was born in New York city, Feb. 21, 1821; son of Uriah Rogers and Betsey (Hawley) Scribner; grandson of the Rev. Matthew and Abigail (Rogers) Scribner, and of Thomas and Keziah (Scribner) Hawley, and a descendant of Benjamin Scrivener, who emigrated from England, and settled in Norwalk, Conn., before 1680, and Hannah Crampton, his wife. Charles Scribner matriculated at the University of the City of New York in 1837; changed to the College of New Jersey, where he was graduated, A.B., 1840; A.M., 1843; and studied law under Charles King, 1843-46, but never practised. He engaged in the business of bookseller and publisher in partnership with Isaac D. Baker in 1846, and after Mr. Baker's death in 1850, he conducted the business alone, 1850-57. He was married in 1848 to Emma E., daughter of John I. Blair of Blairstown, N.J. In 1857 he bought the importing business of Banks, Merwin

and Co., and Charles Welford, the London representative of the house, became his partner, doing business in New York as Charles Scribner and Co., and in London as Scribner, Welford and Co. Mr. Welford died in 1885. Mr. Scribner established *The Hours at Home* in 1865, which became *Scribner's Magazine* in 1870, under the editorship of Dr. Josiah G. Holland. He died in Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug. 26, 1871.

SCRUGGS, William Lindsay, journalist and diplomatist, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1836; son of Frederick and Margaret (Kimbrough) Scruggs; grandson of Frederick and Rebecca Lyndsay (Conway) Scruggs, and of Gross and Annie Keith (Hale) Scruggs of Virginia, and a descendant of the Scruggs (or Scroggs) family of England, whereof Sir William, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was a member. His ancestors emigrated to Virginia from England and Scotland, 1640 and 1667; his maternal ancestors being Scotch. He was educated in the common schools and under private instruction; attended Strawberry Plains college, East Tennessee, 1854-58; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, 1861, but did not practise, becoming interested in journalism in 1862. He was married, Aug. 3, 1858, to Judith Ann, daughter of John H. S. and Susan (Terry) Potts of Fredericksburg, Va., who died in 1897. Mr. Scruggs was chief editor of the *Daily Sun*, Columbus, Ga., and of the *Daily New Era*, Atlanta, Ga., 1862-72; U.S. minister to Colombia, South America, 1873-77 and 1882-87; U.S. consul to Cheng-Kiang and Canton, China, 1878-81; ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela, S.A., 1889-93; and legal adviser and special agent of the Venezuelan government, charged with settlement of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1893-98, bringing the question to arbitration, 1897; after which he resumed his residence in Atlanta, Ga. He is the author of: *British Aggressions in Venezuela* (1894); *Official History of the Guayana Boundary Dispute* (1895); *Lord Salisbury's Mistakes* (1896); *Pallacies of the British Blue Book* (1896); *The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics* (1900); *The Monroe Doctrine on Trial* (1902); *Evolution of American Citizenship* (1902); and contributions to various periodicals.

SCUDDER, Henry Martyn, missionary, was born in Panditeripo, Ceylon, Feb. 5, 1822; son of the Rev. John and Harriet (Waterbury) Scudder. He came to the United States in 1832; matriculated at Williams college with the class of 1840; left in 1837 to enter the University of the City of New York, and was graduated there, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and from Union Theological seminary in 1843, being ordained by the presbytery of New York, Nov. 12, 1843. He was

married, April 18, 1844, to Fannie, daughter of John Lewis. He was stated supply at New Rochelle, N.Y., 1843-44; was stationed at Madura, India, under the A.B.C.F.M., 1844-46; was a missionary at Madras, India, 1846-50; studied medicine, and became connected as a missionary with the Reformed Dutch church. He founded the mission at Arcot, India, where he served, 1850-57 and 1860-63, becoming proficient in the Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu languages. He resided in America, 1850-57; was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Jersey City, N.J., 1864-65; pastor of the Howard Presbyterian church at San Francisco, Cal., 1865-71; of the Central Congregational church at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871-83, and the Plymouth Congregational church, Chicago, Ill., 1883-87. He was independent missionary to Japan with his son, the Rev. Doremus Scudder, and his daughter Catharine, 1887-89. He resided in Pasadena, Cal., 1889-90; Chicago, Ill., 1890-92, and at Winchester, Mass., 1892-95. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1853, and that of D.D. by Rutgers college in 1859. He is the author of a number of books in the Tamil language, published in India, including: *Liturgy of the Reformed Presbyterian Dutch Church* (1862); *The Bazaar Book, or the Vernacular Teacher's Companion* (1865); *Sweet Savors of Divine Truth* (1868), and *Spiritual Teaching*. On April 14, 1903, a bronze tablet to his memory was unveiled in the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn. He died in Winchester, Mass., June 4, 1895.

SCUDDER, Horace Elisha, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1838; youngest son of Charles and Sarah Lathrop (Coit) Scudder; grandson of David and Desire (Gage) Scudder,

and a descendant of John Scudder, who emigrated from London, England, in 1635, settling in Charlestown, Mass., and in 1640 at Barnstable, Mass. He prepared for college at the Roxbury and Boston Latin schools; was graduated at Williams college, 1858, taught private pupils in New York city, 1858-61, and meanwhile wrote

several short stories for children. Upon the death of his father, a well-known merchant, he returned to Boston and continued his literary career, his children's stories making him widely

known. He became a reader for Hurd and Houghton soon after the close of the civil war, and projected and edited the *Riverside Magazine for Young People* during its existence, 1867-71. In 1872 he became a member of the firm, and in 1873 he was married to Grace Owen, of Cambridge, Mass. He retired from the firm in 1875, retaining his connection with the house as literary adviser, however, and he continued in that capacity through the successive changes of the firm (Houghton, Osgood and Company and Houghton, Mifflin and Company) until his death. He was for several years, and until its discontinuance, the editor of the *Riverside Bulletin*. He devoted a large portion of his time to the study of American history. In 1890 he succeeded T. B. Aldrich as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, resigning that position in 1898 to take up what proved to be his last, and in some respects his most important work, the *Life of Lowell*. In 1882 he delivered a course of lectures on "Childhood in Literature and Art" before the Lowell Institute. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1884-1902; of Wellesley college, 1887-1902, and of the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, 1898-1902. He served on the Cambridge school committee, 1877-84, and on the Massachusetts State board of education, 1884-89, preparing for the reports of the latter some of his most elaborate studies. He was also president of the Church Library association. Princeton university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1896. Following is a list of his published books: *Seven Little People and Their Friends* (1862); *Dream Children* (1863); *The Life and Letters of David Coit Scudder* (1864); *Stories from My Attie* (1869); *The Bodley Books*, stories for children (8 vols., 1875-84); *The Dwellers in Five-Sisters Court*, novel (1876); *Men and Manners in America* (1876); *Recollections of Samuel Breck* (1877); *Stories and Romances* (1880); *The Children's Book* (1881); *Boston Town* (1881); *Noah Webster*, in American Men of Letters Series (1881); *The Book of Fables; Chiefly from Aesop* (1882); *A History of the United States* (1884); *George Washington* (1886); *The Book of Folk Stories* (1887); *Men and Letters*, essays (1887); *Literature in School* (1888); *A Short History of the United States* (1890); *Childhood in Literature and Art: A Study* (1894); *The Book of Legends* (1899); *James Russell Lowell* (2 vols., 1901). He was also a contributor to Justin Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston" (1880-81) and joint author with Mrs. Taylor of "The Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor" (1884). His anonymous writings, if collected, would make several volumes. Mr. Scudder edited several important works, including: the Cambridge Edition of the Poets: the *Riverside Literature Series*; *Masterpieces of*



Horace Elisha Scudder

British Literature; American Poems (1879); American Prose (1880); American Commonwealths (1883-92); and others. See "Horace E. Scudder: An Appreciation," by Alexander V. G. Allen (*Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1903). Mr. Scudder died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 11, 1902.

SCUDDER, John, missionary, was born in Freehold, N.J., Sept. 3, 1793; son of Dr. Joseph and Maria (Johnson) Scudder, and a grandson of Col. Nathaniel and Isabella (Anderson) Scudder, and of Col. Philip Johnson. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1813. He practised medicine in New York city, 1813-18. He was married in 1816 to Harriet, daughter of Gideon Waterbury of Stamford, Conn., and their two daughters and seven of their eight sons became missionaries. He sailed for India as a missionary, having been ordained by the classis of the Dutch Reformed church in 1820, and was stationed at Tillipally, Ceylon, 1820-39, where, in addition to his religious duties, he established and conducted a hospital. He was stationed at Madras, India, 1839-42; was in the United States, where he advanced the cause of the American Board of Foreign Missions, 1842-46; at Madras, 1846-54; and in 1854 went to the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, with a view to restore his failing health. He is the author of: *Letters from the East* (1833); *Appeal to Youth in Behalf of the Heathen* (1846); *Letters to Pious Young Men* (1846); *Provision for Passing Over Jordan* (1852); and many contributions to the *Missionary Herald*. See "Memoir" by Rev. John B. Waterbury (1856). He died at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Jan. 13, 1855.

SCUDDER, Nathaniel, delegate, was born at Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., May 10, 1733; son of Jacob and Abia (Rowe) Scudder; grandson of Benjamin Scudder, and a descendant of Thomas Scudder, who came from London, England, to Salem, Mass., about 1635. Nathaniel Scudder was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1751, A.M., 1754. He was married, March 23, 1752, to Isabella, daughter of Col. Kenneth and Anne (Reed) Anderson of Monmouth county, N.J. He was a practising physician in Monmouth county, N.J.; a member of the committee of safety; lieutenant-colonel in 1775; and subsequently colonel of the 1st Monmouth county regiment, and was killed while leading a battalion of his regiment against the British, at Black's Point, N.J., Oct. 16, 1781. He represented Monmouth county in the New Jersey legislature several terms; was speaker in 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-79; and on July 13, 1778, visited the legislature of New Jersey to urge upon that body the

policy of signing the Articles of Confederation. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1778-81. He died at Black's Point, near Shrewsbury, N.J., Oct. 16, 1781.

SCUDDER, Samuel Hubbard, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 13, 1837; son of Charles and Sarah Lathrop (Coit) Scudder. He entered Williams college with the class of 1857; was graduated, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; took a post-graduate course at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, and received his degree, S.B., 1862. He was assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, 1862-64; was University lecturer at Harvard, 1863-64, and assistant librarian, 1879-82. He was connected with the Boston Natural History society, as secretary, 1862-70, as custodian, 1864-70, and as president, 1880-87. He was married, June 25, 1867, to Jeannie, daughter of Edgumbe Heath and Mary Ann Blatchford of New York. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of the section on natural history in 1874; general secretary in 1875; librarian of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1877-85, and paleontologist on the U.S. geological survey, 1886-92. He was also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical society; an honorary member of the Society of Physics and Natural History at Geneva, of the Entomological societies of London and of St. Petersburg, and the Natural History society of Madrid, and a corresponding member of various other learned societies of Europe. He received the degree S.D. from Williams, and LL.D. from Western university, in 1890. He reported on the entomological specimens obtained by the government expedition to the Yellowstone survey, on the boundary between Canada and the United States. He edited *Science* (1883-85); and his bibliography of more than five hundred titles includes: *Catalogue of the Orthoptera of the United States* (1868); *Entomological Correspondence of Thaddeus William Harris* (1869); *Fossil Butterflies* (1875); *Catalogue of Scientific Serials of all Countries 1633-1876* (1879); *A Century of Orthoptera* (1879); *Butterflies* (1881); *Nomenclator Zoölogicus* (1882); *Systematic Review of Our Present Knowledge of Fossil Insects* (1886); *Winnipeg County; or Roughing it with an Eclipse Party* (1886); *Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada* (1889); *Bibliography of Fossil Insects* (1890); *Index to the Known Fossil Insects of the World* (1891); *Tertiary Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of the United States* (1893); *Brief Guide to the Common Butterflies* (1893); *The Life of a Butterfly* (1893); *Frail Children of the Air* (1895); *Guide to the Genera and Classification of North American Orthoptera* (1897); *Everyday*

Butterflies (1899); *Catalogue of the Described Orthoptera of the United States and Canada* (1900); *Adephagous and Clavicorn Coleoptera from the Tertiary Deposits at Florissant, Colo.* (1900); *Index to the Orthoptera of North America described in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries* (1902.)

SCUDDER, Vida Dutton, educator, was born in Madura, India, Dec. 15, 1861; daughter of the Rev. David Coit (1835-1862) and Harriet Louisa (Dutton) Scudder; grand-daughter of Charles and Sarah (Coit) Scudder, and of George and Mary (Pomeroy) Dutton of Boston, Mass. She was graduated from Smith college, Northampton, Mass., A.B., 1884; continued her education in Oxford, England, and in Paris, France, and became connected with the formation of college settlements. She was an instructor in English literature at Wellesley college, Mass., 1887-92, and in 1892 became associate professor of English literature. She edited: "Selected Poems" from George MacDonald (1887); Macaulay's "Lord Clive," (1889); "Introduction to the Writings of John Ruskin" (1890), and Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" (1892); and is the author of: *How the Rain Sprites were Freed* (1888); *The Life of the Spirit in the Modern English Poets* (1895); *The Witness of Denial* (1896); *Social Ideas in English Letters* (1898); *Introduction to the Study of English Literature* (1901); *A Listener in Babel*; *Being a Series of Imaginary Conversations* (1903).

SEABROOK, Benjamin Whitemarsh, governor of South Carolina, was born in 1795. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1812; became a planter at Edisto Island, S. C.,

and served as a state senator, and was governor of the state, 1848-50. He was president of the State Agricultural society, and is the author of: *Essay on the Management of Slaves* (1834) and a *Memoir of the Origin, Cultivation and*

Uses of Cotton (1844). He died in St. Luke's parish, S. C., April 16, 1856.

SEABURY, Samuel, first bishop of Connecticut, and 1st of the succession in the American episcopate, was born in Groton, Conn., Nov. 30, 1729; son of the Rev. Samuel (1706-1764) and Abigail (Mumford) Seabury; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Alden) Seabury and of Thomas and Hannah (Remington) Mumford, and a descendant of John Seabury, who emigrated from Porlock, Somersetshire, England, to the Barbadoes, and from there in 1639 to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Samuel Seabury (1706-1764) after being ordained in England, organized the parish of St. James, New London, Conn., of

which he was rector, 1732-43; and resided at Hempstead, N.Y., as rector of St. George's church, 1743-64. It was amid this atmosphere of church influence that the son spent his boyhood and received his preparation for college and for the priesthood. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., and fourth in the class of 1748 (A.M. 1751), and served as catechist and pursued a course in theology under the direction of his father, 1748-51. He was then sent to England to receive orders, and before ordination studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He was ordered deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. John Thomas) Dec. 21, 1753, and advanced to the priesthood by the Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Richard Osbaldiston) two days later. On his return to America, with the license of Sherlock, Bishop of London, to officiate in New Jersey, he was elected rector of Christ Church, in New Brunswick in that province, and served this parish, 1754-57. While at New Brunswick, he was married, Oct. 12, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Edward Hicks of New York. He was then called to Grace church, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., where he was rector, 1757-66, and in 1766 was inducted into the rectorship of St. Peter's, West Chester, which he held for about ten years. In November, 1775, he was taken by a band of armed men under Sears to New Haven, where he was imprisoned for six weeks, being finally released on requisition of the governor of New York as a citizen taken from his province without process of law. Returning to his parish he found hostilities commenced, and being unable to continue his duties he closed the church and took refuge in New York where he in part supported his family by the practice of medicine, serving also through the war as chaplain of the King's American Regiment, under commission of Sir Henry Clinton (Feb. 14, 1778). Upon the recognition of the Independence of the American States he was elected by the clergy of English ordination in Connecticut (Woodbury, March 25, 1783), to be the bishop of the church in that state, and sailed for England with credentials as an applicant for consecration by the English bishops, with instructions that failing in this quest he should apply to the bishops of the Scottish church, whose line of succession back of the time of Charles II. was identical with that of the English episcopate, but who had lost their civil status by refusal to swear allegiance to the successors of James II. The English bishops could not legally confer consecration without the oath of allegiance to the king, which could not be taken by one who was to exercise his office in a foreign state. Various other difficulties were suggested, but this was the main point. The bishops could not dispense with the oath; the king and privy council would not; and, in the vain

hope that Parliament would, the applicant resided for about sixteen months in England; after which, concluding that he had been "amused if not deceived," he went to Scotland where at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784, he was consecrated by the Scotch Bishops Kilgour, Petrie, and Skinner, returning to America as the first Bishop of Connecticut, as well as of the American Church. In the General Convention of 1789, by action of the House of Bishops, he became by virtue of seniority of consecration the first to hold the office of presiding bishop. During the exercise of his episcopate he resided in New London, being rector of St. James church, 1785-96, and Nov. 18, 1790, was also made bishop of Rhode Island. His first and only act of consecration was on Sept. 17, 1792, when he co-operated with Bishops Provoost, White and Madison, all consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the consecration of Thomas John Claggett, bishop of Maryland, through whom, however, every subsequent bishop of the American Church traces his episcopal lineage. He received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1761, and that of D.D. from the University of Oxford in 1777. He is the author of: *Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress*, *The Congress Canvassed*, and *A View of the Controversy between Great Britain and Her Colonies*, all in 1774, under signature "A. W. Farmer"; *Sermons* (2 vols. 1791; 1 vol. 1798). The Rev. Eben E. Beardsley, D.D., wrote "Life and Correspondence of Samuel Seabury" (1881), and the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D.D. read a sketch of Bishop Seabury before the New York Genealogical and Biographical society, Dec. 14, 1888, which was published in the *Record* of the society, April, 1889, and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form. Bishop Seabury died in New London, Conn., Feb. 25, 1796, in the 12th year of his episcopate, having been in orders nearly forty-three years.

SEABURY, Samuel, clergyman, was born in New London, Conn., June 9, 1801; son of the Rev. Charles and Ann (Saltonstall) Seabury; grandson of Bishop Samuel (q.v.) and Mary (Hicks) Seabury, and of Roswell and Elizabeth (Stewart) Saltonstall. He was instructed at home by his father, but chiefly by his own unremitting studies, for some years also keeping a school for boys; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Hobart in 1826, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1828. He was professor of languages in St. Paul's college, Flushing, L.I., 1828-33; edited *The Churchman*, 1833-49; was rector of the Church of the Annunciation, New York city, 1838-68, and in 1868 was succeeded by his son, the Rev. William Jones Seabury (q.v.). He was professor of Biblical learning in the General Theological seminary, New York, 1862-72.

He was three times married, first to Lydia Huntington, daughter of Gurdon and Betsey (Tracy) Bill; secondly, Nov. 17, 1835, to Hannah Amelia, daughter of William and Kezia (Youngs) Jones of Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., and thirdly to Mary Anna Schuyler, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Schuyler) Jones, who survived him. He received the honorary degrees A.M. in 1823 and D.D. in 1837 from Columbia college. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of Augustine, Bishop of Hippo* (1833); *The Continuity of the Church of England in the 16th Century* (1853); *The Supremacy and Obligation of Conscience* (1860); *American Slavery Distinguished from the Slavery of English Theorists and Justified by the Law of Nature* (1861); *Mary, the Virgin* (1868) and *Theory and Use of the Church Calendar in the Measurement and Distribution of Time* (1872); and many occasional papers. He died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1872.

SEABURY, William Jones, clergyman, was born in New York city, Jan. 25, 1837; son of the Rev. Samuel Seabury (q.v.) and Hannah Amelia (Jones) Seabury. He was prepared for college in New York city; was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in New York city, 1858-64. He abandoned the practice of law in 1864; was graduated from the General Theological seminary in 1866; received orders as a deacon, July 5, 1866, and was advanced to the priesthood, Nov. 30, 1866, by Bishop Horatio Potter. He succeeded his father as rector of the Church of the Annunciation, New York city, in 1868, and was married, Oct. 29, 1868, to Alice Van Wyck, daughter of Thomas Marston and Mary Susan (Saltonstall) Beare of New York city. He was elected Ludlow professor of ecclesiastical polity and law in the General Theological seminary in 1873. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Hobart in 1876, and from the General Theological seminary in 1884. He edited Dr. Samuel Seabury's "Memorial" (1873), and "Discourses on the Nature and Work of the Holy Spirit" (1874); and is the author of: *Suggestions in Aid of Devotion and Godliness: A Manual for Choristers* (1878); *The Union of Divergent Lines in the American Succession* (1885); *Lectures on Apostolical Succession* (1893); *An Introduction to the Study of Ecclesiastical Polity* (1894); *Notes on the Constitution of 1901* (1902); and many sermons, reviews and pamphlets.

SEARING, Laura Catharine (Redden), author, was born in Somerset, Md., Feb. 9, 1840; a descendant of Edmund Waller, the poet, and of John Hampden, the patriot. She removed with her parents to St. Louis, and in 1851, after recovering from a dangerous illness, she was left entirely deaf. She attended the Missouri Institute for

Deaf Mutes, and Clark Institute, and engaged in editorial work as assistant editor of the *St. Louis Presbyterian*, 1857-58. She contributed frequently to the *St. Louis Republican* under the pen name, "Howard Glyndon," and in 1861 wrote an article protesting against the call for fifty thousand men, made by Governor Jackson of Missouri, which was so widely copied that the editors of a Confederate organ in St. Louis published an appeal to the reading public, not to be influenced by the opinion of an inexperienced girl, to which she replied in "An Appeal from Judge to Jury." She was Washington correspondent to the *Missouri Republican*, 1866-67; went to Europe, February, 1865, as correspondent to the *Republican*, and later was employed in the same capacity by the *New York Times*, remaining abroad until 1868. She removed to New York, where she was employed on the *Mail*, and contributed to the *Tribune*. She was married in 1876 to Edward W. Searing, a native of Sherwood, Cayuga county, N.Y., a well known lawyer of New York city. She was greatly interested in the education of deaf mutes, and in 1886 went to California with a teachers' convention held at Berkeley in July, 1886. She then settled in Santa Cruz, Cal., where she was residing in 1903. She is the author of: *Idyls of Battle* (1864); *Notable Men in the House of Representatives* (1864); *A Book for Little Boys* (1870); *Sounds from Secret Chambers* (1874).

SEARLE, Arthur, astronomer, was born in London, England, Oct. 21, 1837; son of Thomas Searle, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1795, and was married in England to Anne Noble. The family returned to America in 1840, and Arthur was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859. Early in 1861 he went to California with a party of young men who intended to engage in sheep-farming; but he afterward supplied a temporary vacancy among the professors of the University of the Pacific, returning to Massachusetts in 1862. In 1866-67, he served for a time in the statistical department of the U.S. Sanitary commission. In April, 1868, he began work at the Harvard observatory, becoming assistant in 1869, and Phillips professor of astronomy in 1887. He was married, Jan. 1, 1873, to Emma, daughter of Robert and Ferdinande Emilie (Hecker) Wesselhoeft of Jena, Germany, afterward of Brattleboro, Vt. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is the author of: *Outlines of Astronomy* (1874), and of contributions to the *Proceedings and Memoirs of the American Academy* and to the *Annals of the Observatory*.

SEARLE, George Mary, astronomer and clergyman, was born in London, England, June 27, 1839; son of Thomas and Anne (Noble)

Searle. His father, who was an American, a direct descendant of Robert Searle who lived in Dorchester in 1662, brought the family to this country in 1840. George was graduated at Harvard A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860, and in 1857 was appointed computer on the *Nautical Almanac* and was assistant at the Dudley observatory at Albany, N. Y., 1858-59, during which time he discovered the asteroid Pandora, the first found by regular search in America. He served under Dr. B. A. Gould on the U.S. coast survey, 1859-62, and was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Naval academy, 1862-64. Mr. Searle had been a member of the Unitarian Congregational church, but in 1859 he joined the Protestant Episcopal communion, and on Aug. 15, 1862, he was received into the Roman Catholic church. He became an assistant at the Harvard observatory in 1866, but resigned in 1868 to join the Paulist community in New York, in which he was ordained priest, March 25, 1871. In 1889 he removed to the Paulist house connected with the Catholic university in Washington, D.C., and that year took charge of the observatory connected with the university, and was professor of mathematics in the Catholic university, 1895-97. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the Catholic university at Washington, 1896. He is the author of the *Elements of Geometry* (1877) and *Plain Facts for Fair Minds* (1895).

SEARLE, James, delegate, was born in New York city about 1730. He received a commercial training in the office of his brother, John Searle, in Madeira; was admitted as a member of the firm and returned to America in 1763, having married, in 1762, Nancy, daughter of Patrick Smith of Waterford, England. He established a mercantile house in Philadelphia in 1763; signed the non-importation agreement of Oct. 25, 1765; was made a manager of the United States lottery by congress in 1776, and served as a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-80, and

CONGRESS HALL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1774-1783.



as a member of the naval board from Aug. 19 to Sept. 28, 1778, when he resigned on finding that he could not work in harmony with the board. He was chairman of the commercial committee

and a member of the committee on foreign affairs. In 1780 he was sent to Holland and France, to negotiate a loan for the state of Pennsylvania, but failing in the negotiation he returned home in 1782. He removed to New York in 1784, as agent for his brother's Madeira house, and in 1785 was married, secondly, to Isabella, daughter of George West of Monmouth city, N.J., and again took up his residence in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and a trustee of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1779-81. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1797.

SEARS, Barnas, educator, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., Nov. 19, 1802; son of Paul and Rachel (Granger) Sears; grandson of Paul and Elizabeth (Slawter) Sears, and a descendant of Richard Sears, Yarmouth, Mass., 1633, Marblehead, 1637. His parents were Baptists, and he was graduated at Brown university with the highest honors, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828. He then attended the Newton Theological Institution, 1825-28; and was married to Elizabeth Griggs, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Griggs) Corey of Brookline, Mass. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Hartford, Conn., 1827-29; resident licentiate at Andover, 1830; professor of languages, Madison university, 1831-33; student in the universities at Halle, Leipsic and Berlin, 1833-35; president of the Newton Theological Institution, 1836-47; successor to Horace

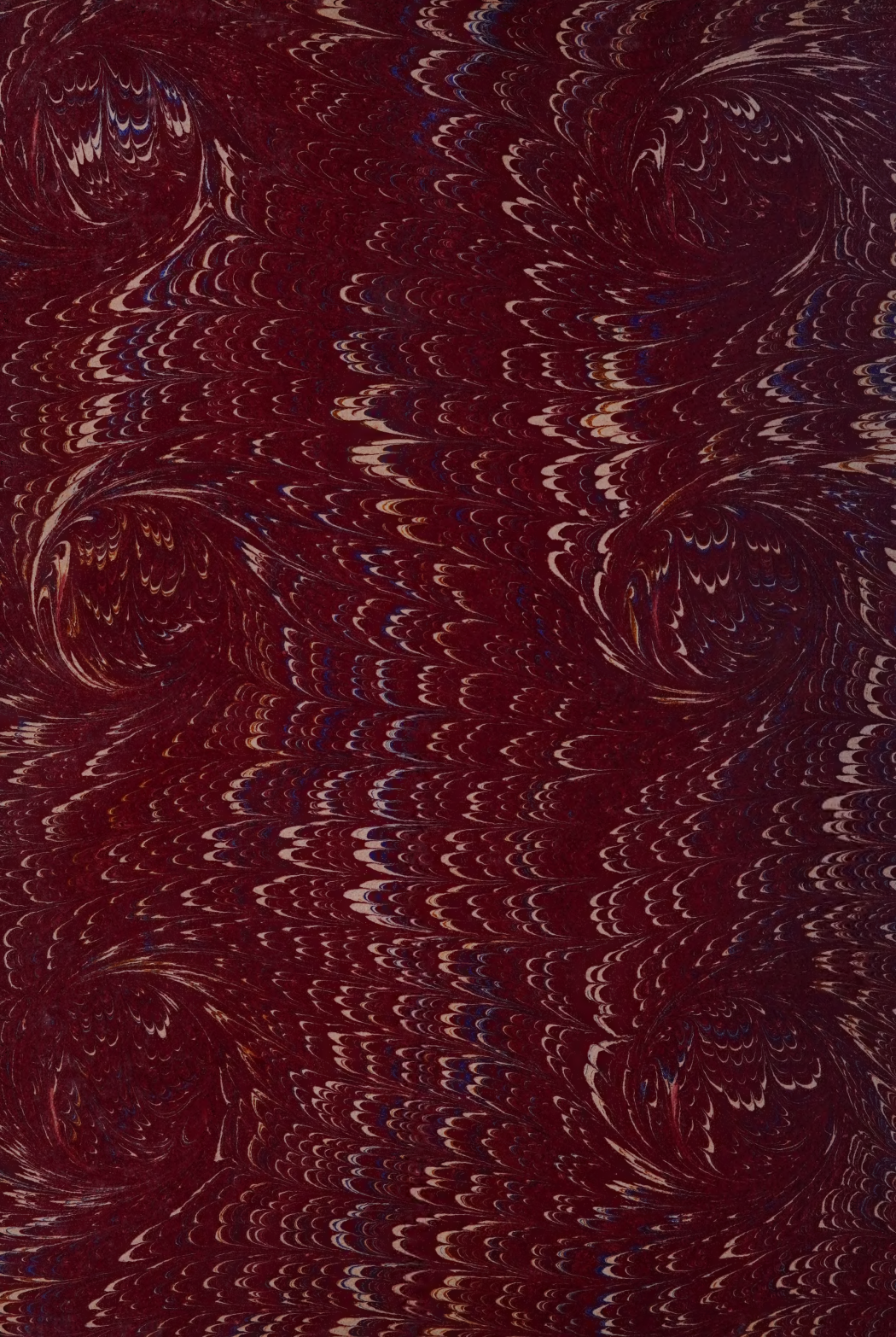


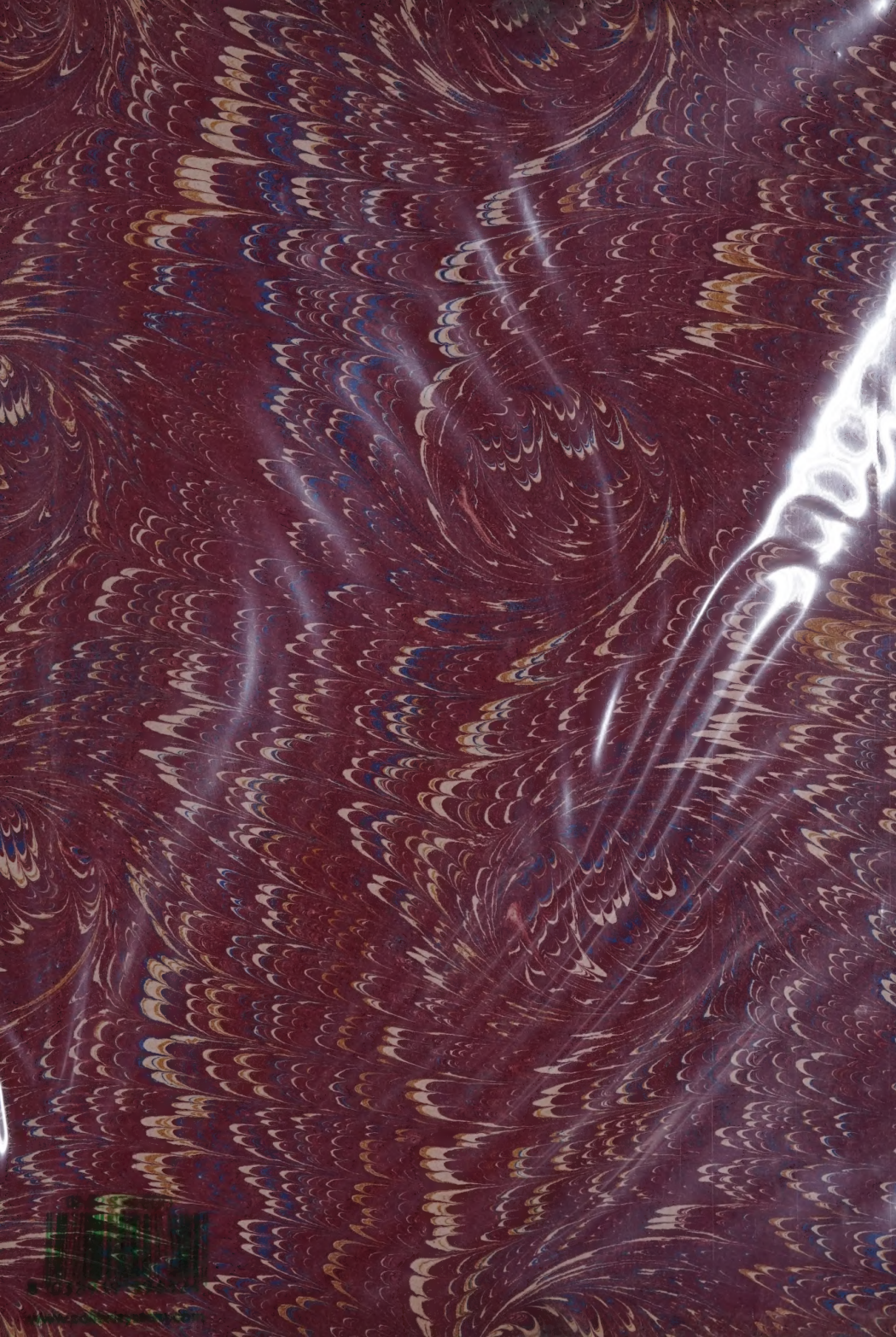
NEWTON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Mann as secretary and general agent of the board of education, 1848-54; president of Brown university, 1855-66; and general agent of the Peabody Education Fund, 1867-80, with residence at Staunton, Va. He was a fellow of Brown, 1841-51; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and corresponding and honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1841, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1862. He was editor of the *Christain Review* for several years, and is the author of various reference and text books and translations, and of: *Life of Martin Luther* (1859), and *Discourse at the Centennial Celebration of Brown University* (1864), and of numerous contribution to periodicals. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 6, 1880.

SEARS, Edmund Hamilton, clergyman, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., April 6, 1810; son of Joseph and Lucy (Smith) Sears; grandson of Joshua and Sarah (Blackmore) Sears and of Silas Smith, and a descendant of Richard Sears. He was graduated at Union, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837; and at Harvard, B.D., in 1837, and engaged in missionary work in Toledo, Ohio, 1837-39. He was married, Nov. 7, 1839, to Ellen, daughter of the Hon. Ebenezer and Abigail (Crocker) Bacon of Barnstable, Mass. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry in 1839; was pastor at Wayland, Mass., 1839-40 and 1848-64; at Lancaster, Mass., 1841-48; and at Weston, Mass., as colleague of Dr. Field, 1865-69, and as pastor, 1869-76. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and received the degree D.D. from Union in 1871. He edited *The Monthly Religious Magazine* with the Rev. R. Ellis for several years, and is the author of: *Regeneration* (1853; 9th ed., 1873); *Pictures of the Olden Time* (1857); *Christian Lyrics* (1860); *Athanasia* (1860); *The Fourth Gospel: the Heart of Christ* (1873); and *Sermons and Songs of the Christian Life* (1875). He died in Weston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1876.

SEARS, Lorenzo, clergyman, educator and author, was born at Searsville, Mass., April 18, 1838; son of Nathaniel and Cordelia (Morton) Sears; grandson of Rufus and Priscilla (Sears) Sears and of Dexter and Hannah (Munson) Morton; and a descendant of the immigrants: Richard (1590-1676) and Dorothy (d. 1678) Sears of Yarmouth, Mass., and of George (1590-1624) and Juliana (d. 1665) (Carpenter) Morton of Plymouth, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1861, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1864; was admitted to the diaconate in 1864, and advanced to the priesthood in 1865; and held rectorships in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, 1864-85. He was married to Adeline, daughter of James T. and Sophia (Knight) Harris of Wyoming. R.I., Jan. 2, 1866. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Vermont, 1885-88; librarian, 1886-88; associate professor of rhetoric, Brown university, 1890-92, and in 1892 was made associate professor of rhetoric and oratory, and of American literature in 1895. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1887, and L.H.D. in 1892. He is the author of: *The History of Oratory* (1896); *The Occasional Address, Its Composition and Literature* (1897); *Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism* (1898); "An Historical Introduction to the 'Library of Modern Eloquence'" (1901); *American Literature in the Colonial and National Periods* (1902). He is also the author of various pamphlets and reviews.





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